The Worker OHIO EDITION

Oxide Strikers Battle Against Odds

—See Page 2

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The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

—See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside—



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer — U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang — was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

AFL SPONSORS OXIDE SCABBING

COLUMBUS, O.—Despite newspaper attempts to make the people here believe the American Zinc Oxide strike has been broken, two recent events proved differently.

One was an open-air meeting held by the strikers on Mt. Vernon Ave. in the center of the Negro business district.

The other was an appeal by AFL scabs to the anti-union National Labor Relations Board for help in crushing the strike.

While this was going on, Municipal Judge Fred L. Donally got in his lick for the company by sentencing five strike leaders to jail terms of two to nine months for actions resulting from the strike.

Those sentenced were: Rossie Younger, 270 days; Ephraim Bozeman, 120 ways; Claude Smith, 120 days; Woodward Louden, Jr., 90 days, and Alphonse Carter, 60 days. All are free on bail ranging from $400 to $1,600 awaiting appeal of their cases.

But after five months of every strike-breaking tactic the company could think of, the strikers appeared as firm and as militant as ever.

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THE OPEN-AIR meeting was another attempt by the union, Local 536 of the International Union of Mine, Mill Smelter Workers, to make its story known to the public. Columbus newspapers have suppressed and distorted the strikers' true story.

In the days before the meeting, strikers carried petitions throughout the city to make the facts known to the people. In brief, they are that the American Zinc Oxide Co., a big business monopoly, has used the Taft-Hartley Act as an excuse to freeze its organized employees out of their jobs, to refusing to bargain with them, and to destroy their union.

In all this the Columbus and Franklin county police, as well as the courts, have cooperated willingly.

The company also has had the help of the AFL International Workers Union led here by George Strain, an old political buddy of Senator John W. Bricker. Strain's union has been providing scabs, although the AFL was defeated in a NLRB election.

The company has recognized Strain's scabs who have appealed to the NLRB in the name of the Taft-Hartley act.

Progressives Back Morgan

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The state executive committee of the Progressive Party has called for a flood of letters and telegrams from organizations and individuals protesting the discharge of Dr. Richard Morgan, for twelve years distinguished Curator of Archeology at the Ohio State Museum.

Dr. Morgan was a vistim of a "guilt by association" dismissal. His progressive position at the Museum enraged the reactionary clique dominating the institution.

A full documentary of the case may be obtained by writing the Progressive Party of Ohio, 1899 W. 25th St, Cleveland.

Protests are to be addressed to Governor Frank Lausche; Dr. Harlan Hatcher, vice president of Ohio State University and a trustee of the Museum, and Arthur Johnson, editor-in-chief of the Columbus Dispatch, trustee of the Museum, and president of the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society.

G. M.'s 1949 MODEL



Fisher Plant Has Increased Speedup

CLEVELAND, O.—The new 1949 General Motors model has brought with it a very much unwanted feature for workers at the Fisher Body plant here—increased speed-up.

Model changeovers previously have seen few if any real changes. Even prior to the war, changeovers brought an average of about 30 percent change in parts.

But the 1949 model brings with it a complete new changeover in almost all parts and jobs, and GM is attempting to use this new situation to bring about an unheard of speed-up of the already fast-working Fisher Body workers.

Rates set as objectives by the company are fantastic. The company has not yet set the actual rates, but the rates to be used as a basis for final calculation have been put out only with the aim of achieving spedup.

The militant workers and leaders of Local 45, as a result, are talking of the possibility of strike action.

In one case the rate on a job was set at 750 pieces an hour. When the worker on the job could produce only 250, he was told that possibly 750 was too high, but certainly "there couldn't be that much difference."

The workers in the press room were so incensed they demanded timing of a machine on the fly, claiming that the machine couldn't make as many motions an hour as the rate called for, just moving up and down, without production being attempted. And the timing proved the workers correct. The machine could not make the number of motions called for, by itself, let alone being fed with production.

During past changeovers, the company has given the guaranteed base rate. In view of the drop in wages this meant for most workers, the union demanded and obtained the normal earning rate, which is higher than the guaranteed rate. The company, however, added the provision that this rate would only be given where "put out with some effort."

This provision is being used to drive the workers into abnormal speed. When a worker insists he can't make as many pieces as demanded, he's told, "well, at the Grand Rapids plant that's the rate and they don't have any trouble making it."

With earnings now 30 to 40 cents an hour less than before the changeovers, this has the effect of keeping the speed at a high pace to obtain the higher normal earnings rate rather than the low guaranteed rate.

Speedup is general throughout GM shops. Local 659 in Flint; Local 719, a right wing local of about 9,000 members; Local 716 and the Pontiac local have voted strike by huge majorities.

At the last meeting of the GM sub-council, the representatives of the Norwood, O., GM plant, considered a strong pro-Reuther shop, raised hell on speedup and demanded action.



ARNOLD JOHNSON, former state chairman of the Ohio Communist Party, will be the principal speaker at the Ruthenberg Memorial Banquet in Cleveland, Sunday, Feb. 13, 5 p.m., Solvenian National Home, 6409 St. Clair Ave.

The Case of: WILLIAM KIRKLAND

AKRON, O.—The case of William Kirkland, a worker in the Goodyear rim plant, has become a symbol of struggle for progressives determined to stamp out the company sponsored policy of job discrimination.

Led by a southern-born white grievance committeeman, District Representative George Woodley, the Kirkland case has united Negro and white rubber workers in a joint campaign for job equality.

Kirkland works in Dept. 315 in the rim plant, which contains three types of jobs — painting, plating and oil changing. The painting and plating units pay $1.40 an hour while the dirtier and heavier oil changing job pays $1.22.

Kirkland, whose service in Goodyear started Nov. 12, 1945, was classified as a paint unit man, a job that he worked at until about six months ago. At that time an elimination of two men took place in the department. According to contract, the men with the least service should have been dropped.

But the very opposite happened. The department foreman, Jack Knippenberg, eliminated Kirkland and a fellow Negro worker, Keaton, while retaining a white worker, Kay, who had less service than either of the two Negro workers.

Kirkland was told to take a job as oil-changer or wait his turn for an opening "somewhere." Kirkland reluctantly accepted the oil-change job with the dirtier work and lower pay.

Shortly after, Kay left his job. Not only was Kirkland not called back, but another white worker, Wilson, whose service with Goodyear began Nov. 21, 1946, a year later than Kirkland, replaced Kay.

Kirkland attempted to redress his grievance through his committeeman, P. T. Seegers, but without any success. It wasn't until he was transferred to the third shift where Woodley was the committeeman that a determined effort was made to settle the case.

Woodley, the southern white, said: "I took a solemn oath as do all committeemen, to protect the interests of my men regardless of race, color or creed, and by God that is what I aim to do."

Woodley encountered resistance from two sources. One was in the person of Foreman Knippenberg who gave a variety of phony reasons. Pressed hard, he finally said:

"Are you going to ask me to take a white man off a job and give it to a N——?"

Woodley pointed out that a man's color was not the issue, but justice to a union member under contract.

The other source of opposition was the union's division chairman, Ray Conners. Conners, repeating one of the foreman's excuses that Kirkland had "waited too long," refused to re-open the case.

But Woodley, confident in the sense of fair play on the part of the workers, is appealing the case.

Guns, Death, Terror

AN EDITORIAL

A Negro shop worker, accused of jaywalking, was shot in the back and killed by a policeman in Cleveland.

A Negro mother and her eight children were driven from their home near Athens by a mob that burned a fiery cross in front of the house.

Where is the voice of the people of Ohio?

To the Wife Who Offered Her Eye

COLUMBUS, O.—The Communist Party of Franklin County addressed this open letter to Mrs. Kathryn Mathias, of 2357 Velma Ave.:

"Many capitalist newspapers made the story of your offer to sell one of your eyes for $5,000 a Page One feature.

They put the touching story of your fear that your husband's poor health might grow worse if he did not give up his job as a painter on Page One, because it is the kind of story that appeals to many readers and boosts circulation.

"To the capitalist newspapers, your need for money, so that you could have an operation that would enable you to work and care for your children if something happened to your husband, was a chance for them to add to their profits.

"That is the way of capitalism.

"Your fears and problems are not uncommon. They are shared by millions of wageearners throughout the country. The capitalist newspapers pretend these problems don't exist and that your case is unusual. The only thing unusual is that it got into the newspapers.

"Under capitalism, wage-earners like your husband have a place only as long as they can work and produce. Out of what they produce, their employers pay them just enough to live on from day to day, and take the rest for themselves as profits. Communists call these profits surplus value—value produced by your husband, but not returned to him in the form of wages.

"The capitalist newspapers didn't tell you that if your husband's employer would pay him the full value of what he produced, you would have enough money. If all workers understood that, the days of capitalism would be numbered.

"Only Communists explain these things to workers. That is why capitalists fear and hate them. That is why, at this very minute, 11 leaders of the Communist Party are being tried in Federal Court on trumped up charges, and the government is trying to illegalize the Communist Party."

Ohio Edition The WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

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Buckeye Briefs

By Jean Krchmarek

GEORGE LYONS, of Akron, forwards a clipping from the Morgan County Herald, published in McConnelsville, Ohio. The paper reprints a 70-year-old page from the Chester Hill Times, published June 15, 1878. Among the local items in this interesting comment: "No secret drilling of Communists in our vicinity."

Market reports from the same source give butter, 8 cents a pound; eggs, 8 cents a dozen; hams, 8 to 10 cents a pound.

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REGRETFULLY, we note another addition to the often inglorious history of Ohio's political life. An Ohioan, John McSweeney, has been placed on the Un-American Committee. . . . T. S. Eliot, neurotic poet of dubious distinction, once penned a widely-circulated lyric called "Sweeney Among the Nightingales." Watch for my forthcoming ode: "McSweeney Among the Vultures."

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RETURNING Ohio delegates from the Women's International Democratic Federation report that the trials of the 12 Communist leaders will have a devastating effect on American prestige in Europe and Asia. People in the Marshall Plan countries are becoming more and more suspicious of this kind of American "democracy."

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SISTERS, we have been betrayed. Another Sweeney (this must be the day for the Irish!), Mrs. Esther Sweeney, director of the Community Service of the American Social Hygiene Association, claims wives and daughters would be happier if men were more congenial.

But what is congenial? Among 10 men named by Mrs. Sweeney as those who would bring happiness to any home in America are: Sen. Robert Taft, for his "boyish" smile; Nelson Rockefeller for the "optimism" of his smile; and Walt Disney for the "pixiness" of his same.

Please, Mrs. S., I will settle for friendly little roaches in my home, any day.

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TRUE STORY from the A & P: The cashier was harassed and rather dour looking. The customer was harassed and resigned-looking as she watched the little figures jump upon the cash register. The cashier made the total, frowned, regarded the cans and beet tops with some disbelief. "Hmpf," she snorted, "Doesn't look like you have much for your money there. And that's without your meat."

Deftly packing the groceries into a bag, she regarded the cash register accusingly and shook her head. "It's not natural," she concluded.

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THE BUTCHER, the baker, and the candlestick maker in Cleveland are not so excited about the Communist Plot as the propaganda-makers would like them to be. Asked what they thought about the trials, here is what some of them said:

The druggist said: "The way I see it, they're trying to talk the American people into another war. Three years ago Stalin was our great Russian brother. Now they're trying to convince us that we're about to be invaded. How else could they get the draft through?"

The baker said: "I'm a Jew. How can I forget Hitler? This looks like the same thing."

The butcher said: "Four hundred cops! Maybe they think those guys want to make a revolution in the courthouse? It's a waste of the taxpayers' money."

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IN THE WEST, people are serving jail sentences for contempt of court.

In Cleveland, A. A. Chilcote, president of the Chilcote Co., whose photomount firm has been indicted for violation of the anti-trust laws, failed to accompany the firm's records before a Grand Jury when ordered to do so by subpoena. He was found guilty of contempt. The judge fined him costs.

Moulders' 'Meeting' Settles Grievance

CLEVELAND, O.—An attempt by the Westinghouse Corp. to divide Negro and white foundry workers failed here as the employes held a three-day "meeting" and brought settlement of an important grievance.

Two moulders were transferred off a job with management complaining that they were not producing at a rapid enough rate. This was the final straw for the foundry workers for a host of grievances, largely over the speedup, had accumulated.

The foundry management offered the job for two white workers, but they refused to be a party to the tactic. The entire foundry of 240 men walked out and started the "meeting" which lasted for three days. The "adjournment" came after management agreed to put the original men back on the job.

The action at Westinghouse was viewed as an excellent demonstration of a militant rank and file achieving a settlement through direct action rather than permitting the company to hold the upper hand through pretracted negotiations.

Women Strike Against Speedup

TIFFIN, Ohio. — One hundred and twenty-five women at the General Electric Co's. plant here walked out protesting speedup. Altogether 306 became idle with the prospect of the entire plant of nearly 1,000 workers stopping work.

Oppose Pay Tax

DAYTON, Ohio.—Thirteen CIO leaders, backed by about 200 rank and file workers turned out at a public hearing to voice disapproval of the plan of Mayor Louis Lohrey to enact a payroll tax of half of one percent.

Bosses' Greed Gets Toledo New Name

TOLEDO, O.—This industrial center is becoming known among workers as "The City of Missing Fingers."

A first shaft worker on a punch press at the Toledo Stamping Co. left a note on his machine to warn the next shift that the machine was repeating and should not be used.

The foreman ignored the note, ordered the worker to go ahead and produce: Result: four more missing fingers.

Workers In Rubber Hit Back At Boss

AKRON, O.—At the very time the state CIO was endorsing the surrender policy of the national organization, a rash of spontaneous strikes by the rank and file in Mohawk, Firestone and Goodrich provided the true expression of the working class.

Calculating that the top union leadership would not fight, the rubbber companies have "poured on the heat" with speedup, cuts in piece rates, elimination of jobs, increasing the work load and constant picking on the men by foremen.

The strike of 500 at Mohawk took place as a result of all these grievances. The key men in production, the tire builders, led the rebellion.

The straw that broke the camel's back was the 900-12 ply tire which, produced at the old rates, resulted in a serious cut in earnings. After working three days beyond the required trial period of 12 days at the old rate, the tire builders insisted on an increase of 16 cents per tire.

Dick Richards, personnel manager known in both Mohawk and Goodrich as a "hatchet man," refused and demanded a further trial period.

The tire builders struck. They demanded the removal of Richards as well as gaining the 16 cents.

Unfortunately, union president Elmer Templeton, falling for the "live up to the contract" baloney of Mohawk, labeled the strike as "unauthorized." Templeton could just have easily taken the rightful position that the strike was provoked by management.

Progressive rubber workers are raising the demand that in the next negotiations this clause be eliminated. They point out that this permits the company to provoke the men and then call upon the union as policemen for management.

WOMEN REPORT ON BUDAPEST

CLEVELAND, O.—A homecoming for four Ohio women who attended the conference of the World International Democratic Federation in Budapest will be held Monday, Feb. 6, South Hall B, Public Auditorium, at 8 p.m.

The meeting with admission free to the public is sponsored by the Cleveland Chapter of the Congress of American Women.

The four Ohio delegates will address the gathering. They are Marie Reed of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO; Minnie Golden and Sally Abrams of Women for Wallace and Josephine Zebrajsek, Cleveland representative to the All-Slav Congress.

Despite the fact that Attorney General Tom Clark has placed the Congress of American Women on the "subversive" list, the WIDF holds consultative status with the United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women.

Woe in Wooster

WOOSTER, O.—There has been a 333 percent increase in unemployment claims here and for the first time since the war there are no jobs open for building trades workers.

Kroll Opposes Struggle for Shop Workers

CLEVELAND, O.—The 10th annual convention of the Ohio CIO Council has gone down in history as the most negative in the history of the industrial union body.



KROLL

Dominated by President Jack Kroll, national PAC director, and other right wing leaders, the convention was run along the lines of tight control that virtually prohibited debate of vital issues.

Kroll, who desired and got a rubber stamp of the major decisions of the Portland national CIO convention, made it clear that the Ohio CIO leadership prefers to rely on the Democratic Party rather than the rank and file in the shops and factories.

He was instrumental in blocking a resolution calling for 30 hours work for 40 hours pay, a proposal that is receiving widespread endorsement by workers who are being subjected to full or partial employment.

In the same fashion, the question of speedup was shunted aside. One of Philip Murray's chief lieutenants made this statement in committee: "In the steel industry there is no speedup."

For the first time since the establishment of the CIO in Ohio, the right wing took over all state offices. Four left-progressives were defeated for vice-presidential posts by a vote of approximately 2,000 to 450.

Jacob Clayman was elected secretary to succeed William Lavelle who has gone to Washington as a legislative assistant to Philip Murray.

Spicer Has New Speedup

TOLEDO, O.—The Spicer management has found a new technique for speedup through the weakening of the steward system.

The company now insists that no worker leaves his machine to work on a grievance unless it is first submitted in writing. Any violation of this "procedure" can mean discharge as was the case with Howard Hicks, axle division steward.

Hicks was later reinstated but Charles Ballard, regional director, agreed that he be docked three days' pay.

Ballard's disgusting performance is matched by that of Bob Thomas, Spicer committeeman, who admitted that he climbed a tree to spy on those attending a progressive caucus at a fellow member's home.

Meanwhile, the latest "love note" from R. B. Haynes, works manager, has informed the Spicer workers that a 30 percent cut in piece work has gone into effect.

"We know," Haynes wrote, "the employes are in favor of trying our plan."

The Spicer management is reported to have written another letter, this one to the UAW international time study department in Detroit regarding the price on a job.

The Detroit union office arranged a meeting and called Walter "Slugger" Murphy, administrative assistant to Dick Gosser, UAW vice president, and asked if any of the Spicer committee wanted to be in on the meeting.

Without consulting the committee, Murphy's answer was: "No."

At a stewards' meeting this month a committeeman asked Gosser: "When are you going to remove Murphy so we can have unity in the February plant elections?"

Answered Gosser: "I'll take Murphy out of the elections if whoever is responsible will take Joe Sokol (Communist Party leader) and The Worker out of the plant elections."

Landlord Seeks Scrubbing Limit

CINCINNATI, O.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott have protested to rent control officials against a demand by their landlord that they take only one bath a week.

JOBS VANISH IN OHIO

CLEVELAND, O.—While the leadership of the CIO in Ohio declined to act on wage increases, a shorter work week, against speedup, alarming figures were published by governmental agencies on developing unemployment.

In the state, unemployment claims increased 48 percent in December as compared with the previous month, according to the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

The rate has continued to increase through January.

Claims filed in Cleveland have increased by 100 percent. New claims are coming in to the bureau at the rate of more than 2,000 a week.

The average benefit check is slightly over $18 a week, higher than usual but impossible to sustain any family.

Cleveland officials, who previously had planned to add $1,000,000 to the relief budget of $2,400,000, were considering revising the figure to an even higher level.

For the first time since 1947 the city has had to take money from the general fund for relief financing.

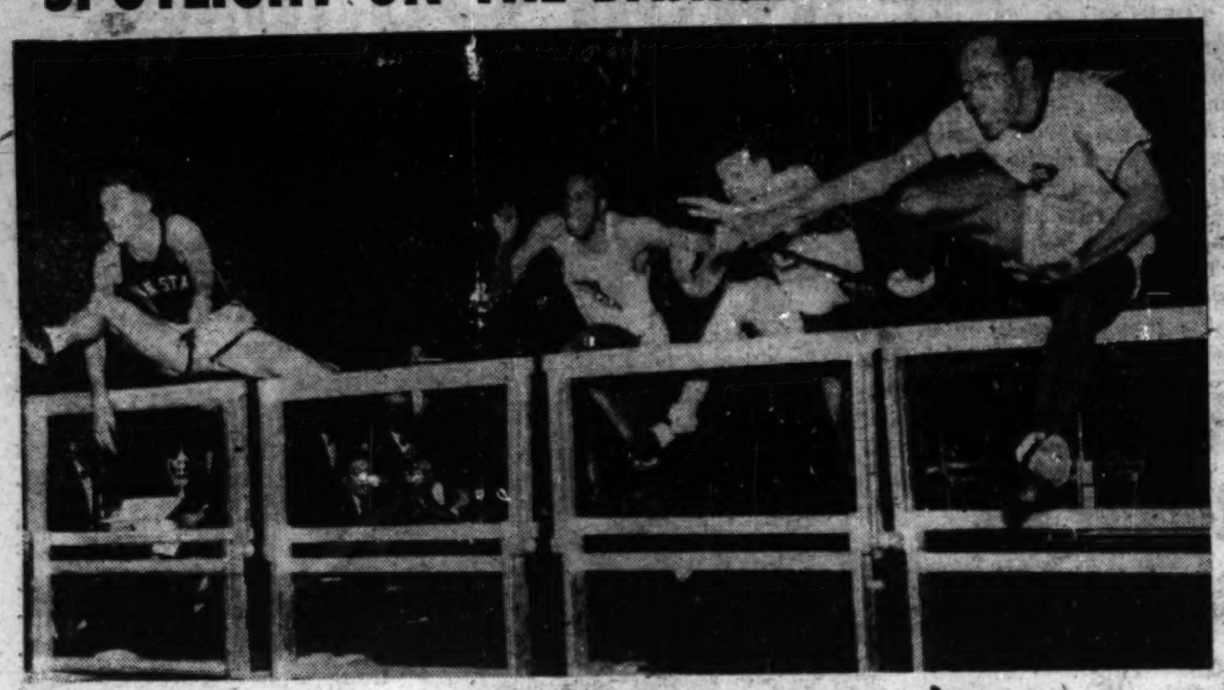
The situation in Cleveland is duplicated in practically every other Ohio industrial center.

Homes Opposed By Mrs. Bolton

CLEVELAND, O.—With 10,000 veterans still seeking housing in Cleveland, Congresswoman Frances Bolton announced that she would oppose all federal efforts to provide homes through public housing.

Although she admitted that private builders are not satisfying housing needs, Mrs. Bolton declared that the situation might be remedied by "prodding them a bit."

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BANKED-BOARD ACES



THE TRACKMEN ARE with us again as the new indoor season starts rolling in high. And the spotlight is in full focus again on the great Negro hurdler, Harrison Dillard (above) shown tying the 50-yard high hurdles record at Convention Hall last week. But Dillard must share the '49 spotlight with two Swedish runners recently arrived here. Below, (left), two-miler Erik Ahlden is shown breaking the tape first in his impressive debut, while his countryman Ingvar Bengtsson (right) comes home first in the 1,000. Bengtsson, whose specialty here will be the mile, along with the Dutch arrival Willi Slykhuis, will get plenty of competition from Wisconsin's touted Don Gehrmann. (See lead story.)

Is Four-Minute Mile Coming Up on Clock?

The running of a four-minute mile is the same elusive touchstone to track immortality that hitting 60 home-runs or better is to baseball or becoming the first to take Joe Louis' title is to the crop of heavyweight battlers.

But banked-board fans have a hunch the four-minute mile may become a reality sooner than any of the other objectives. Some even think this may be the season when man runs his first mile in four flat. Why such optimism, considering that Gil Dodds, the only guy last year who was climbing on the back of that elusive accomplishment, is now retired from the mile scene?

Well, the belief hangs on two guys named Ingvar Bengtsson and Don Gehrmann. Bengtsson is the recently arrived Swedish ace who impressed Philly and Boston fans with his smooth, effortless running in twin wins last week. His clocking for the mile, 4:14.6, was nothing to get excited about. But, again, it was the easy manner in which the Swedish star ran his race, giving every indication of being able to notably improve that clocking with further familiarity on the indoor boards and against stiffer competition.

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WHICH BRINGS US to the runner Gehrmann. He's not only the man to push Bengtsson into quicker clockings, but perhaps more of an immediate candidate for that four-flat stunt. Don, out of Wisconsin, has sizzled over the mile course in 4:06.1 and thereabouts on several trial runs at Madison. This is the closest anyone has come to Gil Dodds' indoor record of 4:05.3, chalked up in Madison Square Garden last February. And if Gehrmann can do this just running by his lonesome, against the clock and nobody else, isn't there the good chance he can do better in actual driving competition from a smooth speedster like Bengtsson?

This edition of The Worker went to press before Gehrmann and Bengtsson hooked up in their first duel in the Garden's Wanamaker Mile Saturday night. A lot of questions will be considerably clearer after that one has been run off.

All in all, he sounds like a guy ready and able to make a full-fledged assault on the almost mythical four-minute mile.



ERIK AHLDEN



INGVAR BENGTSSON

Kiner Hopeful of Busting Babe's 60

Keeping himself fit with off-season golf and gymnasium workouts, Ralph Kiner, three-time National League home run champion, asserted yesterday that "youth is on my side" in his dream of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 60 homers in a season.

1. Hit from the left side of the plate.

2. Have a power hitter coming to bat right behind the home run hitter.

3. Be in the middle of the pennant fight.

"Being a left-handed hitter is a big point because your pitching balance in the major leagues is composed mostly of right-handed hurlers," Kiner explained.

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AS FOR HIS second point, having a power hitter behind him, Rammin' Ralph points out that when he had Hank Greenberg back of him in the 1947 lineup he had his best season, missing Ruth's mark by only nine homers.

"Being in the pennant race would help you there," he insisted.

"If you aren't in the race during the last month, most of the clubs throw their tryout players at you," he said. "Strangely enough, it is harder to get a hit off these kids would be getting a hit off a front you've never seen before

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

One Vote for Branca

LAST SUMMER IN the Dodger dugout I asked the veteran Frenchy Bordogaray for his estimate of Ralph Branca, the big Brooklyn righthander somewhat ignored in the recent hot stove sessions doing with Dodger pennant hopes for the new season 1949.

"He'll be okay," the grizzled Bordogaray replied. "The kid still worries too much out there. If one pitch doesn't break just the way he wants, he broods about it. Tries too hard to correct the next one and before you know it's he's grooving them in instead of throwing natural. So he gets banged out of the box. But Branca's plenty young. He's learning the hard way that you've gotta be loose and easy and not get upset the first time your curve gets away from you. He'll steady down with experience."

I mention this because too many observers have given up on Branca. Rate him a chronic erratic who'll go along like a powerhouse for a month or so and then fall flat on his glove. Begins blowing up in late innings. A "worrier," they say, can't ever become a great pitcher.

This seems so terribly conclusive an analysis for a pitcher only 23 years old, a giant in physique possessing a world of stuff in his blinding fast serve and Bob Fellerish-type curveball. To write Branca off the books is to negate the very valid observation made by Bordogaray, who's seen enough active service as player, pilot and coach to know whereof he speaks. Namely, that experience is still a great teacher no matter how hackneyed the phrase. If this naturally applies to any athlete regardless of degree of talent, it surely goes for a young man who figures to lose his "tightness" with accumulative experience and cash in to a greater degree on his abundant ability.

That First Big One

BRANCA, AFTER ALL, isn't exactly a nervous wreck out there on the mound. Why, just recall the manner in which he first broke into the spotlight. He was 20 years old, sparingly used in relief roles and almost an anonymity in the Dodger scheme of things that late season of 1946.

The Brooks and Cardinals were nip and tuck for first place and on this afternoon that the Redbirds came into Ebbets Field, the tension in the air was thicker than the London pea fog. Leo Durocher had something special worked out in the way of strategy. He was going to start the righthanded Branca just long enough for Eddie Dyer to get his lefthanded batting strength in the lineup, and then yank the Mount Vernon kid in favor of the cool tricky little southpaw name of Vic Lombardi.

So that's the way the ballgame opened up, and what opened up Durocher's eyes in the process was the startling way Branca was getting the famed St. Loo power to swing from the heels and at ozone. Could Lombardi do any better than this? Leo wondered. You can't beat perfection, was the obvious answer, because in all the heat of the pennant stakes and the charged-up atmosphere this NYU alumnite was cutting loose with an exhibition that had Ebbets Field fans screaming encouragement on every pitch and the Card hitters screaming in anguish. So Durocher came back with Branca in the second inning . . . and the third . . . and the fourth . . . and out of nowhere a new pitching name had arrived to be reckoned with. It was a masterful three-hit game which looked like a million bucks that night—even though the Brooks went on to blow the pennant later in the subsequent post-season playoff.

He'll Repeat '47 Style

NEXT SEASON, BRANCA came on like a four-mule team. He became the first Brooklyn pitcher to hit the 20 mark since the halcyon days of Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Ralph threatened to bust into the no-hit Hall of Fame on several occasions . . . he was the big guy, the ace, the bellwether who carried the pitching staff into the '47 Series against the Yankees. **(Never to forget the Frank Merriwell relief work of the man Casey).** Now it's quite true, too, that Branca's case of the jitters manifested itself several times during that eminently successful season. The business of tightening up in the late innings . . . never knowing for sure whether he'd blow it or squeeze through. That he did both was typical of a young man who was carrying the load with a minimum of big league schooling and a maximum of sheer technical equipment.

Last year, of course, Branca fell down with a thud. But some people are inclined to attribute it all to his "brooding" and forget that the young giant had also come up with a sore shoulder and collapsible ankle that was more responsible for his bad year than anything in the way of nervous temperament. . . .

So then, this is my way of saying don't sell Ralph Branca short. I've a feeling he's going to have a big year again, one of many in a career still unfolding . . . and while the boy wonder Barney and the patentially brilliant Newcombe and the much touted Banta should be right up there this season . . . well I'm looking for the big boy Branca to be just that again . . . Mr. Big of Brooklyn's throwing end of the battery.

You just watch him.

'Old' Dixie a Baseball Freak

Father Time will have to take a holiday as far as Fred (Dixie) Walker is concerned.

It has ben 20 years and 15 different clubs since the balding 39-year-old Pittsburgh outfielder broke into baseball, yet he is looking forward to the coming season with the verve of a rookie.

Walker, one of the most popular players in the history of Brooklyn baseball during the early '40's, is regarded by some as a baseball oddity.

It wasn't until late in his career, after Walker came into the National League in 1939, that the good-natured southerner came into his own.

In his tenure with Brooklyn, Walker batted senior circuit pitch Brooklyn.

ing for a .308 average and only twice did he drop below .300. He also was a top box-office draw, dubbed the "Pepul's Cherce" soon after his arrival in Ebbets Field.

Dixie played great ball for the Pirates' fourth-place club, hitting .316, and is counted on again to supply the same kind of spark for the Pirates that he provided for

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

—Turn to the Magazine Section

Vol. XIV, No. 5 | January 30 1949 | IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 | 32 Pages, Price 10 Cents

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

—See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside—



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer — U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang — was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Report to FCC Shows

Ill. Bell's 'Poverty' Is Only Skin Deep!

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—To hear the Illinois Bell Co. executives tell it, you'd think they were starving to death.

However, The Worker this week got down to the real story surrounding the telephone company's current "poverty" plea and its demand for a 16 to 36 percent increase in rates.

That story reveals:

- **Illinois Bell executives are hauling down fantastic salaries up to $75,000 a year—and those salaries were being raised during the same period that the company said that its "survival" was being threatened.**
- **In one year, a slush fund of over a half a million dollars was used for radio and newspaper advertising—an expenditure which could hardly fall to "win" the support of the newspapers for the Bell Co. rate boost.**
- **Illinois Bell's bookkeeping permits full freedom in the juggling and concealing of profit figures—to the extent that the phone company's plea of "low earnings" is entirely meaningless.**

All of these facts were discovered by The Worker in the official reports filed with the Federal Communications Commission by Illinois Bell.

For example, the report for 1947, the last report on file, shows that G. K. McCorkle, president of Illinois Bell, had his salary raised from $60,000 to $75,000 in February of 1947.

Numerous other executives received increases ranging up to $5,000 a year at that time.

The solicitor general of Illinois Bell, Leslie N. Jones, got a salary hike from $26,000 to $28,500 on Jan. 1, 1947. Six months later, he got another boost of $4,500.

Now, how does Mr. Jones "earn" this excellent salary, which allows him to live in grand style? By pleading poverty, by being a talented and heart-wringing performer, who, last Jan. 5, made this moving appeal to the Illinois Commerce Commission.



THESE low-wage operators work for the $75,000-a-year big-time operators who run Illinois Bell.

"The need for immediate relief is apparent and real," said Mr. Jones. "The company cannot be expected to survive on inadequate rates."

These are executives of a public utility, operating under the people's franchise and supported by public funds. And in the year 1947, the president of Illinois Bell received the same salary as the President of the United States!

One of the biggest items shown in the report filed with the FCC for 1947 is $661,246 for advertising.

Remember that this is "good will" institutional advertising, on which the Illinois Bell Co. expects to get no appreciable direct return in terms of more business.

Three Chicago papers received $102,424 out of this advertising fund.

How this investment in "good will" pays off is shown by the editorial of Dec. 2, 1948 in the Chicago Daily News, one of the chief beneficiaries of Illinois Bell advertising fund.

The Daily News, in a long editorial approving the Illinois Bell rate boost, stated:

"Clearly Illinois Bell is faced with the hard facts of today's inflation, and its current earnings report is below reasonable return to investors and below the rate necessary to protect the future of its service."

Now, who are these "investors" about whom the Daily News is so concerned?

The FCC report shows that Illinois Bell is controlled by 1,949,976 votes based on stock holdings. Of this total, 1,936,475 votes are cast by American Telephone & Telegraph, the richest and biggest monopoly in the world!

A. T. & T. last month announced profits for 1948 of more than $207,000,000—in addition to the profits of its thousands of subsidiaries.

Through its fight for phone rate boosts in 29 states, including Illinois, A. T. & T. is now trying to add another $250,000,000 to its annual earnings.

Illinois Bell, as well as the other Bell System subsidiaries, are asking rate boosts on the basis that their books show low profits. Here is why Illinois Bell's profit figures are meaningless:

- **Profits can be hidden by transferring them on to the parent organization, A. T. & T. in a dozen different forms.**
- **It is charged, for example, that the Bell System subsidiaries pay A. T. & T. enormous sums, supposedly for "service," laboratory and research fees.**
- **In additon, Illinois Bell can pay any inflated sum to the Western Electric Co. for equipment, since Western Electric is also a wholly-owned member of the A. T. & T. family. For example, in 1947, Illinois Bell paid Western Electric $11,159,000.**

It's all in the family. But this system permits one member to appear before the public as a "poor relation"—and to demand additional millions of dollars out of the people's pockets.

ILLINOIS EDITION
The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 208 N. Wells St., Rm. 201, Chicago 2, Ill. Phone RA 6-5580.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Gil GREEN

During Hysteria Against Communists, Beware Pickpockets!

WHENEVER the stooges of big business shout themselves hoarse about the "menace of Communism," you can rest assured they mean you no good. Like the pick-pocket, they step on your toe to distract you, while their nimble fingers reach for your wallet.

At this particular moment, when the trial of the 12 Communist leaders has begun, when all the press rants about Communism, it is more necessary than ever to beware of Wall Street's con men. For brother, they're out to fleece you, and in a big way.



GIL GREEN

As you well remember, President Truman made many noble promises during his election campaign. He was going to extend the New Deal. He was going to give us a real social security program, with increased housing, education, etc. His publicity boys called this program the Fair Deal, and newspapers like the Chicago Sun-Times, drooled at the mouth in expectation, and said that Harry Truman was advancing the "most radical program in our life-time."

Let's take a look at this so-called Fair Deal. Let's see what Mr. Truman has actually proposed.

The best place to look is in the projected budget for the next year. After all, that will tell us exactly how OUR money collected in taxes is going to be spent—and it is OUR money, that we know by the pay-roll deductions taken from our weekly pay envelopes.

• • •

THE BUDGET FOR next year will be the largest ever—some $42 billion. How huge this is, can best be realized when we remember that the total budget for the year 1941 was only $13 billion.

Now, that in itself is not bad, depending upon how this money is to be spent. Certainly, no progressive person would object to the expenditure of five or 10 billion dollars for a much needed slum clearance and low-cost housing program. Nor could anyone object to the expenditure of a like amount for increased education, or for increased old-age pensions.

But these are not the kind of expenditures President Truman calls for. Fully 50 percent of the $42 billion is to be spent for war preparations—$14 billion for the Army and Navy, and $7 billion for aid to reactionary governments abroad. More than $5 billion is to go as interest payments to Wall Street bankers.

A measly 7/10 of 1 percent, or $290 million, is to be spent on education, and only a pitiful 3/10 of 1 percent, or $129 million, is to be spent on housing.

And this is what is called a Fair Deal! Under the Roosevelt New Deal, more than 1/3 of the yearly budget was allocated for social security purposes. Under the Truman **double-deal,** only 7 percent of the budget is to go for social security.

• • •

AT THE SAME time, Attorney General Clark has asked Congress to legalize wire-tapping—something which not even the reactionary Hoover Administration dared to propose. And alongside of this police-state measure, Truman has also asked for Universal Military Training, to militarize the youth of the nation and to prepare them for a new war.

Thus, in the name of fighting Communism, the munition makers and big monopolists are going to reap a royal harvest of super-profits. But the families of Illinois veterans are going to continue to live doubled-up; the Negro people will continue to live in squalid rat-infested and overcrowded fire-traps; and our school system will continue to deteriorate from year to year, unable to give its teachers a decent wage.

These are the things the working people, Negro and white, have got to keep their eyes on as the trial of the Communist leaders gets under way.

Don't be distracted or misled. Communism is not the enemy. The enemy is the Wall Street gang and its governmental stooges who shout "Communism" in order to pick your pockets and destroy your rights.

Furtwaengler Is Out -- What About Ryerson?

THE people have won an important victory in forcing the cancellation of Nazi Wilhelm Furtwaengler's appointment to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

The Worker is proud of the modest but consistent part it played in that fight.

This was no small achievement in a period of the resurgence of fascism, at a time when Nazis are being released from prisons and being restored to exalted positions of power.

The pro-fascists in Chicago have suffered a serious setback. They were defeated in their efforts to bring a leading Nazi here on the flimsy excuse that "he was cleared by a denazification court."

That fact may be ample grounds for keeping Furtwaengler out of prison.

But certainly it is no basis for making him the head of one of the great symphony orchestras of the world, conducting great music which he can not possibly understand because he is at heart a Nazi, a hater of humanity.

The whole Furtwaengler episode raises some important questions about the management of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and especially steel magnate Edward L. Ryerson, the director.

Ryerson initiated the attempt to bring a Nazi conductor here. And he persisted stubbornly in that attempt, in spite of the vigorous protests from artists and from the people.

Even when he announced that the Furtwaengler deal was off, he issued a shameful statement which branded Ryerson as an autocrat with Nazi-like tendencies.

In fact, the Furtwaengler affair is no isolated example. It is common knowledge that the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is not operated as a cultural institutional for the common people of Chicago, that it is run by and for a snobbish clique of North Shore socialites, that its policies are anti-Negro and anti-Semitic.

It is common knowledge, for example, that, on several occasions, qualified conductors for the orchestra were turned down because they are Jewish.

The people must follow up the Furtwaengler victory with a demand for a change in the way the Chicago Symphony is operated.

As a first step, we call for the resignation of Ryerson as director of the orchestral association. He has proven that he is unfit to manage a cultural institution that is the property of the people of Chicago and must be run democratically in their interests.

Twelve Die as Housing Crisis Takes Mounting Toll of Firetrap Victims

Delay in Medical Aid Fatal To Pregnant Chinese Woman

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO. — During the early afternoon of Inaugural Day, when President Truman was proclaiming his concern over the welfare of the peoples of other nations, we talked with the griefstricken family of Mrs. Mary Woo, expectant Chinese mother, who the night before had lost her life in a fire at 259 W. 22nd Place.

We met Mrs. Frederick Hugh and Mrs. Olga Moy, sisters of the dead woman, in Mrs. Hugh's neighboring cottage at 255 W. 22nd Place, and heard the tragic story of blighted housing in which the people of Chicago's Chinese community live, and for which Mrs. Woo paid with her life.

Mrs. Hugh told us that the building which had been almost completely destroyed by the fire in less than a half hour the night before was "over 120 years old."

When the fire broke out around 1 a.m., the Woo family, who lived in a third-floor rear apartment of the three-story frame building, was trapped. Mrs. Woo, finding the exit blocked by fire, improvised ropes from draperies and bedsheets, lowered by her daughter Sue, age 9 and son Joe, Jr., 10 from a window, and then tried to lower herself.

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A QUICK-THINKING Negro neighbor, Joseph Brown, caught the children, but was unable to break Mrs. Woo's fall. The boy's skull had been fractured in the fall, and Brown rushed both children to a hospital. Joseph Woo, Sr., father of the family, was away on business that night.

The women couldn't tell us exactly who the owner of the building was, and hastened to say: "Don't blame the landlord. It's not his fault that we have no better homes to live in."

When I asked if they had been seeking other apartments, they answered, "We don't bother to, anymore. Friends of ours have looked, and they are turned down every time, because they're Chinese. Yet in this neighborhood there's nothing. It isn't just housing," Mrs. Moy said. "It's other things, too, that we need badly, like a place for recreation, and a public school where our children won't be crowded like animals."

★

THE SISTERS felt that Mrs. Woo's death was in itself due to the callous way in which public services are given to a minority group like theirs.

"My sister might not have died," Mrs. Hugh pointed out," if she hadn't been left lying in the freezing cold outside for over an hour before the ambulance came. She lay there bleeding while we ran screaming for help.

"And then when police finally brought her to People's Hospital, near here, she was refused admittance for some technical reason—'because she was pregnant.' It was another half hour before she was admitted into Lewis Memorial Hospital, much farther away. But then it was too late."

Mrs. Woo, who was 34, had expected her baby in a month. Doctors tried to save the baby by Caesarean operation, without success.

MRS. MOY, who with her husband also occupied an apartment in the burned building, and Miss Mary Chung, whose family of 5 had been routed by the fire, told us that they had lost every worldly possession in the blaze. They explained that insurance companies would not insure their property in such a hazardous tenement.

"And now," said Mrs. Moy, "we've got to start all over again. But that is a small loss, when I think of my sister.

"For nine years her husband Joe worked to bring her and the children here from China. She's been here only since last April. How bitter that it should be an American fire-trap that killed her!"

Cause for Alarm

The following statement was issued this week by the Communist Party of Illinois:

Scores of Chicagoans whose lives are being snuffed in firetraps are not the victims of "accidents." They are as much the victims of mass murder as those who were burned alive in the Nazi death chambers.

The guilt is on the hands of the real estate trust which is responsible for the housing shortage.

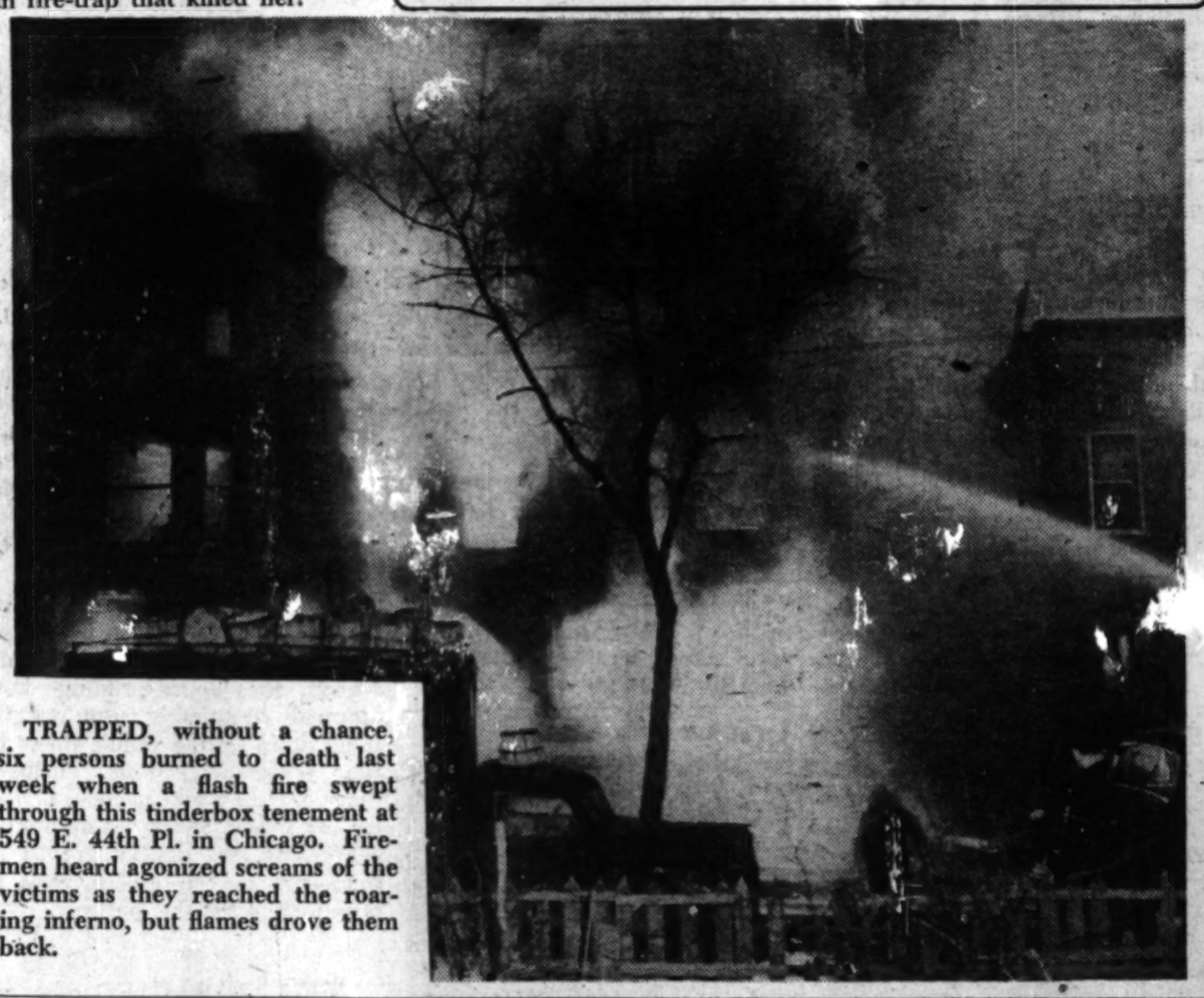
The crime can be laid at the door of the city administration and a fire inspection system so lax that Chicago families are actually being condemned to death.

There is nothing "accidental" about these deaths. It is possible on any cold night to say with some degree of certainty: "Tonight at least one Chicago family will die a horrible, tortured death in the flames of some crumbling firetrap."

There are some cynics who have even figured out in advance how many hundreds of Chicago bodies will be piled on the funeral pyre in 1949.

Many hundreds in addition face painful injuries and

(Continued on Page 13)



TRAPPED, without a chance, six persons burned to death last week when a flash fire swept through this tinderbox tenement at 549 E. 44th Pl. in Chicago. Firemen heard agonized screams of the victims as they reached the roaring inferno, but flames drove them back.

Tenement Last Inspected in '44

CHICAGO.—Death by fire, screaming out of the night, took a dozen Chicago lives in a single week.

The additional toll in painful injuries, broken homes, lost possessions were still being tallied this week following three fire trap tragedies on the South Side. Alarm sped swiftly through the city among thousands of Chicagoans who live in overcrowded tenements like the one at 549-51 E. 44th Pl., where six perished.

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THE FIRE last Saturday morning which turned that building in a single torch also left 63 persons homeless. This week they were being housed in churches, at Red Cross stations and doubled-up with friends and relatives who were already cramped for living space.

The victim of the 44th Place fire, all Negroes, were being quietly buried this week, with three small coffins for children ranging in age from three to eight.

Four who jumped from the third floor were being treated in Provident Hospital for serious injuries.

★

ONE of those who escaped from a basement apartment, Mrs. Beatrice Moore, mother of seven children, told The Worker how one exit to the building was completely blocked off by garbage and debris.

"We were lucky that my husband heard them trying to put out the fire on the first floor," she said. "We have to go up through the first floor to get out of the building. A few minutes more and we would have been trapped too."

Mrs. Moore told how city inspectors had been through the building several times during the six years that the Moores lived there, but nothing was ever done about the cluttered exits.

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CITY authorities, for lack of a plausible explanation as to how the building was permitted to pass fire

(Continued on Page 13)

SUB DRIVE WINNER TO SEE '12' COURT BATTLE

CHICAGO.—"Over the top for Illinois" was the slogan sounded this week as Illinois went into the extended period of The Worker subscription drive which ends on Feb. 12.

The successful banquet and dance given by The Worker last Saturday night found the state at 73 percent of its 3,000-sub goal, with 800 subs to go.

Completion of the drive was spurred by the outbreak of a fresh competition among the sections for a novel prize. This prize was announced at the banquet last Saturday by Gil Green, Illinois Communist Party chairman and one of "The 12" defendants in the frame-up trial now in progress in New York City.

Green announced that the winner in the three-weeek competition would get an expense-paid ticket to New York and a seat in the courtroom for several days to witness the trial first-hand.

A member of the Crafts Section stole a march on the others by getting 17 subs a few hours later at the huge dance marking the 25th anniversary of the Daily Worker.

The memorable banquet was highlighted by the presentation of gifts by Drive Director Sara Hayden for the best work in subgetting by individuals and sections.

"We got off to a late start in the drive, but we're picking up momentum every week," she said. "The extension of the drive to Feb. 12 gives us theo pportunity to go over the top."

Kids Are Real Losers . . .

CHICAGO. — Mothers of Chicago school kids were battling this week to prevent busy intersections from becoming areas of death and injury to their children.

Complaints throughout the city were starting to come into the Chicago Park District Board over the reduction in wages to women service guards hired to protect the children at busy street crossings.

In protest against the wage reductions, many of the service guards were angrily quitting, resulting in unprotected crossings and forcing youngsters to risk heavy, dangerous traffic unaided to and from school.

The first organized action of parents developed in the South Side Negro community. A delegation of parents descended on the local Park District Police Captain and then carried their protests to the downtown Park District headquarters.

Mostly housewives, the women service guards had been receiving a flat wage of $175 monthly for an eight-hour working day. This has now been slashed by placing them on an hourly rate basis, at $1.50 per hour for four hours a day, an overall wage reduction of $55 monthly.

Investigated by The Worker, a Park District Boar spokesman explained wages of the women guards had been cut because of the board's smaller budget this year.

Asked whether the services of the women guards had been helpful in providing safety for the children and reducing accidents, the spokesman admitted that "there are nothing but good results from their work."

Then referred over to Park District police, responsible for the program, The Worker was assured by a police spokesman that there were sufficient police to provide protection for the children.

This was contradicted, however, by the South Side parents' delegation, who protested that three of the busiest corners along South Parkway had been without protection after the women guards customarily stationed there had quit.

Protesting to the Captain of Police at Washington Park, the delegation, including 14 women and two men, were promised that the three corners would be guarded by police to be assigned.

The following Monday, however, 41st St. and South Parkway was still without a policeman and the parents resumed their protests to the captain and to downtown Park District headquarters.

They were joined in their protests by the principal of Felsenthal School, located at 41st St.

Soviet Real Wages Doubled --All Plants Surpass Goals

By Ralph Parker
(Former Correspondent of the N. Y. Times)

MOSCOW (Telepress).—A grain harvest exceeding 112 million tons, industrial output considerably higher than in 1940, successes in 1940, successes in house-building and an ample increase in food consumption—these are the salient points of the Soviet Government's report to the nation on the achievements of 1948, the third and decisive year of the post-war plan of reconstruction for peace and plenty.

The Soviet people, the report shows, worked harder and more killfully and were more thrifty in using material and power in 1948 than in 1947. They earned more, and the money they were paid went further. There were many more shops and a big expansion in the variety of merchandice on their shelves.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION plans were as a whole exceeded by six percent in 1948, giving the country a three percent lead on the plan for the first three years of the Five Year Plan. Industrial production expanded by over one quarter during last year. One result was that farmers received between two and three times more tractors, trucks and agricultural implements than in 1940. The harvest only just fell short of that year's bumper crop because of drought on the Volga.

An analysis of the Central Statistical Department's figures show that for the first time in the current plan every branch of industry fulfilled or overfulfilled its program. Big gains wore recorded in industries on which building plans depend . This success is reflected in the announcement that during the past three years 1,600,000 rural houses were erected, and in built-up areas 51 million square meters of residential floorspace were built.

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THE HOUSEWIFE learns that the new shop she visited in 1948 was but one of 85,000 opened during the year, that for every hundred loaves of bread she bought in the previous year she bought 156 in 1948, for every metre of cloth, a metre and a half, for every kilo of sugar, two kilos.

These are figures that bring home to the average citizen the truth of the statement that the purchasing power of wages doubled in 1948.

Smart Move for Peace

An Editorial

THE FORMATION of a mutual aid plan by the Soviet Union and the five peoples democracies of eastern Europe is a highly constructive move.

If the American people can organize to rout the cold war mob which is running our country into a ditch, this group of countries can be an enormous customer for us provided we are ready to treat them as equals and not as future targets for atombombs.

The press here is clearly jittery over the entire affair. They call this mutual aid plan merely another Marshall Plan. But this new plan is **the exact opposite of the Marshall Plan.** The Marshall Plan imposes **political conditions** on its members; it forces the member countries to accept **"austerity"**—that is hunger for the people to secure bigger profits to the private owners and Wall Street investors buying into their industries. That is exactly what is now happening in France, and Italy and Britain.

The new mutual aid plan sponsored by the Soviet Union differs radically from the Marshall Plan in that **it provides for building up the heavy industries** of all the small countries in the plan. The Marshall Plan insists in de-industrializing France, Italy, and on curbing any industrial production which might compete with Wall Street corporations. Thus, the mutual aid plan is genuine mutual aid. It seeks not **"austerity"** for the people in the member countries but the opposite—**steadily rising living standards.** It seeks not to rob the member nations of their national independence but to strengthen their independence by helping them build their heavy industry—the real basis of independence.

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WHAT SCARES THE COLD WAR CLIQUE most is that any other European country can join this mutual aid whenever it chooses. There are no conditions attached other than genuine cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. **In other words, the countries like France, Britain, etc., which will be even worse off in 1952 after four years of the Marshall Plan will have some place else to go for real economic help. In plain language, this new mutual aid group is fighting for the peaceful East-West trade which the Marshall Planners destructively outlawed by their boycott of the Soviet Union and its friends.** It was Washington which forced the Marshall Plan nations to curb their trade with eastern Europe just as Washington itself blocks such trade for non-Wall Street American business.

The new move is thus a great spur to peace and commerce. It should be welcomed by every American who seeks one or the other.

GERMANS HAIL COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL



NAZIS' REVIVAL under U. S.-British-French military auspices in the German West Zones is accompanied by persecution and attempted suppression of the Left. Meetings of the Communist Party have been practically banned in the British sector. Photo shows Max Reimann, a Communist leader of the West Zone being cheered by Germans as he left court in Dusseldorf after winning a nine-day postponement of his trial on charges of denouncing German politicians cooperating with the occupying forces.

Nazi Labor Policy Revived; Ex-Nazis to Run Ruhr Plants

BERLIN (Telepress).—Measures to discipline the workers of western Germany and bind them hand and foot to the new war economy will involve the mobilization of the three-quarters of a million unemployed on the Nazi model and a sharp worsening in the living and working standards of the population.

The Anglo-American control authorities in Bizonia decided that steel workers will shortly be asked to work a seven-day week in the interests of reconstruction.

At the same time it is announced that the bread ration in western Germany will be cut next month. Funds for house-building have stopped completely, due to the huge drain on the public purse by the occupation costs. Instead, house-building will become a matter for public charity, and private collections and dances are to be organized in the British zone to raise money for this purpose.

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THE UNEMPLOYED who are increasing in numbers every day, will be forced to leave their homes and go to work where the labor exchange sends them. These signs of a rapidly developing war economy must be seen in connection with the banning by the British military government—on account of the trial of Max Reimann—of practically all legal meetings of the Communist Party.

The German Marshall Plan administrator Collins, has again been advertising the American plan to build up west German war potential. Criticizing the "laxity" of the workers, he declared that industrial producton must by 1953 reach 110 percent of 1936, the year when Hitler was speeding up the industrial war machine.

Premier of Bizonia, Herman Puendor decorated by Hitler with the Gold Nazi party badge has submitted his list of trustees for west German industry to the military governors. It includes men who were blacklisted in 1944 by the U. S. Department of Justice for having been **"the most potent both in aiding Germany's economic comeback during the late twenties and in steering Germany's policy towards to totalitarianism."**

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PROMINENT in the list is Heinrich Dinkelbach, dictator of the Vereingte Stahlworke, arrested in 1945 by the American Army and liberated in 1946 by John Foster Dulles. Since then he has been in charge of the iron and steel administration to Bizonia and was recently mentioned, along with Thyssen, in connection with the formation of a western European raw steel cartel.

It is reliably reported from Essen that the Krupp Panzer Werke No. 2 (Tank factory No. 2) is being reconstructed under the supervision of British military engineers and the direction of the Krupp director Kallen, who may shortly become Anglo-American trustee for one of Krupp's war factories.

THE RUSSIANS TEST A PRE-FAB HOUSE



A pre-fabricated house is set up in Moscow to undergo tests before it goes into mass production. Some 60 plants in the Soviet Union are now turning out pre-fabricated dwellings to solve the housing problem in the cities and take care of the people made homeless by the war.

South Africa Riots Reflect Desperate Plight of Natives

The frenzied fighting of Africans against Indians in and around Durban, South Africa, last week was in fact an explosive protest by the Africans against the whole system of economic exploitation of which they are the victims. This was the gist of an explanation issued by the Council on African Affairs through its secretary, W. A. Hunton, based on advices received from Capetown.

Close observers of events in South Africa have predicted an explosion in the country, the Council disclosed, especially as a result of the intensified racial and class oppression imposed by the Malan government which still remains loyal to Hitler and Nazism.

A long-practiced policy of all governmental regimes in South Africa has been to keep the three non-European groups, eight million Africans, 900,000 Colored, and 280,000 Indians, separate from one another and subject to varying forms of discriminatory regulations—with the Africans always suffering the worst. Tribal differences among the Africans are also exploited, police-sponsored gladiatorial combats between rival African groups being recently provided for white spectators, just outside South Africa's capital city of Pretoria.

It was only a few years ago, in the summer of 1943, that an explosion of the same general pattern as in Durban, but on a far less severe scale, shook Harlem and startled the city fathers, at least momentarily, out of their complacent indifference as to how the Negro in New York lives.

Harlem's white merchants and the Indian traders in South and East Africa are only "small-time" exploiters of the Negroes and of minor importance compared with the Big Bosses who determine what workers will be allowed to eat, where they will be allowed to live, and what rights they may enjoy. But the small merchants and traders are the exploiters with whom the people have direct and daily contact, and they thus become the tangible representation of all the social forces that degrade and embitter their existence.

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THAT WIDESPREAD clashes between Africans and Indians should break out now for the first time in South Africa is an index of the desperate circumstances to which Africans are being reduced by the wider and wider gulf between the low wages they get and the high prices they have to pay for food and other necessities.

This is the basic cause not only of the Durban riots but also of the whole series of strikes which have hit one section of Africa after another since the end of the war, and of the widespread riots in the Gold Coast, West Africa, last February—there directed against the British-owned trading stores of the United Africa Co., a subsidiary of the Lever Brothers monopoly.

Legislature Getting Bill to Ban Discrimination in Schools

CHICAGO.—A high-powered drive to enact a state Fair Education Practices law was getting underway here this week. Preparations for introduction of a bill to the State Legislature were being made by the Women's Council for Fair Education Practices and activities designed to arouse support of students throughout the state were being organized by Young Progressives of Illinois.

Now amassing specific instances of discriimnation by schools and universities through questionaires distributed to over 1,000 students already, Young Progressives plans to climax its campaign with a mass youth lobby at Springfield the latter part of Feruary.

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MEANWHILE, a meeting of the Women's Council this week was scheduled to go over 2 drafts of a Fair Education Practices bill, it was indicated to The Worker by Mrs. John Leonard Hancock, Council president.

The Women's Council is a broad grouping of influential Chicago organizations, including Citizens Schools Committee; American Jewish Congress; National Council of Negro Women; Illinois Education Association; and Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Declaring the Council hoped that Senator Saltiel would introduce its bill in the legislature, Mrs. Hancock said that it planned a large representative meeting of several hundred people in February to step up support for the measure.

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SHE emphasized that the contemplated bill would cover trade and vocational schools as well as universities and colleges "because the feeling is that a good many of these do discriminate.

"A large proportion of the cases of discrimination, however, can be traced to the quota system used in numerous universities, particularly law and medical schools," she added.

Asserting the Council had already been successful in purging discriminatory questions from admission blanks of some institution, Mrs. Hancock told The Worker that the Council was very anxious to be informed of any cases of discrimination in educational practices.

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SHE intimated that the proposed bill would stipulate that institutions maintained by public funds would have their funds withheld if they follow discriminatory practices and that other institutions would forfeit their tax exemptions.

Asked whether she was optimistic over chances of enacting the bill, she said that "some people are very optimistic, while others believe that at least we will be plowing the ground.

"As for me, I prefer to work instead of prophesying."

Whether or not the bill will be passed, she added, "will depend on the amount of public support that can be mustered for it."

Seek End to Jimcrow Schools in E. St. Louis

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Citizens of Southern Illinois began moving this week to halt Jimcrow in the school system. The East St. Louis Chapter of the NAACP at an executive board meeting last Tuesday night drafted a plan of action which calls for the introduction of Negro children to the less crowded white school.

Jan. 31 is the day which ends the present school term and it is on this day that Negro children, for the first time in this town's history, will seek equal educational right with white children.

Colored students must travel for miles outside their own district in order to attend "their own" schools. Pupils in these school ghettos find that they must stand all day in the back of the classroom because there are no seats for them.

Classes are held in cafeteria, in ill-heated basements, or next to foul-smelling toilets. The white schools, on the other hand, have empty rooms which at present are accumulating dust, and one such school must soon shut down for lack of students.

It is these conditions which the NAACP and the Progressive Party of East St. Louis intend to expose. The Progressive forces of the town only a few years ago succeeded in electing for the first time, a Negro, Mr. Marion Stallings to the school board.

Mr. Stallings has pledged his assistance to the NAACP and the Progressive Party to end Jimcrow in the schools this Jan. 31st. The NAACP spokesman here say that this action will only be the first step in a struggle to break all race bars in East St. Louis.

Illinois YPA Chapter Gets Official OK

URBANA, Ill.—The University of Illinois chapter of Young Progressives of America has received recognition as an official campus group, it was announced last week.

Recognition by the University officials came after a seven-month effort on the part of the downstate members. Previously the University had denied official notice to the Young Progressives because of their refusal to comply with the non-Communist affidavits which had been requested by the University officials in conjunction with the Clabaugh Act.

The U. of I. members had felt that the University was discriminating against them in setting special requirements for YPA's recognition. No other campus group had been asked to sign these affidavits. In addition YPA was against these requirements in principle.

The university officials gave no reason for their reversal, according to Lloyd Davis, state co-chairman of the YPA.

In announcing the victory Davis stated, "A gain has been made by Progressives throughout our state and nation in the fight for academic freedom on the American campuses.

"Our fight will not end with this small victory here in Illinois, for YPA has a more important job to do in bringing about the repeal of the Clabaugh Act, which seeks to deny academic freedom to groups because of their political beliefs; and to institute a campaign to defeat any attempt to introduce a 'little Mundt-Nixon' bill in Illinois which would dangerously effect the freedoms of all the people of our state."

Cause for Alarm

(Continued from Page 2-A)

lifetime disfigurement.

The luckiest fire victims will come out of it without homes of any kind; without anything left of their possessions—because they can't even protect their belongings with fire insurance.

It is time that the guilty parties paid for these wanton fire murders, injuries and impoverishment. There is no way of restoring the fire dead to their loved ones. But the courts can be used to secure damages.

And perhaps—if some big lawsuits were initiated—the landlords would begin to provide a few minimum safeguards in these matchbox crematoriums.

And if some city officials, charged with enforcing the fire code, were arrested and faced prison, perhaps the graft would stop and enforcement of the law would begin.

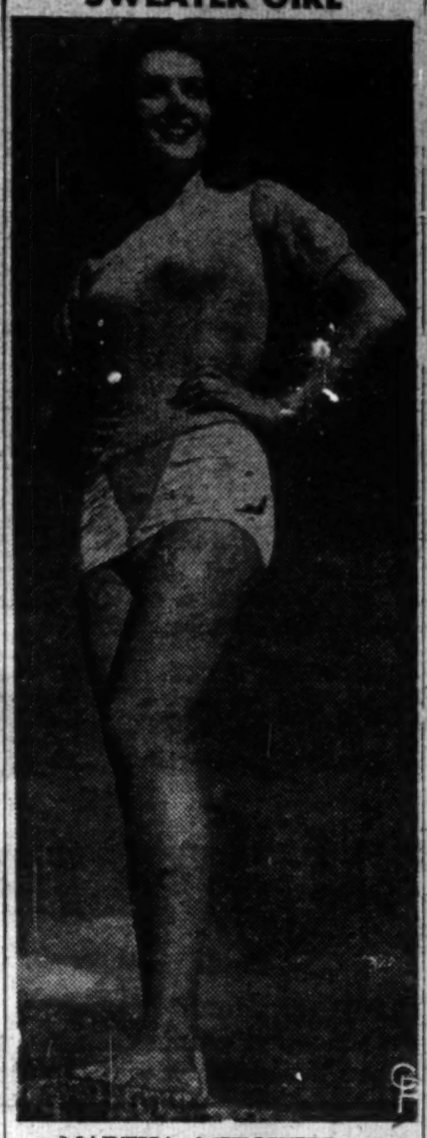
And maybe, if the real estate trust felt the full penalty of the law, the way would be found to break the bottleneck in housing.

We urge the full use of legal avenues for the people. However, these actions must be accompanied by mass struggles if they are to be effective.

We urge (1) that tenants begin to organize themselves, beginning with their own buildings; (2) that demands for fire protection begin first of all with their own landlords; (3) that the tenants of Chicago demand of Mayor Kennelly that the fire laws be strictly enforced and that the long-delayed city housing construction program begin.

To stop the piling of bodies on the firetrap funeral pyre we need the mass protests, the mass struggles, the mass actions involving the tens of thousands of Chicagoans who nightly ask the fearless question: "Will we be next?

SWEATER GIRL



MARTHA MITCHELL was chosen Florida's "Sweater Girl for 1949" at Winter Haven, Fla.

12 Firetrap Victims Killed In One Week

(Continued from Page 2-A)

inspection, attempted to place blame for the fire elsewhere.

Two tenants, Albert Butler, 26, a Navy vet who works as a coal heaver, and his brother, Leroy, 24, were being held on manslaughter charges because the fire reportedly started in their room.

Meanwhile, last Sunday, Mrs. Anne Cappello, 68, a partially blind widow, became another fire victim in her home at 606 Avenue N.

★

DURING that week, fires had taken the lives of Mary Woo, an expectant mother, and Sing Young Lee, at 25 W. 22nd Pl. A fire at 4841 S. Wood St. killed Michael Lakostaj, 65, his wife, Rozelie, 62, and Anthony Mica, 68.

The 44th Place fire which claimed six lives broke out at dawn last Saturday morning, and by the time the fire trucks arrived, the blaze was completely out of control.

Several tenants told The Worker that they considered it a "miracle" that they had escaped with their lives.

★

MRS. Estelle Thomas told how her windows had been blocked with heavy wire which the landlord had placed there "for protection."

An aged woman who lived with the Mores climbed out the basement window to safety.

Mrs. Moore said that for almost all of the tenants there was "only one way out," since one exit was blocked off with debris.

★

LT. SID Monasco of the city Fire Prevention Bureau, told The Worker that the last time the building was inspected by the fire department was in 1944.

"There were some violations then," he said, "but they were all cleaned up."

The building is owned by the L. N. Blackman Realty Co., 4010 S. Cottage Grove.



ONE of the most popular animals at the Lincoln Park Zoo is a Russian bear. A Worker reader who took his youngster to the zoo recently reported that the sign over the Russian bear's cage has been changed to read, "Asian Bear."

★

THIS is a memo to the Trib reporter who wrote the piece about arrest of Katherine Hyndman of Gary on a deportation frameup. Your stoolpigeon must have had mush in mouth when he gave you the information that Mrs. Hyndman was "an instructor of the marchers of Leninism." What he meant was that she was an instructor in Marxism-Leninism!

★

OLD Charlie Wheeler of the Chicago Daily News reports that the Broyles Commission is having trouble writing the witch-hunt bills to be introduced into the legislature. "The stumbling block," he reported, "is how to sustain academic freedom and free speech and at the same time muzzle school teachers." If they can solve that problem, getting a camel through a needle's eye should be simple.

★

EMBARRASSING MOMENT: Two Worker reporters encountered right-wing CIO chieftain Mike Mann in a restaurant—busily reading The Worker. Mann blanched when he saw the reporters approaching but admitted to them, "Reading The Worker is a 'must' in our office." Judging from sub drive results, a lot of rank-and-filers are ready to agree with Mann on that point if nothing else.

★

OUR HATS are off to our enterprising comrade from the printers' union who got 17 Worker subs last Saturday night—at The Worker dance!

Tenant Group Pricks Elardi Rent Balloon

CHICAGO.—Over-charged rents, as much as 1100 percent over ceiling brought a $98,000 triple-damage suit this week against landlady Sadie Elardi, 665 W. Blackhawk.

The suit was filed in U. S. District Court by attorney Max Naiman on behalf of 34 families in seven buildings owned by Mrs. Elardi.

Tenants in the seven near North Side buildings are members of a housing council, headed by Gertrude Noyes, which has grown rapidly in the midst of a fight to cut Mrs. Elardi's fantastic rent boosts and her attempted intimidation of the Negro tenants.

The rent boosts were based on subdivision of the small apartments and "furnishing" them with a few sticks of broken down furniture.

"Mrs. Elardi has taken one four-room apartment, for example, which once rented for $18 a month," said Mrs. Noyes, "and turned it into three apartments renting for $15 a week."

It was reported that the beligerent Mrs. Elardi was also conducting a campaign of terror against the tenants, using strong-arm methods against the women and having men tenants arrested on trumped-up charges.

"Mrs. Elardi counted on having the police and the rent office on her side," said Mrs. Noyes, "but she didn't know she would have to reckon with a strong organization of her tenants."



"FREEDOM TRAIN"—Members of the Civil Rights Congress delegation from Chicago to the national mass lobby in Washington. They demanded dismissal of indictment against 12 Communist leaders, and went on a special coach train titled "Freedom Train."

CRC Crusaders Will Spark Fight for the 12

By Alfred Wagenknecht

CHICAGO. — You can't have freedom in a vacuum. Nor alone, by yourself. Freedom can only be maintained and extended within the mass millions, by constant movement for it, by militant desire for it. The Freedom Crusade to Washington, D. C., proved that the movement for freedom is in mass production. The workshop is huge and extends to every corner of the country. The Illinois delegation left by train, bus and auto and joined 5,000 from everywhere to build the program of struggle for the rights of the people and to make the wary gentlemen in Congress aware of it.

No matter the silence of the commercial press. No matter the indisposition of senators and representatives and their refusal to meet delegations from their states—they all knew that 5,000 freedom crusaders representing hundreds of thousands back home, were in Washington protesting infringements on the rights of the working class and the people, defending the Bill of Rights, demanding an extention of democracy. And don't think that Truman and Clark did not know what was cooking!

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THIS mass congregation amplified the history of the land of the free and home of the brave. These common folks from trade unions, lodges, neighborhoods, churches, minority political parties, the foreign-born made it crystal clear that discrimination, persecution, thought-control, police terror are sign posts on the road to fascism and that they do not intend to be herded down that detour. The resolutions adopted on the rights of labor, the Negro people, nationally groups, minority parties will pave the way fgor a counter-offensive to help keep America free.

The reporters, speakers and the discussion were brilliant. Who is doing what to us and what to do to stop it became clearer hour by hour, and both those who were new to struggle and those who had participated in struggle down the years grew in understanding in stature, in militant determination to defeat Wall Street and its politicians.

The desire of every free American to keep his democratic rights needs now to be adequately supplemented by movement and organization. Every crusader for freedom returning from Washington simply must not keep all that has been gained on the crusade to himself. This would be fatal.

Every crusader, an educator and organizer should be the slogan. Every crusader to establish a civil rights committee of five in the shop, in the community, in your apartment house, in your lodge, in every organization, joining or working is the closest cooperation with the Civil Rights Congress—this is our bounden duty.

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OUR bounden duty especially now as the trial of the 12 Communist leaders develops day by day into a battle for the right to think, and listen, and speak. Twelve are named in the indictment voted by a Grand Jury of gentlemen of means and social standing. But the indictment is levelled against the American people and their freedoms and their right to organi and vote for any kind of political party they desire to have in the struggle for peace and progress.

To tell everybody about the malicious intentions of those un-Americans who would throttle freedom, and to organize everyone who desires to strike a blow for the rights of all common folks will lead to production by the masses of the gigantic movement necessary ti win.

'Free 12' Demonstration Set for Loop Saturday

CHICAGO. — Washington and Wall Street will hear from Chicago that "The 12 must be freed!" in a demonstration scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 p.m.

Pickets will gather at the Federal Building, Adams and Clark streets, in a protest against the frame-up trial of the 12 Communist leaders, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

The demonstration begins a new series of mass protest actions by the CRC, the Communist Party and other organizations that will continue as long as the frame-up drive persists.

Those who went to Washington last week on the CRC's "Freedom Crusade" will lead the picket line Saturday. The CRC called for a mass turnout because "the defense of the 12 is the first line of defense of American freedom."

A statement issued by the Illinois Communist Party urged full support of its members for the demonstration. "It is the duty of every Communist, trade unionist, progressive, to take part in next Saturday's demonstration," the statement declared.

"All Party Sections, Clubs, Groups are urged to take immediate and all the necessary steps to organize and mobilize their entire membership for this very important action in defense of our democracy."

HERE ARE STANDINGS IN WORKER SUB DRIVE

Section	Turned In	Quota	% Fulfilled
Steel	170	150	113
Johnstone	127	400	31
Craft	52	100	50
Parsons	154	250	61
2nd	31	75	41
3rd	23	100	23
4th	8	75	16
20th	42	75	57
SE	13	145	8
SW	57	155	32
Hyde Pk.	25	100	25
Southern	15	50	30
Packing	216	200	108
Lieber	151	150	100
Cacchione	120	175	70
WS	130	250	52
Haymarket	61	100	61
Student	49	75	70
Youth	55	100	55
12th Cong.	77	100	77
9N	94	100	94
9S	36	100	36
Albany Pk.	43	150	29
E. St. Louis	36	50	72
Prof.	250	250	100

The Illinois Worker

This column was written this week by a Chicago auto worker who feels that the "shotgun" merger of FE and the UAW is just as unacceptable to UAW members as it is to FE members.

A BLOW TO UNITY

WHEN CIO PRESIDENT PHIL MURRAY ordered the Farm Equipment Dnion to "get into the UAW or else . . ." he brought great cheer to the anti-labor forces who would destroy our unions. His dictatorial order is a clear-cut violation of the constitution of the CIO which guarantees autonomy to all its affiliated international unions. It is a real blow to the genuine unity we need to fight for higher standard of living in the face of speed-up, layoffs, wage cuts, depression and the threat of atomic war.

As a UAW worker in the Harvester plant at Melrose Park, Ill., I know first hand the need for real unity between my union and the Farm Equipment Union if we are to win any gains or solve any of the problems mentioned above. However I also know full well the past relations between the two unions that led to the bitterness that now exists between them.

Instead of organizing the unorganized, Walter Reuther and his hatchetmen have been conducting raids on organized FE locals for several years. The raiders failed at the Tractor Works and the McCormick Works in Chicago. They also failed in their first attempts at the Caterpillar Works down in Peoria.

Later, while the Farm Equipment Union was fighting for a new contract at the "Cat" plant, Reuther's belly-crawling henchmen returned as strikebreakers and succeeded in ousting the FE. This they were only able to do because the FE had refused to sign the "yellow-dog" non-Communist affidavits and were denied the right to appear on the ballot in the election while Reuther and his board members were among the first to sign.

ANTI-LABOR SUPPORT

EVERY ANTI-LABOR FORCE IN PEORIA, the press, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the FBI and those anti-labor forces that hide behind the robes of the Church helped to defeat the FE. The nature of the forces that helped the Reutherites ought to be a lesson in itself as to the type of unionism that is practiced by the present leadership of the UAW.

Flushed by their "victory" at "Cat," the raiders next headed for the Canton Harvester Plant, also under contract to the FE. Now, the leaders of the FE were forced to sign the "yellow-dog" affidavits in order to resist the raiders and appear on the ballot. This they did after several of their officers resigned and they handed Reuther's raiders a four to one trouncing.

It is not too strange that every time the Reutherites raided they managed to disrupt negotiations that were under way and thereby helped management resist the workers' demands. This has cost the workers an unestimable amount of money from lower wages and poorer working conditions than they would have obtained if they did not have to fight Reuther as well as the company.

When the executive board of the UAW did manage to work out an agreeable merger proposal with the Farm Equipment Union, Reuther and his active disrupters in the union managed to turn the membership's sentiment against it and have it voted down. This he did because he feared that the FE votes in the convention would cost him the presidency of the union. He was not thinking of our welfare then; only his own $20,000-a-year job.

IN THE FACE OF THESE FACTS (which is only a small part of what space allows to be printed), the "merge order" by Murray is like asking a normal, healthy, happy man to commit suicide. If Murray and Reuther were really sincere about unity in the CIO they would drop their Wall Street ties and work out a real fighting program for labor to follow. Their red-baiting stinks. Red herrings cannot take the place of real unity, job security, a high standard of living and a lasting peace.

UE Asks $40 Week Pay for Jobless

CHICAGO. — The CIO United Electrical Workers here has advanced a state legislative program for labor mapped at a conference of local union representatives last week.

With over 150 delegates from UE shops attending, the conference recommended:

• Unemployment Compensation: Changing the law to provide benefits equaling 2/3's of a worker's weekly pay, or a minimum of $40 weekly; compensation to cover 52 weeks a year, instead of 26; amending the law so that workers who refuse to accept lower-paying, lower-skilled jobs are not cut off from benefits; and repeal of the provision barring workers involved as a labor dispute from receiving benefits.

• Workmen's Compensation: Raising minimum benefits to workers disabled from industrial accidents to 2/3's the worker's weekly earnings or a minimum of $40 a week; increasing rates for loss of leg, arm, etc., at least to those of Wisconsin.

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• **WORKMEN'S** Occupational Diseases: Extend the Act to apply automatically to all companies; increase benefits to $40 weekly minimum; and eliminate provisions discriminating against workers with silicosis and asbestosis.

• Health and Safety: Enforce existing state rules more vigorously; expand the personnel of the Division of Factory Inspection (responsible for enforcing health and safety rules); establish two paid 15-minute rest periods daily for all workers because of increasing speedup.

• Enactment of a sttae FEPC by the legislature.

Placing full resposibility for enforcing the state's labor laws on the Illinois Department of Labor, now headed by Frank Annunzio of the CIO, the conference declared that "too often the agency has acted as if it were set up to defend employers' interests rather than the interests of the workers.

The Maryland-Washington Edition
The Worker

A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

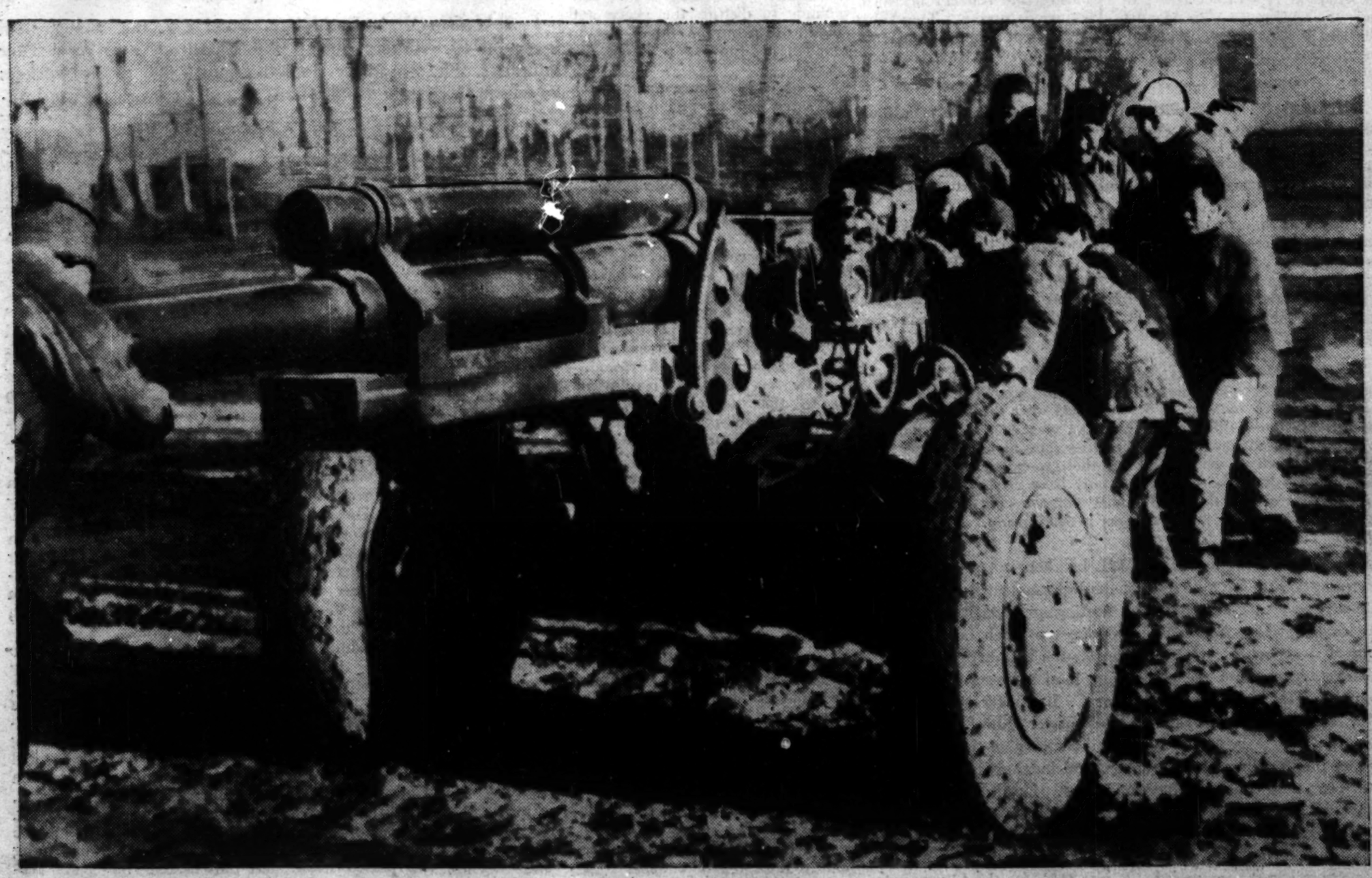
–Turn to the Magazine Section

Vol. XIV, No. 5 | January 30 1949 | IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 | 28 PAGES; PRICE 10 CENTS

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

–See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside–

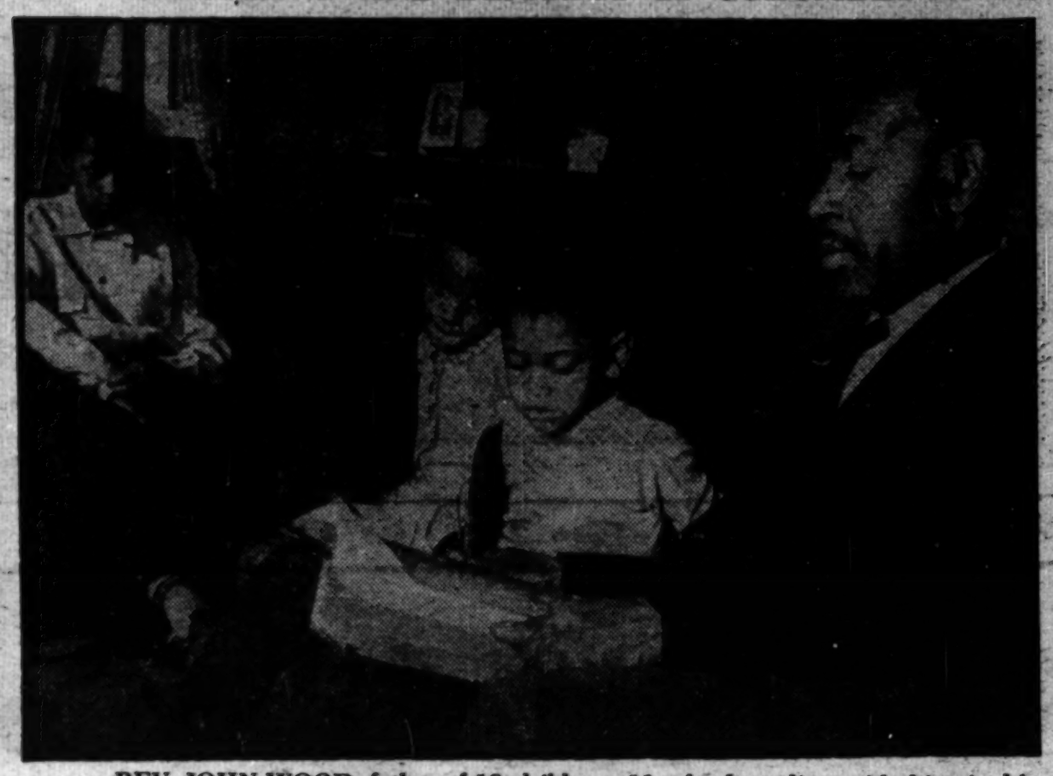


Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer – U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang – was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.



EVICTION STARES three Wood children in the fact as they play in front of their home in the government operated Ivy City mobile housing unit at Montana and W. Va. Aves., N.E. More than 700 other project residents were given warning that they must vacate their homes. The National Capital Housing Authority, in its notice, said three owners of the land on which the project was built refused to renew their leases. The homes, constructed during wartime of cardboard and plywood, are occupied by families in the low-income group. They cannot afford to pay the exorbitant rents being asked for other homes, or apartments. And the government is making little effort to find other low-cost housing for them.



REV. JOHN WOOD, father of 18 children, 11 of whom live with him in his five-room Ivy City cardboard home, reads the Bible to three of his youngsters, 13-year-old Nelson, Florence, 7, and Ray, 4. Unable to work on his job as a mechanic's helper, Rev. Wood is worried about being able to pay more than the $39 a month rent he now gives to houhing authority. He earned $45 a week on his government job when he worked and "by the time I got food in the house there was nothing left," he said. An active member of the Ivy City Citizens Association leading the fight to save the homes of its 175 families, Rev. Wood said "anyone who stands up for the rights of the common man these days is called a Communist." To save "our homes," he added, "we need all the help we can get."

The Fact Is...

THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE were given a dubious present by the Public Service Commission. Up to now, we could use the Baltimore Transit Company's trolleys and buses for a dime, which was bad enough. But, starting Jan. 1, we had to cough up 13 cents for a ride. (Two rides for a quarter if you want to get the economy size.) This five-cent ride steal should go down in the family budget as a wage cut.

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NOT TO BE OUTDONE by the Baltimore Transit Co., another monopoly in Baltimore, the Telephone Co., decided that ITS rates are too low to give their vice-presidents a decent bonus every year and it, too, is plugging to have its rates substantially raised. Of course, the explanations behind these steals are than they can't operate on what they make and can't give their employes more money. It always seems to work out that the employes are thrown a few crumbs, the company gets the rest of the loaf and the public gets skinned.

• • •

IT'S BECOMING a common sight nowadays to see long lines of unemployed seamen lining up before the Grace Hope Mission every afternoon to get sandwiches. Some of these seamen have been beached for months and prospects are still dim for shipping. This situation is a direct result of the wholesale transfer of ships to foreign registry to ship Marshall Plan goods across. The Marshall Plan is creating widespread unemployment among American seamen. And what it is doing for the people of Europe is about as good.

• • •

WHEN GOV. LANE put across the sales tax on the people of Maryland over a year ago, it aroused more indignation than any one issue in recent years. Many storekeepers pasted Lane's picture on their collection boxes and cut a slot through his mouth in which to deposit their pennies. These boxes became known as "Lane's poor box."

Now that the State Legislature is meeting again, this hot potato is again in their lap. The Governor is pushing all sorts of schemes to lower income taxes, lower corporation taxes and what not, but add the mall together and the still mean that the people will pay. The demand for the outright repeal of the sales tax must be raised so loud this sessi[on] that the Legislature would not dare ignore it.

• •

WHOLESALE EV[ICTIONS] in many of the city-owned housing projects will become a [big] problem for hundreds of families within the next few months. [These] projects were designed for low-income group families during the war, but what was a high income then is just enough for most families to scrape along on now. In spite of this, the city is demanding that these so-called "high-income" families move out of the projects. Many have already moved out, but those who can neither find homes nor are able to afford the rents being asked, will face evictions in the spring.

• • •

BALTIMORE'S SMALL RETAIL butchers got a bawling out for charging so little by a director of the Independent Retail Grocers and Meat Packers Association, at a meeting in Hotel Emerson. It seems small butchers have been trimming too much fat and bone off cuts of steak before weighing them ofr the housewife.

Three big shots of the association, market owner Norman R. Wilson, his meat department manager C. L. Keefer and Paul G. Schafer, stepped up to a 164-pound hind quarter of beef and demonstrated the "Wilson system" of cutting beef to give the butcher a maximum profit. Then three neighborhood butchers took over and showed how they could cut the same meat. Result: reductions of 32 cents, 25 cents and 13 cents on the three cuts of steak.

This enraged association director Henry Heil. "Gentlemen, I tell you the honeymoon is over!" he shouted dramatically. But the little butchers weren't impressed. It was O.K. for the big guys to talk. They didn't have to go back in the morning and face the women on the block who have no money to waste on big talk—or on fat and bones when they can hardly afford steak.

Gov't Purge Hits Defendant In Inter-Racial Tennis Case

BALTIMORE. — Government officials are doing all they can to punish the 22 Negro and white Baltimoreans who had sought to expose the vicious system of segregation in the city.

Baltimore post office officials suspended James Gross from his job on Dec. 24. Gross was one of the 15 Druid Hill Park tennis players acquitted of charges of "inciting to riot." Seven others, all white, were found guilty.

He was suspended a few weeks after his acquittal pending a "loyalty investigation." No warning was given. He filed an immediate appeal with the Postmaster-General.

In the meantime, demands are growing for a new trial for the seven Baltimoreans convicted last November on charges of "conspiracy to disturb the peace and incite to riot" for their part in challenging Jimcrow in Druid Hill Park.

A citywide defense committee is taking shape to mobilize public support for the defendants and break through the "iron curtain" clamped on the case by the Baltimore Sun and News-Post.

★

FACE THREE YEARS IN JAIL

The seven face maximum sentences of three years in prison and heavy fines on each "conspiracy" count.

They were convicted by Judge Herman Moser in a mass trial of 22 white and Negro citizens whom State's Attorney Morrell straightfacedly accused of "revolution" against the State of Maryland because they took part in or watched an inter-racial tennis tournament sponsored last July by the Young Progressives of Maryland and the Baltimore Tennis Club.

The games were held as a test case against the Park Board's policy of segregating whites and Negroes in public recreational facilities, which has no basis in law and violates the U. S. Constitution.

A "task force" of more than 50 police swooped down on the Clay Tennis Courts with motorcycles, squad cars and patrol wagons, carried players off the courts bodily and arrested and manhandled men and women spectators who protested their tactics.

★

ADDED CHARGES

The charges of "conspiracy" were dug out of ancient law books and tagged on by the Grand Jury two months after the defendants were arrested on simple charges of "disorderly conduct" and "disturbing the peace."

After the seven were convicted of "conspiracy," the state quashed the original charges, knowing that if these charges were tried, the whole trumped-up character of the case would be exposed.

The real conspiracy, defense attorneys pointed out, is the "Free" State of Maryland's crude attempts to perpetuate Jimcrow in the public parks to make criminals out of decent citizens who protested the "master race" theory.

Leaders of the Progressive Party of Maryland have challenged Democratic Governor Lane and Mayor D'Alessandro to explain how this frame-up fits in with Truman's pre-election "civil rights program."

BETHLEHEM 'STEALS' HOLIDAY OVERTIME

BALTIMORE.—Bethlehem Steel Co. put a big steal over on its workers during the Christmas and New Year holidays. The company denied about 7,000 of its workers overtime payments usually handed out for work during holiday weeks.

The company's attempt to deny overtime rates to the workers is a violation of its contract with the CIO United Steelworkers, union officials say. They are preparing to file grievances for the workers cut out of the overtime pay.

The big steal by the company came to light three weeks after the holidays. The workers had been expecting to receive holiday overtime. They were incensed when their checks were handed to them on the regular pay schedule, three weeks later, and they saw that the holiday pay had been refused them.

According to the contract, they are entitled to get time and a half pay on the fifth day of work during a holiday week. Thus, any worker who put in five work days before Christmas which came on Saturday is entitled to get four hours more pay. A worker who worked four days before Christmas and one day after Christmas is also entitled to an additional four hours pay.

Union officials have not yet estimated the amount of money withheld from the workers.

Maryland Senate for Ending Jimcrow Law

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25 (UP).—The Maryland State Senate, by a vote of 18 to 4, tonight approved legislation to repeal the state's so-called "Jimcrow" laws.

The measure was passed without debate. It now goes to the House of Delegates which repeatedly has defeated similar legislation.

Drive in Steel Union Plans

BALTIMORE.—A call to the 20,000 members of the CIO United Steel workers in Maryland to take on themselves the responsibility of organizing the unorganized in 1949 was issued by Albert Atallah, union director in District Eight.

"Every member has a job to do," wrote Atallah in an open letter in the Steel Reporter, published by the union.

"As long as there are non-union workers in our 'organized' plants or as long as there are completely unorganized plants nearby, your own job and the union that protests it, is in constant danger."

Atallah urged every member to do his part by (1) signing up any workers who have been overlooked, as well as new workers, and "again and again" approaching the "holdouts"; (2) immediately writing down the names of friends and relatives who work in non-union plants engaged in basic steel, can, or steel fabricating or processing, and turning in these names to the local union, and (3) volunteering spare time to assist union staff representatives in home contacts of workers who may be persuaded to start organizing in their own plants.

Rush Passage of Fascist Ober Bill

DEFEAT THE OBER BILL!

Here's What You Can Do . . .

Immediate action is needed to halt the frantic rush of state legislators trying to force passage of the infamous Ober bill. You can help stop this mad rush into fascism by:

1. Urging your union and your organization to adopt a resolution of protest against passage of the bill — No. 125 in the House and No. 135 in the Senate. Demand full, public hearings before any other consideration of the bill.

2. Send individual letters of protest, and resolutions adopted by organizations, to the Judiciary Committee, House of Delegates, Annapolis for H.B. 125, and to the Committee on Judicial Procedure, State Senate, Annapolis on S.B. 135.

3. Get your friends and neighbors to send letters, telegrams and postcards protesting the bill. Get your shopmates to sign collective letters, petitions, and telegrams.

4. Let Governor William Preston Lane know how you feel about this fascist bill. Let him know that you want the sales tax — and not political freedom — repealed.

No time can be lost. Send your letter or telegram now, then urge others to send theirs.

MEASURE WOULD CREATE SNAKE PIT OF FASCISM

ANNAPOLIS. — A snake pit of fascism is being dug here for the people of Maryland.

The state legislature is now rushing consideration of a bill that would bind the mouths, straitjacket the bodies and jail every Marylander who thinks, who proposes new laws, who fights against discrimination, and who maintains membership in a union.

The snake pit of fascism is the creation of the Ober Committee on Subversive Activities. Its bill (No. 125 in the House and 135 in the Senate) was handed to the state legislature with recommendations for speedy passage.

The deplorable and deadly treatment accorded the mentally ill in Maryland's shameful insane asylums would be far better than the treatment suggested for members of the Communist Party, members of any union, the Progressive Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or any individuals who advance new laws.

The Ober Committee's bill is the most drastic, the most sweeping legislation ever recommended in Maryland and in the nation. It proposes to:

- **Place every Communist Party member in jail for up to 20 years with fines of up to $20,000.**
- **Create a special assistant attorney general to keep tabs on the activities and associations of every resident of the state.**
- **Set up grand jury investigations of "areas of Communist infiltration," after naming unions, educational and other institutions, government agencies, the Progressive Party and other political parties as being among those areas.**
- **Direct state, county and city police to help the special attorney general dog the footsteps of every state resident who is suspected of being a "subversive."**
- **Administer Taft-Hartley loyalty oaths to every candidate for public office.**

It would make it a criminal offense to think of and discuss ideas of socialism and communism and the program of the Communist Party.

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ANY GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS or organizations who, like the Communist Party, seek an end to Jimcrow, repeal of the sales tax, higher unemployment compensation payments, a state Wagner Labor Relations Act, higher wages, unorganizing the unorganized workers, would be suspected of being a "subversive organization."

The Ober Committee, headed by Frank B. Ober, a Baltimore lawyer who represents some of the largest corporations in the state, consists of three members of the House of Delegates, three from the state Senate, and five public members. Howard Jackson, former Mayor of Baltimore, who was repudiated by the people of the city when he ran for reelection several years ago, is among the public members.

The committee was appointed by Governor William P. Lane after quick passage of a resolution by the state legislature last May. No hearings on the resolution and its need were held at that time, and no hearings were conducted by the committee in its six-month study of "subversive activities." At present, it is pressing adoption of its bill in the legislature without public hearings.

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THE COMMITTEE WAS CREATED during the nationwide witchhunt hysteria touched off by the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders now on trial in New York City. Its report was thrown into the state legislature the day the trial of the 12 opened.

The report mouths all the hysterical lies ever spread about the Communist Party. Under cover of those lies, it attempts to outlaw the Communist Party and its program. It also attempts to outlaw every progressive organization and union in the state.

"In the last election," the Ober report said, the Communist Party "attempted to use another party as a front for its operations—and this latter effort in the future may constitute the greater menace." Later the Progressive Party is identified as the "other party."

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"MANY OF OUR UNIONS, educational and other institutions have been infiltrated to a very substantial degree" by Communists, the Ober report said. ". . . A few people can do infinite harm, for example: to the transportation of essential goods, to communications, to manufacturing industries and the like, and through Communist-inspired strikes for political ends," the report said.

The true intent of the report and "anti-subversive bill" is exposed by those statements. The bill is seen as an attempt to throttle the will of the people to create a new political party. It is an attempt to label every strike called by the AFL, CIO, railroad and independent unions as "Communist inspired" and designed to "overthrow the government by force and violence."

The Ober bill defines "subversive organizations" as "any organization which engages in or advocates, abets, advises or teaches, or a purpose of which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise or teach activities intended to overthrow, destroy or alter or to assist in the overthrow, destruction or alteration of the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the State of Maryland, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by revolution, force, violence or other unlawful means."

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BY INCLUDING THE WORD "alteration," the Ober bill would make it unlawful for anyone to introduce a bill proposing amendments to the state constitution, or changes in the law.

The words "or other unlawful means" might be construed to cover Governor Lane's antics in pushing for and getting the sales tax after the state legislature had first voted it down.

In writing the bill, the Ober Committee also changed the law to suit itself by rewriting the state constitution. It said Article 6 of the state Declaration of Rights does not apply anymore. That article established the necessity of resistance to arbitrary power and oppression where "all other means of redress are ineffectual." It was adopted in 1776, a month after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Now, however, the Ober Committee said: "While, therefore, this Article of our Declaration of Rights is an abstract statement justifying resort to means outside of the law if similar conditions as existed in 1776 should again arise, it cannot be given literal effect any more than can our Declaration of Independence. Otherwise it would justify resistance to any laws alleged to be the result of arbitrary power and oppression and would thus be the negation of orderly government."

CRC Opens Drive to Enforce D. C. Laws Against Jimcrow

By Tom Buchanan

WASHINGTON.—The Washington Civil Rights Congress will seek a court test of two 70-year-old statutes whose enforcement, neglected for a generation by D. C. authorities, would be the most severe blow ever inflicted against the system of Jimcrow which now pervades every phase of life in the nation's capital.

CRC thus becomes the first organization to carry into action the anti-segregation campaign indicated in the report on "Segregation in Washington" issued last month by a special committee which found discrimination in the District a "blot on our nation."

This report cited the existence of a law passed by the popularly elected District Assembly in 1872, during the brief period when Washington citizens could vote, which gave Negroes equal rights in restaurants, hotels, barber shops and other places of public accommodation." A similar civil rights law was passed for the whole United States by Congress in 1875.

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THE PLAN OF ACTION adopted by the Washington CRC, under the slogan, "Wipe Out Jimcrow in Washington in 1949!" will proceed as follows:

- **A 'small mixed group of responsible citizens" will consult with an attorney to determine their exact legal rights, then go to a public dining room where discrimination is practiced and request service.**
- **If service is refused, suit will be filed against the establishment under both the laws already cited and such other statutes as may be found applicable, and a picket line will be set up outside the place.**
- **A mass meeting will be called, to which all Washington organizations will be invited to send representatives, and at this time a standing Anti-Segregation Council will be set up, to carry on and broaden the fight.**

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THE PROJECTED COURT TEST will not be the first attempt to secure enforcement of the 1875 Civil Rights Act. The case of Henderson vs. the E St. Theater, involving refusal to admit one of Washington's most prominent Negroes to a play at the National Theater, is now pending in the Court of Appeals.

However, lawyers have informed the Civil Rights Congress that the court is expected to dodge its responsibility to rule on the merits of the civil rights law of 1875, on which this case was based, by holding that it was initiated under the wrong jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court, in a split decision, held in 1883 that Congress lacked authority to force the States to ban segregation. In 1913 the court also ruled, in effect, that the law of 1875 could not be enforced in Federal territory either, on the dubious grounds that Congress would not have passed the law unless it were to be applicable to the whole country. The CRC will seek a revefsal of this interpretation.

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SO FAR AS LOCAL attorneys can remember, however, the CRC case will be the first test of the 1872 law in many years. Having been passed by the local government, this statute cannot be challenged as an invasion of states' rights." Defenders of Jimcrow point out that the law was dropped from the written legal records some time ago.

The CRC contends, however, that recodifications of existing D. C. laws merely state that any previous law is nullified if it conflicts with laws specifically listed in the code. There is no record that the 1872 law was repealed, and it does not appear to conflict with any existing law.

Bethlehem Claims 'Heart Attack' Killed Worker; Friends Say Gas

SPARROWS POINT. — A Bethlehem worker dies on his job at No. Six blast furnace Sunday, Jan. 16. The cause of his death, according to the company doctor and the coroner, was a "heart attack," but the men on No. Six furnace shake their heads in disbelief.

"It was gas poisoning," they say.

A 51-year-old Negro, Alfred Cox, was the victim. An old-timer, Cox was rigging above No. 6 when he succumbed. Carbon monoxide fumes from the furnace were rising all around him at the time.

There were angry comments from white and Negro workers when they learned of the official report of Cox's death. They see the report of a "heart attack" as a means of depriving Cox's family of about $5,000 in accident compensation benefits.

★

THE FAMILY OF ANOTHER Negro, a construction worker employed by a private contractor, was denied about that much in compensation payments last year.

The construction worker died while under No. 7 furnace. The coroner's report said he died of a "heart attack." But the men on the furnace say the spaces under the furnace are a ready made trap for deadly gases.

When a worker dies of natural means, such as a heart attack, compensation payments to families of the man are much less than the payments the company and state would have to make if it were reported as an accident, a lawyer told The Worker.

The free press of Baltimore didn't carry a line about Cox's death. The company and press maintain a curtain of silence around accidents at the point.

Ober Bill Can Be Licked, CP Says

BALTIMORE. — Denouncing the Ober Committee report and bill, the Maryland Communist Party, through its chairman, Philip Frankfeld, said it "has supreme confidence that the people of our state and their legislative representatives will never permit such measures to be adopted."

Frankfeld said "letters, telegrams, post cards to Governor Lane and to members of the legislature will be the first effective steps to beat back and defeat this most dangerous set of recommendations ever to be proposed in Maryland or in the United States."

The Maryland Communist Party, he stated, "reaffirms its position that it does not and never has advocated force and violence as a means of social change; that it firmly believes in democratic processes in which the people will have the right to accept or reject any program, reform, alteration or change in our society; and declares its adherence to democracy and to the principles of socialism, which alone can prevent the already mounting unemployment in our State and in the nation."

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BANKED-BOARD ACES



THE TRACKMEN ARE with us again as the new indoor season starts rolling in high. And the spotlight is in full focus again on the great Negro hurdler, Harrison Dillard (above) shown tying the 50-yard high hurdles record at Convention Hall last week. But Dillard must share the '49 spotlight with two Swedish runners recently arrived here. Below, (left), two-miler Erik Ahlden is shown breaking the tape first in his impressive debut, while his countryman Ingvar Bengtsson (right) comes home first in the 1,000. Bengtsson, whose specialty here will be the mile, along with the Dutch arrival Willi Slykhuis, will get plenty of competition from Wisconsin's touted Don Gehrmann. (See lead story.)

Is Four-Minute Mile Coming Up on Clock?

The running of a four-minute mile is the same elusive touchstone to track immortality that hitting 60 home-runs or better is to baseball or becoming the first to take Joe Louis' title is to the crop of heavyweight battlers.

But banked-board fans have a hunch the four-minute mile may become a reality sooner than any of the other objectives. Some even think this may be the season when man runs his first mile in four flat. Why such optimism, considering that Gil Dodds, the only guy last year who was climbing on the back of that elusive accomplishment, is now retired from the mile scene?

Well, the belief hangs on two guys named Ingvar Bengtsson and Don Gehrmann. Bengtsson is the recently arrived Swedish ace who impressed Philly and Boston fans with his smooth, effortless running in twin wins last week. His clocking for the mile, 4:14.6, was nothing to get excited about. But, again, it was the easy manner in which the Swedish star ran his race, giving every indication of being able to notably improve that clocking with further familiarity on the indoor boards and against stiffer competition.

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WHICH BRINGS US to the runner Gehrmann. He's not only the man to push Bengtsson into quicker clockings, but perhaps more of an immediate candidate for that four-flat stunt. Don, out of Wisconsin, has sizzled over the mile course in 4:06.1 and thereabouts on several trial runs at Madison. This is the closest anyone has come to Gil Dodds' indoor record of 4:05.3, chalked up in Madison Square Garden last February. And if Gehrmann can do this just running by his lonesome, against the clock and nobody else, isn't there the good chance he can do better in actual driving competition from a smooth speedster like Bengtsson?

This edition of The Worker went to press before Gehrmann and Bengtsson hooked up in their first duel in the Garden's Wanamaker Mile Saturday night. A lot of questions will be considerably clearer after that one has been run off.

All in all, he sounds like a guy ready and able to make a full-fledged assault on the almost mythical four-minute mile.



ERIK AHLDEN



INGVAR BENGTSSON

Kiner Hopeful of Busting Babe's 60

Keeping himself fit with off-season golf and gymnasium workouts, Ralph Kiner, three-time National League home run champion, asserted yesterday that "youth is on my side" in his dream of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 60 homers in a season.

1. Hit from the left side of the plate.

2. Have a power hitter coming to bat right behind the home run hitter.

3. Be in the middle of the pennant fight.

"Being a left-handed hitter is a big point because your pitching balance in the major leagues is composed mostly of right-handed hurlers," Kiner explained.

★

AS FOR HIS second point, having a power hitter behind him, Rammin' Ralph points out that when he had Hank Greenberg back of him in the 1947 lineup he had his best season, missing Ruth's mark by only nine homers.

"Being in the pennant race would help you there," he insisted.

"If you aren't in the race during the last month, most of the clubs throw their tryout players at you," he said. "Strangely enough, it is harder to get a hit off these kids would be getting a hit off a front you've never seen before

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

One Vote for Branca

LAST SUMMER IN the Dodger dugout I asked the veteran Frenchy Bordogaray for his estimate of Ralph Branca, the big Brooklyn righthander somewhat ignored in the recent hot stove sessions doing with Dodger pennant hopes for the new season 1949.

"He'll be okay," the grizzled Bordogaray replied. **"The kid still worries too much out there. If one pitch doesn't break just the way he wants, he broods about it. Tries too hard to correct the next one and before you know it's he's grooving them in instead of throwing natural. So he gets banged out of the box. But Branca's plenty young. He's learning the hard way that you've gotta be loose and easy and not get upset the first time your curve gets away from you. He'll steady down with experience."**

I mention this because too many observers have given up on Branca. Rate him a chronic erratic who'll go along like a powerhouse for a month or so and then fall flat on his glove. Begins blowing up in late innings. A "worrier," they say, can't ever become a great pitcher.

This seems so terribly conclusive an analysis for a pitcher only 23 years old, a giant in physique possessing a world of stuff in his blinding fast serve and Bob Fellerish-type curveball. To write Branca off the books is to negate the very valid observation made by Bordogaray, who's seen enough active service as player, pilot and coach to know whereof he speaks. Namely, that experience is still a great teacher no matter how hackneyed the phrase. If this naturally applies to any athlete regardless of degree of talent, it surely goes for a young man who figures to lose his "tightness" with accumulative experience and cash in to a greater degree on his abundant ability.

That First Big One

BRANCA, AFTER ALL, isn't exactly a nervous wreck out there on the mound. Why, just recall the manner in which he first broke into the spotlight. He was 20 years old, sparingly used in relief roles and almost an anonymity in the Dodger scheme of things that late season of 1946.

The Brooks and Cardinals were nip and tuck for first place and on this afternoon that the Redbirds came into Ebbets Field, the tension in the air was thicker than the London pea fog. Leo Durocher had something special worked out in the way of strategy. He was going to start the righthanded Branca just long enough for Eddie Dyer to get his lefthanded batting strength in the lineup, and then yank the Mount Vernon kid in favor of the cool tricky little southpaw name of Vic Lombardi.

So that's the way the ballgame opened up, and what opened up Durocher's eyes in the process was the startling way Branca was getting the famed St. Loo power to swing from the heels and at ozone. Could Lombardi do any better than this? Leo wondered. You can't beat perfection, was the obvious answer, because in all the heat of the pennant stakes and the charged-up atmosphere this NYU alumnite was cutting loose with an exhibition that had Ebbets Field fans screaming encouragement on every pitch and the Card hitters screaming in anguish. So Durocher came back with Branca in the second inning . . . and the third . . . and the fourth . . . and out of nowhere a new pitching name had arrived to be reckoned with. It was a masterful three-hit game which looked like a million bucks that night—even though the Brooks went on to blow the pennant later in the subsequent post-season playoff.

He'll Repeat '47 Style

NEXT SEASON, BRANCA came on like a four-mule team. He became the first Brooklyn pitcher to hit the 20 mark since the halcyon days of Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Ralph threatened to bust into the no-hit Hall of Fame on several occasions . . . he was the big guy, the ace, the bellwether who carried the pitching staff into the '47 Series against the Yankees. **(Never to forget the Frank Merriwell relief work of the man Casey).** Now it's quite true, too, that Branca's case of the jitters manifested itself several times during that eminently successful season. The business of tightening up in the late innings . . . never knowing for sure whether he'd blow it or squeeze through. That he did both was typical of a young man who was carrying the load with a minimum of big league schooling and a maximum of sheer technical equipment.

Last year, of course, Branca fell down with a thud. But some people are inclined to attribute it all to his "brooding" and forget that the young giant had also come up with a sore shoulder and collapsible ankle that was more responsible for his bad year than anything in the way of nervous temperament. . . .

So then, this is my way of saying don't sell Ralph Branca short. I've a feeling he's going to have a big year again, one of many in a career still unfolding . . . and while the boy wonder Barney and the patentially brilliant Newcombe and the much touted Banta should be right up there this season . . . well I'm looking for the big boy Branca to be just that again . . . Mr. Big of Brooklyn's throwing end of the battery.

You just watch him.

'Old' Dixie a Baseball Freak

Father Time will have to take a holiday as far as Fred (Dixie) Walker is concerned.

It has ben 20 years and 15 different clubs since the balding 39-year-old Pittsburgh outfielder broke into baseball, yet he is looking forward to the coming season with the verve of a rookie.

Walker, one of the most popular players in the history of Brooklyn baseball during the early '40's, is regarded by some as a baseball oddity.

It wasn't until late in his career, after Walker came into the National League in 1939, that the good-natured southerner came into his own.

In his tenure with Brooklyn, Walker belted senior circuit pitching for a .308 average and only twice did he drop below .300. He also was a top box-office draw, dubbed the "Pepul's Cherce" soon after his arrival in Ebbets Field.

Dixie played great ball for the Pirates' fourth-place club, hitting .316, and is counted on again to supply the same kind of spark for the Pirates that he provided for Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

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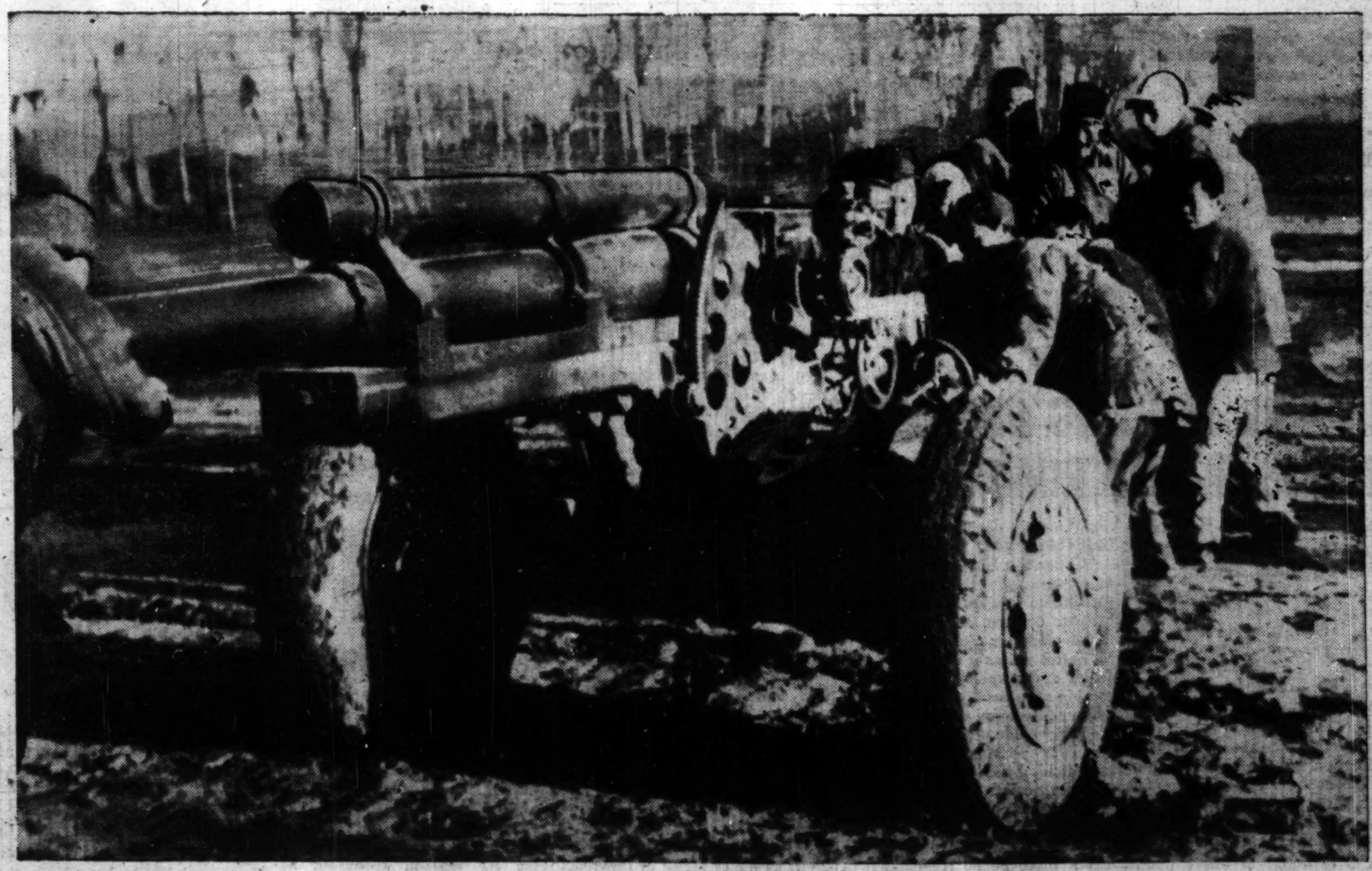
A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

—Turn to the Magazine Section

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

—See Stories on Page 3 and Editorial on page 8—



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer — U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang — was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

THE EDISON STORY: 3

Charley's Golden Eggs: Sunny Side Up

The letter, dated Dec. 3, 1948, was signed: "Faithfully yours, Charles Edison, president."

A postscript added: "Voicewritten by Ediphone."



CHARLES EDISON
Does All Right

Exultingly, it said of the sprawling Thomas Edison Industries, with plants in West Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville and Kearny, N. J., Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y., Hellertown, Pa., New London, Wis., and Scotland:

"Yes, it is OUR business—YOURS and MINE."

Then—but gallantly—it reported that times were tough.

It told of the company's valiant efforts to expand in the face of adversity, and of "the grim necessity of reducing manufacturing costs, and the urgent need for an increase in the productivity of each individual worker.

It wasn't addressed to the Edison board of directors.

It was headed: "Dear Fellow Worker."

And it was given out to the 2,300 men and women who work for a living at the Edison plants in West Orange.

★

CHARLES Edison's "dear fellow workers" know very well that times are tough, and getting tougher.

Ninety - seven cents an hour doesn't go very far these days—not even when it's parlayed into $1.26 by pushing the piecework, and decorated by time-and-a-half for overtime work.

It especially doesn't go far when gnawing inside is the knowledge that every extra penny brought home out of piecework, and every extra hour spent away from home on overtime, mean piling up production toward the day when the market becomes glutted and the "No Hiring" signs go up in the employment office windows.

The business Charles Edison "shares" with his fellow workers doesn't have to worry too greatly about that.

Tucked away in the company kitty, after all, is an untouched surplus of 14 million dollars earned for it out of the piecework efforts of the men and women who operate the punchpresses and lug the molds around.

★

ALL told, Charles Edison's "fellow workers" squeezed out a total of $57,200 in piecework "bonuses" in 1947. That went to 2,300 workers.

What they don't know, perhaps, is that—out of the same extra effort the 2,300 put in on the job—Charles Edison and 12 other top Edison executives drew bonuses amounting to $156,202.

That $156,202 in bonuses for the 13 represented an increase of just 420 percent over the year before.

That was the year when—to help Charles Edison reduce his manufacturing costs—Mr. Edison's 2,300 "fellow workers" went along with a wage increase of only three to 10 cents.

Of course, the thirteen's $156,202 was just for piecework. After their base wage had been tucked into their pay envelopes, the same 13 took home $453,359 to pay their respective grocery bills.

Actually, there weren't 13. One of them—Arthur Walsh—had died during the year. Somehow that didn't seem to make much difference from what he had produced for the business while he was alive. His widow got his $77,181 wages and bonus.

Leading the list, of course, was the man who writes the letters to his "dear fellow workers." Charles Edison drew $101,400 in 1947 for being the son of the man who invented the electric light.

★

THAT wasn't all. Charles Edison, who likes to tell the men and women who work for him they own his business, received an additional $154,772.50 in dividends the same year.

There was only one other stockholder whose take topped his. That was the estate of Mina Edison, Thomas Edison's widow who has herself passed on. The estate's share was $167,668.50.

Mina Edison's estate is controlled by Charles Edison.

Before he began flying the towel at half-mast in his letters to his "fellow workers," Charles Edison and the estate he controls had cleared $423,842 in salary, bonus and dividends in 1947.

That was after he, the estate he controls and Theodore E. Edison had netted a cool two million, two hundred thousand dollars out of the sale of 110,000 shares of stock in 1946.

And it was all done without touching a penny of the company's fourteen million dollar reserve.

Every penny of it—like every cent of the $14,000,000 reserve—came from the production piled up by Edison's "fellow workers."

"It is OUR business," Edison wrote to the men and women who work at West Orange—"YOURS and MINE."

As in every other business operating under the private profit system, the division of labor was simple.

The "YOURS" produced.

But the "MINE" got the golden eggs.

Josephson, Gates To Speak Sunday

NEWARK. — Leon Josephson, famous Trenton attorney just freed from Milan federal penitentiary after a 10-month sentence for "contempt" of J. Parnell Thomas and the House Un-American Committee, will speak here Sunday, Jan. 30, at a statewide civil rights rally.

The mass meeting, called by the New Jersey Communist Party for 1 p. m. at the Mosque Terrace Room, will seek to mobilize public support against the frameup of both the "Trenton 6" and the "American 12."

Sharing the platform with Josephson will be:

- John Gates, editor of The Worker and one of the 12 Communist Party national committeemen facing federal "thought-control" trial
- Mrs. Bessie English Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the six innocent Negroes now in the Trenton deathhouse on a frame-up conviction for the murder of William Horner last January.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist national committeewoman, former member of the governing board of the American Civil Liberties Union and nationally known for her leadership of the campaign to free Tom Mooney.



LEON JOSEPHSON



JOHN GATES

GOV'T CODDLES N. J. NAZI BUT TRIES '12' FOR THINKING

NEWARK.—The U. S. Supreme Court's grant of a rehearing for August Klaprott, New Jersey Nazi leader stripped of his citizenship in 1942, was assailed here last week as "part of the growing attack on American democracy."

Mrs. Jessie Campbell, executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, pointed out the high court's order giving the former Bund fuehrer a new stab at citizenship coincided with the opening of the federal "thought-control" trial of 12 American Communist leaders.

"The government's kid - glove treatment of this Nazi and its outrageous trial of Americans for their political views are cut of the same cloth," Mrs. Campbell said. "Decent Americans will have to intensify their protests against both if they don't want to wind up living in the kind of regime Klaprott's masters imposed on Germany for 12 bitter years."

REDBAITERS STOPPED IN SINGER UE VOTE

ELIZABETH—More than 5,000 Singer Sewing Machine Workers went to the polls last week and handed a 3 to 2 drubbing to state CIO council - backed redbaiters seeking control of UE Local 401.

Re-elected for its sixth consecutive year was the progressive administration headed by Louis Schumann, who advanced to the post of business agent after serving last year as president of the local.

Every one of the redbaiting "Rank and File" opposition slate went down to defeat.

Returned with Schumann were Robert Brennan, president; Josep Rodino, first vice-president; John Coleman, second vice-president Marion Cramer, financial secretary; William Wuesthoff, treasurer; John Madurski, recording secretary; Robert Callahan, Paul Climko and Alfredo Lipari, trustees; Norvell Butteffield and William Tomredle, Jr., sergeants-at-arms. and all 12 members of the local executive board.

★

THE LOCAL under progressive leadership, has done an outstanding job in mobilizing the community for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The anti-UE group headed by George Kerr, candidate for business agent, sought at the beginning of the campaign to cover its redbaiting with impressive "programs" drawn up and financed—according to the boast of Kerr adherents—by the state CIO council office.

But by the end of the campaign Kerr's "rank and file" group were desperately reduced to distributing copies of "Common Sense," fascist hate sheet published by paid anti-semite Conde McGinley, outside the plant gates.

Identified distributing the pro-Nazi weekly were Kerr himself and six other state CIO-backed candidates.

The rightwingers' "Rank and File" campaign was not advanced by a letter, signed by a top management official, attacking the progressive UE leadership as "Communist."

★

ELEVENTH HOUR attempts by some local Catholic priests to sway the local vote in anti-Communist sermons were answered by protesting delegations of progressive Catholic workers.

The progressive slate took a firm stand against redbaiting and the local's shop paper, 401 News, carried an expose of Parnell Thomas, Andrew May and other congressional "patriots" under the headline: "Scratch A Redbaiter And You'll Find a Crook."

Executive board members elected are Henry Spindler, William Wallace, Frank Auer, Anthony Urban, Sylvester M. Brazinski, Edward Buniak, Marie Farrell, Benjamin Young, Alexander Paterefi, Archie Payne Jr., Albert Rumpp and John Haras.

WANTED

INTERRACIAL COUPLE must have furnished or unfurnished apartment in order to get married. Can pay up to $60. Call (before 5:30 p.m.), MArket 3-5109. After 5:30, call Bigelow 8-0838.

NEWARK HOUSING PROJECTS PLEDGE NO DISCRIMINATION

NEWARK. — Repercussions of the state court decision banning Jimcrow segregation in East Orange veterans' housing were seen here last week when Public Works Director Ellenstein announced there will be no color line in housing units slated for construction on city-owned land.

The East Orange victory topped a two-month battle against discrimination led by NAACP attorney Herbert H. Tate, Progressive Party leader Ulysses Campbell and other prominent Newark and Orange citizens.

It is expected to affect public housing projcts throughout the state.

Declared Superior Court Judge Stein in his decision against the East Orange town council:

"Under the act permitting these public projects there is explicit prohibition against discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry. . . .

"Is this not as it should be? The duties and responsibilities of citizenship are discharged alike by the white and colored citizens. Witness the effort made, the bloodshed and the lives sacrificed on common battlefields by citizens of all kinds of color, creed and race. Man's sense of justice, coupled with an enlightened understanding of our common humanity, would dictate that if there be no segregation in the field of civic duty and sacrifice, there be none in the realm of human dignity and equality."

THE CASE OF THE TRENTON SIX:

Rogge, Former US Attorney Defends 3 Frameup Victims

TRENTON. — The campaign to free the Trenton 6 finally broke through the nation's brass-check press last week with the announcement that O. John Rogge, former assistant Attorney General of the United States, would head the legal staff defending three of the framed men.

Rogge will argue the appeal before the New Jersey Supreme Court as the designee of Lawrence Talisman and Solomon Golot, Newark law firm representing Collis English, James Thorpe and Ralph Cooper.

The former assistant attorney-general was asked to review the case by William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, which is spearheading the mass campaign to free the six.

Associated with Rogge and the firm of Talisman and Golat are Emmanuel Bloch, New York civil rights attorney, and Judge Earl

(Continued on Page 15)

It's Like This

By Elwood M. Dean

IN RECENT WEEKS a giant step in the direction of fascism has taken place in our country. Daily, the lines are being more sharply drawn between the forces of peace, democracy and progress on the one side, and those of war, fascism and reaction on the other.

Nothing more sharply indicates this trend than the new role of the courts. That arm of government (federal, state and county) has in many recent civil rights cases completely shed its pretentious role of defending the rights of the people against violations.



It is true, of course, that frame-ups are nothing new in American history. But here we speak of a new quality in the infamous "art" of frame-up.

In the Sacco-Vanzetti, Tom Mooney and Haymarket cases, the defendants were framed on accusations of specific overt acts. Now in the case of the 12 Communists, the grand jury charges NO overt act.

In the Scottsboro Case the frame-up was based upon certain circumstantial evidence. But now in the Case of the Trenton Six, even circumstantial evidence is not presented. Furthermore, the court and jury completely disregarded all evidence submitted by the defense.

Or, let us take the example of Robert J. Burke—convicted of committing acts of sexual degeneracy in the presence of the 7-year old daughter of Robert Thompson, one of the indicted 12. The prosecutor, supposedly interested in convicting Burke, presented the court with an "error," "discovered" in the court record. A new trial was held and the criminal declared innocent—although Burke had previously confessed to the charges in open court!

Another example was the trial of the lynchers of Robert Mallard in Georgia. In that case the defense called two jurors to testify as character witnesses against the lynch victim's widow! But the lynchers were declared innocent.

In the Case of the 12 the court presumes to rule upon the opinions of people. This is clearly unconstitutional, because it is beyond the rights of any court to rule on thought.

★

THESE CASES indicate the extent of the depravity to capitalist "justice." Capitalism and all of its component organs are rotten. The people are more and more resisting the old capitalist processes of special class privilege. Unable to continue their rule by hoodwinking the mass of the people, the capitalists find it necessary to shed some of their pretentions.

Imperialist war and civil rights are mutually exclusive conditions. Capitalism cannot have the former and permit the latter simultaneously.

The drive for world domination by American finance capital is designed to extend the oppressive life of the capitalist system. The ruling class must abolish civil rights at home if it is to achieve its aim.

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CAPITALISM is so desperate that it sheds its robes of democracy. It hopes thus to run faster. It sheds its mask of liberty. But the capitalists have audacity and "brass." They continue to profess concern for civil rights. It's all a hoax.

William Z. Foster has said that fascism will attempt its rise in the United States under cover of slogans for democracy.

The 12 Communists and the Trenton Six, as well as all other victims of the fascist drive, can only receive justice to the degree that the people insist upon justice. The courts voluntarily will not serve the people's interests. They are a weapon of class rule.

That is why the people must conduct mass action. People who deplore mass action, in fact deplore mass freedom! All levels of freedom depend upon the demonstrated strength of the people.





BEHIND THAT GATE is the "Grapes of Wrath" barracks where Armour Fertilizer agents try to run 70 workers' lives Dixie style. At right is Ronald Parish, vice-president of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 386, who was slugged with a lead pipe by foreman John Brooks for talking union to the men.

—N. J. Worker Photos by Paul Braverman

Armour Keeps Boss Indicted As Thug

CARTERET.—The New Jersey Worker's disclosure of lead-pipe rule at the Armour Fertilizer Co.'s "Grapes of Wrath" labor camp here has the company on the spot. That was the consensus among Armour workers at the camp last week as the company grudgingly began to order toilet repairs and paintbrushes started to cover up some of the dirt.

Sale of more than 30 copies of The Worker near the barracks—which houses 70 Negro men—spurred the giant corporation's Carteret management to begin carrying out Meyer Skiba's 30-day "clean up or else" order, issued after a conference with representatives of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union.

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AT THE SAME TIME the company began maneuvering to ease out of widespread demands for dismissal of John H. Brooks, camp foreman indicted for the lead-pipe slugging of Ronald Parish of Newark, vice-president of the Packinghouse Workers' Local 286.

In an elaborate "Who, me?" play, the company indicated its "willingness" to fire Brooks but cynically let the word spread that he would be replaced by Alfred Coward, whose anti-labor record is said to have the edge even on Brooks'.

Word of the company's nomination of Coward enabled Brooks to appeal to the men at the camp as a "lesser evil."

"After all, I never used a knife on you," he is reported to have said to workers in circulating a petition for his retention as camp foreman.

★

PART OF THE BUILDUP to save Brooks' job was a rumor that Coward would immediately raise the price of meals to 90 cents.

Brooks, who owns several houses in Carteret, is also said to have threatened to evict seven families to make room for some of his camp followers in the event he is dismissed as foreman.

Earlier, the company had come to his assistance when jobs were suddenly found for 30 camp dwellers for whom employment had not been "available" before Brooks' attack on Parish.

The 70 men at the camp—almost half the entire Armour Fertilizing Co. working force—have been paying $14 a week for cot accommodations plus meals consisting of hominy grits and sometimes eggs for breakfast, hominy grits and beans for lunch and cornbread and beans for supper.

GE CONVICTED 6th TIME AS ANTI-U. S. MONOPOLY

TRENTON (FP).—The giant General Electric lamp-bulb empire was convicted in federal court here of conspiring to maintain a monopoly of the incandescent electric lamp industry in the U. S.

It was the sixth time GE has been convicted for monopoly practices since 1940.

Judge Philip Forman upheld Justice Department charges that GE and eight other firms had a stranglehold on the production of lamps. The companies are guilty, Forman said, of engaging in the following practices in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act:

1. Fixing prices to get "high, unreasonable and excessive profits."

2. Patent pools with Westinghouse and other companies which stifled competition and hampered industrial progress.

According to the Justice Department, GE, which advertises that its bulbs "stay lighter longer," has been cutting the life of its flashlight bulbs by two-thirds.

For GE, being in court was nothing new. Since 1940 it has been the defendants in some 12 actions by the government. In 1941, GE and others were indicted for criminal conspiracy with the Nazi Krupp firm in fixing the price of tungsten carbide, one of the vital war materials.

ROGGE DEFENDS 3

(Continued from Page 2)

B. Dickerson of Chicago.

Rogge, Patterson and Talisman saw the defendants for the first time last Thursday in a dramatic deathhouse conference.

Permission to see the six framed men was finally granted in an order by Supreme Court Justice Vanderbilt after Rogge, Golat and Patterson had each been refused the right to see the men for the Civil Rights Congress.

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FAMILIES OF FIVE of the six defendants had retained the Civil Rights Congress and attorneys associated with it as defense counsel to replace court-appointed lawyers. But the high court—which is slated to hear the appeal Feb. 17—threw out the condemned men's families' choice as "improper."

The other defendants are McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson and James McKenzie.

All six were convicted without even circumstantial evidence in spite of airtight alibis and conflicting testimony of eye-witnesses who identified none of them as present during the fatal attack on William Horner, 73-year-old storekeeper, last January.

BEHIND THE GAS STRIKE: DRISCOLL'S PROCTOR LAW

CAMDEN.—With 465 Camden and Glassboro Public Service gas workers back at work and their 30-cent wage demands submitted to arbitration, one fact stands out through the headline hysteria that blanketed their two-day strike last week:

The strike was deliberately provoked by Public Service Corporation's standing pat behind Gov. Driscoll's anti-labor Proctor law.

The law pushed through by Driscol early in his administration with the ostensible aim of preventing interruption of service to the public, was used by the giant utility corporation to ignore long standing demands by the workers, members of the Camden Gas • Coke Works Independent Federation.

Since last March the corporation's stand has been, in effect: **"Holler your heads off—the law stops you from striking and you won't get anything unless you do."**

So, last week, they did.

Landlords Plot Tax Revenge In Squeeze Play on Tenants

NEWARK.—A two-way squeeze play against tenants and small home-owners was in the making here last week with the announcement by Area Rent Director Michael Pecora that he will entertain petitions for rent increases if the city commission ups the Newark tax rate.

Pecora's statement followed a planted story in the Newark Star-Ledger announcing a "major civic organization"—obviously representing large real estate interests—would "advise Newark property owners to apply for higher rent ceilings.'

The proposed tax jump of 94 points would bring the city's rate to $7.44 per hundred dollars of assessed valuation.

However, only 15 percent of Newarks rateables are in private homes, with an even smaller percentage in one-family small homes.

No move has yet been made by Mayor Murphy or any of the city commissioners to exempt small home-owners from the tax increase.

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BUDGET-WISE observers point out small home-owners could be exempted with practically no effect on the citys financial requirements.

Unless this is done, they predict, large real estate interests will use the small home-owners as a front to buck needed budget expansion for school, health and housing improvements.

Free the 12 and the Trenton 6

N. J. Statewide

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JAN. 30

1 P.M.

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MOSQUE THEATRE

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ENTERTAINMENT

Tickets available at all Party clubs and Modern Bookshop, 216 Halsey St. Newark

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BANKED-BOARD ACES



THE TRACKMEN ARE with us again as the new indoor season starts rolling in high. And the spotlight is in full focus again on the great Negro hurdler, Harrison Dillard (above) shown tying the 50-yard high hurdles record at Convention Hall last week. But Dillard must share the '49 spotlight with two Swedish runners recently arrived here. Below, (left), two-miler Erik Ahlden is shown breaking the tape first in his impressive debut, while his countryman Ingvar Bengtsson (right) comes home first in the 1,000. Bengtsson, whose specialty here will be the mile, along with the Dutch arrival Willi Slykhuis, will get plenty of competition from Wisconsin's touted Don Gehrmann. (See lead story.)

Is Four-Minute Mile Coming Up on Clock?

The running of a four-minute mile is the same elusive touchstone to track immortality that hitting 60 home-runs or better is to baseball or becoming the first to take Joe Louis' title is to the crop of heavyweight battlers.

But banked-board fans have a hunch the four-minute mile may become a reality sooner than any of the other objectives. Some even think this may be the season when man runs his first mile in four flat. Why such optimism, considering that Gil Dodds, the only guy last year who was climbing on the back of that elusive accomplishment, is now retired from the mile scene?

Well, the belief hangs on two guys named Ingvar Bengtsson and Don Gehrmann. Bengtsson is the recently arrived Swedish ace who impressed Philly and Boston fans with his smooth, effortless running in twin wins last week. His clocking for the mile, 4:14.6, was nothing to get excited about. But, again, it was the easy manner in which the Swedish star ran his race, giving every indication of being able to notably improve that clocking with further familiarity on the indoor boards and against stiffer competition.

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WHICH BRINGS US to the runner Gehrmann. He's not only the man to push Bengtsson into quicker clockings, but perhaps more of an immediate candidate for that four-flat stunt. Don, out of Wisconsin, has sizzled over the mile course in 4:06.1 and thereabouts on several trial runs at Madison. This is the closest anyone has come to Gil Dodds' indoor record of 4:05.3, chalked up in Madison Square Garden last February. And if Gehrmann can do this just running by his lonesome, against the clock and nobody else, isn't there the good chance he can do better in actual driving competition from a smooth speedster like Bengtsson?

This edition of The Worker went to press before Gehrmann and Bengtsson hooked up in their first duel in the Garden's Wanamaker Mile Saturday night. A lot of questions will be considerably clearer after that one has been run off.

All in all, he sounds like a guy ready and able to make a full-fledged assault on the almost mythical four-minute mile.



ERIK AHLDEN



INGVAR BENGTSSON

Kiner Hopeful of Busting Babe's 60

Keeping himself fit with off-season golf and gymnasium workouts, Ralph Kiner, three-time National League home run champion, asserted yesterday that "youth is on my side" in his dream of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 60 homers in a season.

1. Hit from the left side of the plate.

2. Have a power hitter coming to bat right behind the home-run hitter.

3. Be in the middle of the pennant fight.

"Being a left-handed hitter is a big point because your pitching balance in the major leagues is composed mostly of right-handed hurlers," Kiner explained.

★

AS FOR HIS second point, having a power hitter behind him, Rammin' Ralph points out that when he had Hank Greenberg back of him in the 1947 lineup he had his best season, missing Ruth's mark by only nine homers.

"Being in the pennant race would help you there," he insisted.

"If you aren't in the race during the last month, most of the clubs throw their tryout players at you," he said. "Strangely enough, it is harder to get a hit off these kids would be getting a hit off a front you've never seen before

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

One Vote for Branca

LAST SUMMER IN the Dodger dugout I asked the veteran Frenchy Bordogaray for his estimate of Ralph Branca, the big Brooklyn righthander somewhat ignored in the recent hot stove sessions doing with Dodger pennant hopes for the new season 1949.

"He'll be okay," the grizzled Bordogaray replied. "The kid still worries too much out there. If one pitch doesn't break just the way he wants, he broods about it. Tries too hard to correct the next one and before you know it's he's grooving them in instead of throwing natural. So he gets banged out of the box. But Branca's plenty young. He's learning the hard way that you've gotta be loose and easy and not get upset the first time your curve gets away from you. He'll steady down with experience."

I mention this because too many observers have given up on Branca. Rate him a chronic erratic who'll go along like a powerhouse for a month or so and then fall flat on his glove. Begins blowing up in late innings. A "worrier," they say, can't ever become a great pitcher.

This seems so terribly conclusive an analysis for a pitcher only 23 years old, a giant in physique possessing a world of stuff in his blinding fast serve and Bob Fellerish-type curveball. To write Branca off the books is to negate the very valid observation made by Bordogaray, who's seen enough active service as player, pilot and coach to know whereof he speaks. Namely, that experience is still a great teacher no matter how hackneyed the phrase. If this naturally applies to any athlete regardless of degree of talent, it surely goes for a young man who figures to lose his "tightness" with accumulative experience and cash in to a greater degree on his abundant ability.

That First Big One

BRANCA, AFTER ALL, isn't exactly a nervous wreck out there on the mound. Why, just recall the manner in which he first broke into the spotlight. He was 20 years old, sparingly used in relief roles and almost an anonymity in the Dodger scheme of things that late season of 1946.

The Brooks and Cardinals were nip and tuck for first place and on this afternoon that the Redbirds came into Ebbets Field, the tension in the air was thicker than the London pea fog.. Leo Durocher had something special worked out in the way of strategy. He was going to start the righthanded Branca just long enough for Eddie Dyer to get his lefthanded batting strength in the lineup, and then yank the Mount Vernon kid in favor of the cool tricky little southpaw name of Vic Lombardi.

So that's the way the ballgame opened up, and what opened up Durocher's eyes in the process was the startling way Branca was getting the famed St. Loo power to swing from the heels and at ozone. Could Lombardi do any better than this? Leo wondered. You can't beat perfection, was the obvious answer, because in all the heat of the pennant stakes and the charged-up atmosphere this NYU alumnite was cutting loose with an exhibition that had Ebbets Field fans screaming encouragement on every pitch and the Card hitters screaming in anguish. So Durocher came back with Branca in the second inning . . . and the third . . . and the fourth . . . and out of nowhere a new pitching name had arrived to be reckoned with. It was a masterful three-hit game which looked like a million bucks that night—even though the Brooks went on to blow the pennant later in the subsequent post-season playoff.

He'll Repeat '47 Style

NEXT SEASON, BRANCA came on like a four-mule team. He became the first Brooklyn pitcher to hit the 20 mark since the halcyon days of Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Ralph threatened to bust into the no-hit Hall of Fame on several occasions . . . he was the big guy, the ace, the bellwether who carried the pitching staff into the '47 Series against the Yankees. **(Never to forget the Frank Merriwell relief work of the man Casey).** Now it's quite true, too, that Branca's case of the jitters manifested itself several times during that eminently successful season. The business of tightening up in the late innings . . . never knowing for sure whether he'd blow it or squeeze through. That he did both was typical of a young man who was carrying the load with a minimum of big league schooling and a maximum of sheer technical equipment.

Last year, of course, Branca fell down with a thud. But some people are inclined to attribute it all to his "brooding" and forget that the young giant had also come up with a sore shoulder and collapsible ankle that was more responsible for his bad year than anything in the way of nervous temperament. . . .

So then, this is my way of saying don't sell Ralph Branca short. I've a feeling he's going to have a big year again, one of many in a career still unfolding . . . and while the boy wonder Barney and the patentially brilliant Newcombe and the much touted Banta should be right up there this season . . . well I'm looking for the big boy Branca to be just that again . . . Mr. Big of Brooklyn's throwing end of the battery.

You just watch him.

'Ola' Dixie a Baseball Freak

Father Time will have to take a holiday as far as Fred (Dixie) Walker is concerned.

It has ben 20 years and 15 different clubs since the balding 39-year-old Pittsburgh outfielder broke into baseball, yet he is looking forward to the coming season with the verve of a rookie.

Walker, one of the most popular players in the history of Brooklyn baseball during the early '40's, is regarded by some as a baseball oddity.

It wasn't until late in his career, after Walker came into the National League in 1939, that the good-natured southerner came into his own.

In his tenure with Brooklyn, Walker belted senior circuit pitching for a .308 average and only twice did he drop below .300. He also was a top box-office draw, dubbed the "Pepul's Cherce" soon after his arrival in Ebbets Field.

Dixie played great ball for the Pirates' fourth-place club, hitting .316, and is counted on again to supply the same kind of spark for the Pirates that he provided for Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

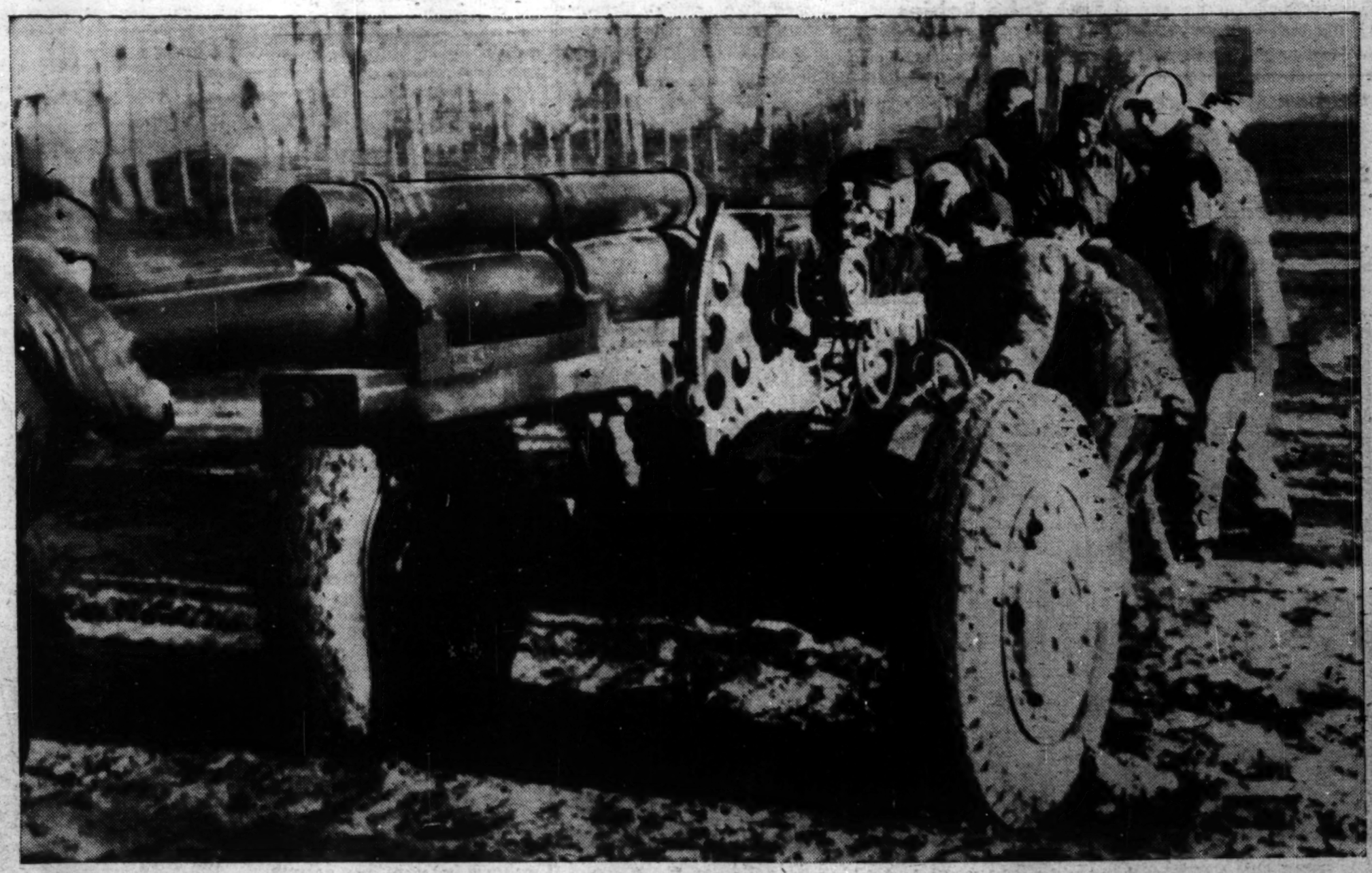
–Turn to the Magazine Section

Vol. XIV, No. 5 | January 30 1949 | IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 | 28 PAGES; PRICE 10 CENTS

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

–See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside–



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer – U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang – was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Wamsutta Gets New Speedup

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Classes at "Wamsutta College" are running full blast, with Professor Speed-up really pouring it on. Workers at the Wamsutta textile mill are kidding each other about the mill's transformation to a "college," but they know darned well that they're workers, not students. And underpaid and sped up workers, at that.

The college joke started last month with an announcement by mill director Kenneth Cook that the mill was going to change over into a nice, friendly college with lots of school spirit, friendship, and harmony. Workers were to be called "students" and bosses "deans." The idea came from Rhode Island's "Crown College," a textile mill where the "college" line has been used to shove over record work loads and speed-up.

The first well advertised token of the Wamsutta Dean's love for his students went on display last week when a promised food canteen started making the rounds of the factory. Bosses had announced that food would be sold at cost price. Prices on the mill's canteen, however, are the same as those in the diner across the street. A sour cup of coffee sells for a dime.

★

ALONG with the mobile canteen came speedup for Weaveroom number 5. A battery hand counted the average number of bobbins she put in in an hour's work—800. That's 6,400 a day or 32,000 a week. Her weekly load of bobbins, laid end to end, would stretch more than 3½ miles.

Wamsuttas' present work load of 800 bobbins compares with a load, one year ago, of 500 at the Nashua Manufacturing Company, famous for its speedup. At the rate of 500, the battery hands' job was considered toughest in the mill.

Communist Party On the Air!
Sunday—1:30 P.M.
WSAR, Fall River
1490 kilocycles

New Bedford Pays $41,000 to TWUA

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.— The New Bedford Joint Board, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, has been assessed $41,775 for the union's national organizational fund.

In a statement announcing the assessment George Carignan, board director, stated that the money was necessary since, as the war-time peak tapers off, "the threat to the wages and working conditions of the textile workers becomes more serious for the unorganized section of our industry."

Only catch is that the threat is just as serious in the organized section, unfortunately. Emil Rieve's "cooperation' and no strike contracts have just gotten textile workers a total licking in their demand for a wage boost.

Colliers Get Shop Paper In Boston

BOSTON—Boston's collier seamen, orphans of the CIO's National Maritime Union, have finally found a voice. The first issue of **Beacon Light**, a three page mimeographed paper, hit the docks last week. The publication is put out by a group of active collier seamen.

In addition to notes on beefs and conditions on the ships, **Beacon Light** hits hard with a proposed program for the collier seamen. Number one is the demand for one month paid vacation for every three months work on the ships. In addition to providing 25 percent more jobs, the 3 and 1 proposals would enable collier seamen to spend a decent amount of time ashore with their families.

Other demands in **Beacon Light's** program call for spelled out working rules, more and better food and quarters, one additional man for each department, a 30 percent wage increase, 24 hour free launch service, and built in gangways at a collier docks.

Bill Would Protect Test Tube Babies

ALBANY, Jan. 26. — Sen. Louis L. Friedman, Brooklyn Democrat, introduced legislation today defining the rights of children conceived through artificial insemination.

Under the Friedman bill, a child born to a married woman by means of artificial insemination, with the written consent of the husband, shall be deemed to be the natural child of the parents under the law.

No Wage Increase For Textile Workers

By Leo Soft

BOSTON. — Thirty-nine dollars is enough money for a worker to support a family. That's what Douglas V. Brown, arbitrator of wage negotiations between the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, and the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association told New England's textile workers last week.



BEN GOLD

The impartial professor-arbitrator didn't say so in that many words; but underneath the well-larded language of Brown's decision the simple fact stood out clearly. It's no pay increase at all for desperately hard-hit textile workers.

Brown's decision not to grant any part of the union's request for a 10-cent an hour general wage increase applied to only 30,000 New Bedford and Fall River workers. But Emil Rieve, TWUA president, immediately announced that "the union will withdraw similar arbitration cases involving other cotton-rayon mills." That means no pay increase for 120,000 eastern cotton workers. It is almost sure to mean no increase for 90,000 woolen workers whose request is now "under arbitration."

★

BROWN'S DECISION was the final word under terms of a contract which keeps textile workers' hands bound until March, 1950. The three year, no-strike contract provides for occasional "wage reopenings." This gives the union the right to request a pay increase at certain times. The request is turned over to an "impartial" arbitrator who says "No!" Under the contract a strike would be illegal. **The union has made no efforts to arouse workers in militant support of their demands.**

With the next wage re-opener scheduled for September, Rieve's past record makes workers fearful that they will be stuck with their present wages and conditions until 1950.

And those conditions are bad. Average weekly wage in the cotton industry is $39.31, a drop of $6.31 from last year. The drop reflects the short work week in the industry. Most cotton and rayon workers are working a four-day week, with some getting even less work.

In addition many thousands are totally unemployed, as lay offs spread throughout the industry. Speed-up is at a record pitch for those who remain. But the depressed conditions had no effect on Brown, the "impartial" arbitrator accepted by Rieve and his union chiefs. The mill bosses said "No wage increase," and so did Brown.

★

THE HEARTBREAKING TOUCH is that Brown was only echoing the words of Union president Rieve. Rieve has consistently preached that if textile workers want to be well off, they must do whatever is necessary to help the bosses make more money. Though textile bosses made more money in 1948 than ever before, the drop in textile orders has thrown a scare into them. Rieve is helping mill owners to sell workers the idea that "to save their jobs" they must give up wage increases and possibly take wage cuts.

Since the lask of textile orders is a result of workers not having enough money to buy back what they produce, Rieve's theory of "saving jobs" by sacrificing pay will accomplish just the opposite if it is carried out.

As in 1929, textile workers are being told that they will have to make all the sacrifices in order to keep the mills running. As in 1929, it just isn't going to work, no matter how hard Rieve tries to sell it to the textile workers.

★

MASS. TEXTILE WORKERS didn't have to look very far to see a union program which will work. Last week they could have looked at Peabody, Mass., where leather workers were entering negotiations for a 30-cent an hour pay increase, pensions, and paid holidays. Worcester's leather workers have already won a 15-cent boost.

Leather manufacturers too have been crying about hard times and low profits. Lay-offs have hit them, too. But at least leather workers are working for a decent wage.

The difference is in the fighting policies of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, under Communist Pres. Ben Gold. Gold doesn't spend his time worrying about how the manufacturers will make more money. At a giant meeting of Peabody leather workers Gold declared that.

"For 25 years I have heard this talk by employers that they can't pay higher wages, but today they are richer than ever. They pay rent, taxes, machinery, everything but the workers who make leather. Why? . . . We don't retreat. No power can lick a militant, united, and determined membership. We say, 'No retirement fund, no increase—no leather!'"

To show that the union really means it, Gold pledged $100,000 from the Fur division of the union to support leather workers if they have to strike for their increase. He pledged "on behalf of the International Union that the manufacturers will never see the day when they can starve you out and force you to crawl back to work."

Some action like that from the TWUA leaders and cotton workers wouldn't be getting only $39 a week.

MASS. CLU PROTESTS PRESSURE

BOSTON.—The Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, in a statement released last week, protested the "un-American" pressure placed on the owner of this city's Ritz Plaza Hall which had forced him to cancel his contract to rent class rooms to the Boston School for Marxist Studies.

The statement, signed by CLU Chairman Kirtley Mather, defend "the right of any group openly and peacefully to advocate its political views, and the right of a hall owner to rent his halls to any lawful group."

Mather attacked "various self-appointed guardians of Americanism" who had pressured the hall owner. Actually, it was a combination of FBI agents, professional veterans' organization leaders, and the Boston press who had done the pressuring.

AT THE BOOKSHOP

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston. Mail orders are accepted.

Bases and Empire, by George Marion, $1.25; **Soviet Economic Development Since 1917**, by Maurice Dobb, $4.00; **Tomorrow's China**, by Anna Louise Strong, 65 cents; **Teyve's Daughters**, Sholom Aleichem, $3.00.

Among the pamphlets: **The Twelve and You**, by Gurley Flynn, 5 cents; **What's Ahead for Textile Workers**, by Blum and Figueiredo, 5 cents; **Frieda Rosenthal, U. S. Hostage in Germany**, Bilotta, 25 cents; **Turning Point in China**, by Mao Tse-Tung, 10 cents.

Berlin – China – Israel
Lecture Series
SUNDAYS AT 8 P. M.
Jan. 30 — A. B. Magil
REGENT MANOR—ROXBURY
Tickets for series $1.00
(at Progressive Bookshop)

173 YEARS LATER—AND STILL BATTLING



HERE ARE A FEW of the more than 60 New England delegates to last week's Freedom Crusade to Washington, D. C. Delegates are shown on special train returning home. Five thousand visited Congressmen, urged civil rights legislation, dismissal of indictments of Communist leaders. Crusade was sponsored by Civil Rights Congress.

READ
The Daily Worker
and
The Worker



Negro and White Unionists Weld Solidarity in Strike

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Underpaid furniture workers of this Mississippi delta city are demonstrating tremendous unity and enthusiasm in a strike now almost three weeks old. About 750 workers, 90 percent of them Negroes, are standing firm against a company that refused to bargain with their union and fired a militant Negro shop steward when he started job actions on behalf of the workers. Picket lines of amazing strength are being maintained despite beatings and intimidation by Boss Ed Crump's Memphis police. Mass picket line demonstrations of more than 700 Negro and white workers have been held during the strike.

At first the company, the Memphis Furniture Co., negotiated with the union, Local 101, United Furniture Workers, CIO. But when they found that the workers stood firm in their demands they started a red-baiting attack on the union and refused to negotiate further.

When the company fired the militant shop steward of the upholstery department, the workers of that department poured out spontaneously in strike. The rest of the workers followed and the strike was on for all the demands of the workers.

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THESE WORKERS were getting 55 cents an hour for women and 60 cents an hour for men. They demand a 20-cent-an-hour wage raise and a minimum scale of 75 cents an hour. Almost as big an issue is the doing away with the wage differential for women. Women make up 65 percent of the workers and all the workers are demanding that women get equal pay for equal work. They are also demanding an end to "abusive treatment" by the company.

The workers' solidarity is shown by the fact that only a half dozen scabs are entering the plant each day. However, the company is counting on the fact that these underpaid workers have no reserves. The bosses intend to starve the workers into submission.

Eugene Day, international representative of the furniture union, has issued a call for strike relief for these fighting workers. In his announcement he urged that other unions and individuals send immediate strike relief donations to: Local 101, United Furniture Workers, CIO, Strike Committee, 136½ So. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

The South in Struggle

White Workers Are Learning Importance of Solidarity With Negro People's Movement

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

I HEARD this little story from a worker who was present at a union meeting of Negro and white workers in one of the small towns in Mississippi. It was a meeting of an amalgamated local of three small plants.

The president of the amalgamated local was chairing the meeting. He was a Negro worker who had played a great role in building the union. One of the rank and file white workers addressed the chair, but before he could be answered another white worker was on his feet. He was head of one section of the local that covered one particular plant.



"Just a minute, brother," he said to the rank and file worker. "When you address our chairman, you must do it properly. You say 'Mr. Chairman'."

The white worker accepted the correction willingly and the meeting continued.

This is a dramatic illustration of the growing unity of Negro and white workers in the state that is more dominated by white supremacists than perhaps any other state in our country.

The white workers in these Mississippi plants have learned the lesson of solidarity in the struggle against the bosses. In this particular local the white workers look to the Negro president for leadership and are proud of his ability to lead the workers to victories. In their last wage struggle they won a 11-cents-an-hour gain in an area where trade unionism is almost unkown.

These white workers have nothing but contempt for Rankin and Bilbo and their kind. They see through the Dixiecrat fascist white supremacy talk. These Mississippi white workers are demonstrating what will happen more and more throughout the South as Negro and white workers struggle together for a decent living.

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IN THIS COLUMN from time to time we have given examples of growing white support for the Negro liberation struggle in the South. None of these examples, however, are of the importance of today's story about white Southern workers who are casting aside white supremacy prejudice because they see that this foolishness is hurting them.

As Communists we understand that the leadership for the struggle to liberate the Negro people and to free the entire South from bondage to Wall Street and the plantation lords must come from the Negro workers in alliance with progressive white workers. This is why we see in the Mississippi example a beacon light to show the way for the whole South.

However, this is not the whole story by any means. Even though the working class must assume the leadership, what is happening among other sections of the people is of supreme importance. This is why we must take note of a few other developments among white Southerners that indicate the Negro people in their struggle for liberation are gaining new allies constantly.

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BECAUSE OF THE growing militancy of the Negro people's liberation movement in the South, the old gang is feverishly organizing the Ku Klux Klan.

Against this Klan movement, new forces are entering the arena of the struggle for Negro liberation.

In Georgia indignant white citizens of one community organized a citizens committee against the Klan and demanded that it be outlawed and that robed demonstrations be banned.

Church groups throughout the South are speaking out strongly against the Klan. A religious argument that has never before been used to my knowledge is arousing church people. That is the argument that the Klan desecrates the cross, the Christian emblem, by burning the cross to intimidate Negroes and democratic-minded whites.

This pressure is so great that the Talmadge-controlled legislature in Georgia was only able to table an anti-Klan bill by a small majority.

Many other examples in several fields could be given, but this would only give further confirmation to the truth established here: **that white Southerners are beginning to move on many fronts as allies of the powerful Negro liberation movement in the South.**

The job that our Communist Party in the South must undertake is to hasten these movements and, above all, to work for increasing Negro and white unity in the labor movement in order that the Negro liberation movement may be led by the working class. This is the guarantee of victory.

Talmadgeites Defeat Bill To Unmask KKK

ATLANTA (FP).—A bill that would have forced Ku Klux Klan members to come out from behind their sheets was killed by the Georgia house of representatives Jan. 20.

The proposed legislation, which did not specifically mention the KKK, was voted down, 89 to 65, after three hours of turbulent debate. Fifty-one members abstained from voting.

Introduced by Rep. John Greer, the bill would have banned members of secret organizations or other citizens from wearing masks in public or at public demonstrations for the purpose of hiding their identity.

Opponents of the bill were frankly outspoken in their KKK sympathies. One held the Klan up as "a shining symbol of the southern way of life." Rep. Julian Bennett charged that the bill was aimed at doing away with "an organization that saved this country during Reconstruction days.

Jester Flouts Phonies, Nominates Labor Foes

AUSTIN, Tex.—Flouting a delegation of top representatives of all branches of organized labor who protested the rumored appointment of Senator Ben Ramsey as Secretary of State, Gov. Beauford Jester has appointed Ramsey, who had spearheaded some of Texas' most vicious anti-labor laws. These same top leaders of labor had dutifully and faithfully supported the Democratic Party and its candidates in the last elections.

The picture of the anti-labor trend in the new Democratic legislature in Texas is rounded out by the election as Speaker of the House of Rep. Manford, author of one of Texas' worst laws against labor.

Strike Set Against Virginia Transit Co.

RICHMOND, Va.—Overwhelmingly rejecting the attempt to tie a wage increase to an increase in bus and street car fares, the transit workers of Richmond have voted 366 to 4 against the joint proposals of their officers and the Va. Transit Company. The transit workers in Norfolk voted five to one against accepting the same proposals.

The transit workers have set Feb. 3 as their strike date, unless the company comes across with a real wage increase and other conditions without any tieup to the fare increase.

The proposal agreed to by the Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL) officers was that the workers would get a 7½c an hour wage increase providing however that the Virginia Transit Company would get an increase in fares. Agreement was revealed after several weeks of negotiations.

This same company only last May petitioned the Richmond City Council and received fare increases of more than 40 percent on straight fares and over 25 percent on weekly passes. At that time the Communist Party of Richmond demanded a full public investigation of the transit company's hidden profits and resources. The City Council however without much debate granted the increase. Since then a new unicameral council has been elected and one member of this body has already stated that he opposed any increase in fares.

Governor Tuck, who had the Public Utilities law enacted a couple of years ago prohibiting strikes in any public utility, has already promised the Virginia Transit Company that he would use his power to break any strike by taking over the Company for the period of the "emergency" and running it with profits going to the company.

In the beginning of the negotiations the Union had asked for a 25c per hour increase. Evidently the union leaders would have accepted any condition the company made. But the fighting mood of the transit workers was crystal clear in the sharp rejection of the company and union leadership proposal.

Free '12', Say Farm Workers In Two States

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Fifteen hundred white and Negro agricultural processing workers are protesting the trial of the 12 Communist leaders. At a membership meeting of Local 19—FTA-CIO, the workers unanimously demanded that the union officials vigorously fight the attempt to frame the "12." Money was raised to send wires to Truman, Clark and Judge Medina.

In the Mississippi-Delta area, workers have taken the same action and expressed particular outrage over the frame-up of Henry Winston and Ben Davis, Southern-born Negroes whose fight for Negro rights have led them into leadership of the Communist Party.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Local 75 of the FTA-CIO, representing hundreds of Negro and Mexican-American workers in the cotton compress and food processing plants here, passed a resolution condemning the trial of the 12 Communist leaders as a violation of democratic rights calling upon Atty-General Tom Clark to halt the proceedings.

The Negotiating Committees of Local 34, FTA-CIO, which is made up mainly of white and Negro workers, also passed a similar resolution.

Recently the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers local at Laredo, Texas condemned the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders, voted an appropriation of $50 to the Civil Rights Congress and subsequently collection was taken up among the workers at a union meeting for the same cause. This local is made up entirely of Mexican-American workers.

RR Layoffs Hit 5,000, Union Doing Nothing

RICHMOND, Va.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. laid off over 5,000 workers during January. Two hundred of these hit Richmond shops. The C. & O., having swelled its profits through the series of freight rate increases and through the vicious speed-up which is taking place in all shops, gave as the declined."

Two days after the lay-offs; the Communist Party of Richmond distributed a leaflet showing the tremendous profits of the Company and calling upon the workers to fight the lay-offs. The leaflet proposed a cut in the number of working hours to 30 a week at the same weekly wage the railroad workers are now receiving.

Some of the laid-off workers, many of whom had worked from two to 29 years in the shops, were anxious to talk about what could be done. To the question as to what their union was doing to fight lay-offs, they replied that they did not know.

Among those laid-off were many servicemen and some with large families. One worker had eight children, another had five, and so on. Some of the younger men, especially the veterans, had bought homes in order to have a place for their families to live and were worried about how they would be able to make payments and live.

Previous to the C & O lay-off the Southern Railway laid off a large number of men. Tobacco factories also laid off several hundred in several shops just before the first of the year.

Texans See Danger in Polltax Payment Drop

HOUSTON, Tex.—Poll Tax collection reports from all parts of Texas indicate a severe and sharp drop in payments.

This is a danger sign for the labor and progressive forces. During 1949 there will be very important school board and city office elections in most Texas communities.

January 31 is the final date. A last minute drive is being made by trade unions, the NAACP, the Communist Party and other organizations to get the voters paid up and registered.

Can Talmage Turn Back History?

By Homer Chase

Chairman, Communist Party of Georgia

In Next Week's Issue of

The Southern Worker

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BANKED-BOARD ACES



THE TRACKMEN ARE with us again as the new indoor season starts rolling in high. And the spotlight is in full focus again on the great Negro hurdler, Harrison Dillard (above) shown tying the 50-yard high hurdles record at Convention Hall last week. But Dillard must share the '49 spotlight with two Swedish runners recently arrived here. Below, (left), two-miler Erik Ahlden is shown breaking the tape first in his impressive debut, while his countryman Ingvar Bengtsson (right) comes home first in the 1,000. Bengtsson, whose specialty here will be the mile, along with the Dutch arrival Willi Slykhuis, will get plenty of competition from Wisconsin's touted Don Gehrmann. (See lead story.)

Is Four-Minute Mile Coming Up on Clock?

The running of a four-minute mile is the same elusive touchstone to track immortality that hitting 60 home-runs or better is to baseball or becoming the first to take Joe Louis' title is to the crop of heavyweight battlers.

But banked-board fans have a hunch the four-minute mile may become a reality sooner than any of the other objectives. Some even think this may be the season when man runs his first mile in four flat. Why such optimism, considering that Gil Dodds, the only guy last year who was climbing on the back of that elusive accomplishment, is now retired from the mile scene?

Well, the belief hangs on two guys named Ingvar Bengtsson and Don Gehrmann. Bengtsson is the recently arrived Swedish ace who impressed Philly and Boston fans with his smooth, effortless running in twin wins last week. His clocking for the mile, 4:14.6, was nothing to get excited about. But, again, it was the easy manner in which the Swedish star ran his race, giving every indication of being able to notably improve that clocking with further familiarity on the indoor boards and against stiffer competition.

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WHICH BRINGS US to the runner Gehrmann. He's not only the man to push Bengtsson into quicker clockings, but perhaps more of an immediate candidate for that four-flat stunt. Don, out of Wisconsin, has sizzled over the mile course in 4:06.1 and thereabouts on several trial runs at Madison. This is the closest anyone has come to Gil Dodds' indoor record of 4:05.3, chalked up in Madison Square Garden last February. And if Gehrmann can do this just running by his lonesome, against the clock and nobody else, isn't there the good chance he can do better in actual driving competition from a smooth speedster like Bengtsson?

This edition of The Worker went to press before Gehrmann and Bengtsson hooked up in their first duel in the Garden's Wanamaker Mile Saturday night. A lot of questions will be considerably clearer after that one has been run off.

All in all, he sounds like a guy ready and able to make a full-fledged assault on the almost mythical four-minute mile.



ERIK AHLDEN



INGVAR BENGTSSON

Kiner Hopeful of Busting Babe's 60

Keeping himself fit with off-season golf and gymnasium workouts, Ralph Kiner, three-time National League home run champion, asserted yesterday that "youth is on my side" in his dream of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 60 homers in a season.

1. Hit from the left side of the plate.

2. Have a power hitter coming to bat right behind the home run hitter.

3. Be in the middle of the pennant fight.

"Being a left-handed hitter is a big point because your pitching balance in the major leagues is composed mostly of right-handed hurlers," Kiner explained.

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AS FOR HIS second point, having a power hitter behind him, Rammin' Ralph points out that when he had Hank Greenberg back of him in the 1947 lineup he had his best season, missing Ruth's mark by only nine homers.

"Being in the pennant race would help you there," he insisted.

"If you aren't in the race during the last month, most of the clubs throw their tryout players at you," he said. "Strangely enough, it is harder to get a hit off these kids would be getting a hit off a front you've never seen before

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

One Vote for Branca

LAST SUMMER IN the Dodger dugout I asked the veteran Frenchy Bordogaray for his estimate of Ralph Branca, the big Brooklyn righthander somewhat ignored in the recent hot stove sessions doing with Dodger pennant hopes for the new season 1949.

"He'll be okay," the grizzled Bordogaray replied. "The kid still worries too much out there. If one pitch doesn't break just the way he wants, he broods about it. Tries too hard to correct the next one and before you know it's he's grooving them in instead of throwing natural. So he gets banged out of the box. But Branca's plenty young. He's learning the hard way that you've gotta be loose and easy and not get upset the first time your curve gets away from you. He'll steady down with experience."

I mention this because too many observers have given up on Branca. Rate him a chronic erratic who'll go along like a powerhouse for a month or so and then fall flat on his glove. Begins blowing up in late innings. A "worrier," they say, can't ever become a great pitcher.

This seems so terribly conclusive an analysis for a pitcher only 23 years old, a giant in physique possessing a world of stuff in his blinding fast serve and Bob Fellerish-type curveball. To write Branca off the books is to negate the very valid observation made by Bordogaray, who's seen enough active service as player, pilot and coach to know whereof he speaks. Namely, that experience is still a great teacher no matter how hackneyed the phrase. If this naturally applies to any athlete regardless of degree of talent, it surely goes for a young man who figures to lose his "tightness" with accumulative experience and cash in to a greater degree on his abundant ability.

That First Big One

BRANCA, AFTER ALL, isn't exactly a nervous wreck out there on the mound. Why, just recall the manner in which he first broke into the spotlight. He was 20 years old, sparingly used in relief roles and almost an anonymity in the Dodger scheme of things that late season of 1946.

The Brooks and Cardinals were nip and tuck for first place and on this afternoon that the Redbirds came into Ebbets Field, the tension in the air was thicker than the London pea fog. Leo Durocher had something special worked out in the way of strategy. He was going to start the righthanded Branca just long enough for Eddie Dyer to get his lefthanded batting strength in the lineup, and then yank the Mount Vernon kid in favor of the cool tricky little southpaw name of Vic Lombardi.

So that's the way the ballgame opened up, and what opened up Durocher's eyes in the process was the startling way Branca was getting the famed St. Loo power to swing from the heels and at ozone. Could Lombardi do any better than this? Leo wondered. You can't beat perfection, was the obvious answer, because in all the heat of the pennant stakes and the charged-up atmosphere this NYU alumnite was cutting loose with an exhibition that had Ebbets Field fans screaming encouragement on every pitch and the Card hitters screaming in anguish. So Durocher came back with Branca in the second inning . . . and the third . . . and the fourth . . . and out of nowhere a new pitching name had arrived to be reckoned with. It was a masterful three-hit game which looked like a million bucks that night—even though the Brooks went on to blow the pennant later in the subsequent post-season playoff.

He'll Repeat '47 Style

NEXT SEASON, BRANCA came on like a four-mule team. He became the first Brooklyn pitcher to hit the 20 mark since the halcyon days of Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Ralph threatened to bust into the no-hit Hall of Fame on several occasions . . . he was the big guy, the ace, the bellwether who carried the pitching staff into the '47 Series against the Yankees. **(Never to forget the Frank Merriwell relief work of the man Casey).** Now it's quite true, too, that Branca's case of the jitters manifested itself several times during that eminently successful season. The business of tightening up in the late innings . . . never knowing for sure whether he'd blow it or squeeze through. That he did both was typical of a young man who was carrying the load with a minimum of big league schooling and a maximum of sheer technical equipment.

Last year, of course, Branca fell down with a thud. But some people are inclined to attribute it all to his "brooding" and forget that the young giant had also come up with a sore shoulder and collapsible ankle that was more responsible for his bad year than anything in the way of nervous temperament. . . .

So then, this is my way of saying don't sell Ralph Branca short. I've a feeling he's going to have a big year again, one of many in a career still unfolding . . . and while the boy wonder Barney and the patentially brilliant Newcombe and the much touted Banta should be right up there this season . . . well I'm looking for the big boy Branca to be just that again . . . Mr. Big of Brooklyn's throwing end of the battery.

You just watch him.

'Old' Dixie a Baseball Freak

Father Time will have to take a holiday as far as Fred (Dixie) Walker is concerned.

It has ben 20 years and 15 different clubs since the balding 39-year-old Pittsburgh outfielder broke into baseball, yet he is looking forward to the coming season with the verve of a rookie.

Walker, one of the most popular players in the history of Brooklyn baseball during the early '40's, is regarded by some as a baseball oddity.

It wasn't until late in his career, after Walker came into the National League in 1939, that the good-natured southerner came into his own.

In his tenure with Brooklyn, Walker belted senior circuit pitching for a .308 average and only twice did he drop below .300. He also was a top box-office draw, dubbed the "Pepul's Cherce" soon after his arrival in Ebbets Field.

Dixie played great ball for the Pirates' fourth-place club, hitting .316, and is counted on again to supply the same kind of spark for the Pirates that he provided for Brooklyn.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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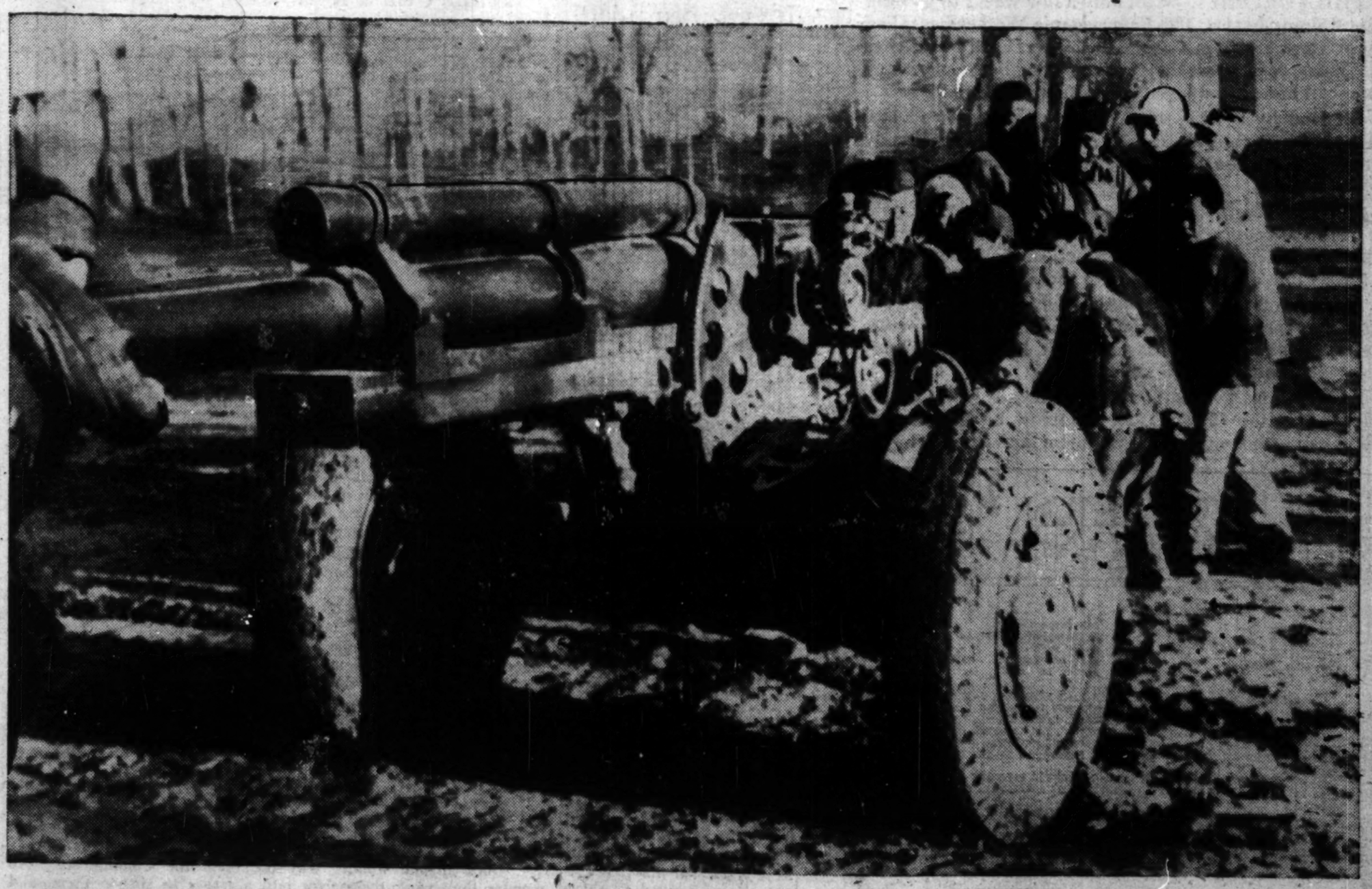
A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

—Turn to the Magazine Section

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

—See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside—



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon
This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer — U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang — was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

No Police-State Wanted Here

Mass Rally at Met Feb. 11 to Hit Trial of '12' and War Drive

PHILADELPHIA.—A mass demonstration to protest the fascist offensive against the American people has been called for Friday evening, Feb. 11, at the Met by the Communist Party. In an open letter to its members, the Philadelphia County Communist Party Committee declared:

"The meeting has been arranged so that thousands of progressives, trade unionists, and Communists in this city may voice their protests against the policies of the Truman administration, which if continued will bring war to the world and fascism at home."

THE OPEN letter warned that "attempts to terrorize the people at home are on the increase. The arrests and indictments of the 12 national leaders of our party is the most desperate attempt to illegalize freedom of thought, an attempt to illegalize an entire political party."

The Communist letter cited the campaign in Philadelphia to free Bayard Jenkins from a framed-up murder conviction as evidence of the fighting temper of the people. It warned, however, that anti-Semitism and anti-Negro oppression are increasing as part of the mounting war hysteria against labor and the common people.

Emphasizing the increasing threat of war, the open letter declared: "The 'cold war' of which the Marshall Plan is a part has taken $50 billion out of our national income. This is already being felt in the weekly pay envelopes of the workers. Prices are going up—the real wages down. Thousands of workers are being fired. If the present war policies of the administration continue, the people of this country will find themselves in another economic crisis, which means mass unemployment, poverty and hunger.

Tickets for the Feb. 11 Met Rally are being sold at fifty cents and a dollar at the Progressive Book Shop, 269 S. 11 St., Communist Party headquarters, room 710, 250 S. Broad, and at Communist clubs throughout the city. The rally starts at 8 p.m. and will include nationally known speakers and artists of the screen and radio.



Thousand Say: 'Free Jenkins!'

PHILADELPHIA. — Over 20,000 people were reached by speakers at leading churches last Sunday in the campaign to free Bayard Jenkins. This was announced by the Free Jenkins Committee at their first city-wide mass meeting of over 300 people in Morris Chapel, Sunday afternoon.

The rally voted to send delegations to see Gov. James Duff, and Judge Frank Smith who presided at Jenkins' trial.

Congressman Earl Chudoff (D-Pa), it was disclosed, has written the District Attorney's Office, asking for an investigation of the case.

Speakers at the rally represented across section of labor, church and civic groups and included: Rev. E. Theodore Lewis, president Philadelphia NAACP; Henry Rhine, international representative, CIO Electrical Workers; Ed Strong, Philadelphia County Communist chairman; Mrs. Lillian Narins, Bob Folwell, Walter Lowenfels, Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman Free Jenkins Committee; William Patterson, national executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress; Bill Crawford, executive secretary, Free Jenkins Committee.

Levin-Jenkins: A Study in Phila. 'Justice'

PHILADELPHIA. — REMARKABLE dissimilarities have struck many readers in the separate cases of Seymour Levin and Bayard Jenkins. In both cases, a horrible murder was committed, and a young man is involved. But there, the likeness stops. Sixteen-year-old Levin hacked a 12-year-old boy to death. A shocking hysteria is worked up by the press. Levin's life is traced through schools, friends, psychiatrists. The police utilize all the technique that science has developed.

The only mystery here is the motive and the twisted mentality that led him to butcher a boy he had never before met.

IN THE CASE of Bayard Jenkins, an innocent 19-year-old Negro was convicted of murder on Nov. 23. The mystery here is **—why? And why he isn't freed NOW!**

Two weeks later, another man, Herbert Gulembo, told Saginaw, Michigan police how he, and not Jenkins, killed Mrs. Kathryn Meller in her apartment last June 7.

Gulembo was exonerated immediately by police and recanted his confession. The authorities refused to extradite him.

This paper obtained startling confirmation of his confession from a brother-in-law. With the exception of several Negro weeklies, the local press ignored this development.

A blood-stained shirt found a week after the murder in Jenkins' home was waved around the courtroom to inflame the jury and convict him. The prosecutor charged the bloodstains were Mrs. Meller's. Jenkins insisted that the blood was his own, from a nose bleed received in a fight.

The state failed to produce blood-tests to prove its charge.

After his conviction, Jenkins insisted the blood-tests be made. They are completed, but at this writing, the results have not been formally announced. Jenkins remains in jail, facing a death sentence. Gulembo remains at large.

THE SOLE EVIDENCE, other than the shirt, produced at Jenkins' trial, was a "confession" he said police obtained from him by threatening to "beat out my brains." Witnesses who accounted for every moment of Jenkins' time the afternoon of Mrs. Meller's murder were called "dumb" by the prosecutor.

All these "mysteries" in the Jenkins case add up to no mystery at all. A small fraction of the work done in the Levin case would reveal in the Jenkins case a sensational crime in which the authorities are guilty of trying to frame an innocent Negro to death.

POLICE THEMSELVES in exonerating Gulembo, called him an "alcoholic psycho-neurotic." Where are the psychiatric tests on Gulembo? Why isn't he brought to Philadelphia and confronted with the witnesses, whom the police know have confirmed important details of the confession he made?

Thousands of people have become convinced of Jenkins' innocence since this paper initiated the campaign to free him. But where are those "champions" of good-government that have regaled this city with investigation after investigation the past year?

Our state stands indicted as a Georgia of the north, pursuing the legal assassination of an innocent Negro. But our champions of "justice" don't say a word, or use a fraction of their resources, to free Jenkins.

They give the public horrifying details of the Levin murder, but they leave the truth about the police crime in the Jenkins case to the Communist press to unearth, and the Communist press to proclaim.

Does anyone wonder why they fear the Communists? No wonder they work themselves into a lather to silence them, and divert the people from the issues we all face in the struggle of the Negro people for liberation, which in our city revolves around the freedom of Bayard Jenkins.

Seek Jimcrow End On A's, Phillies

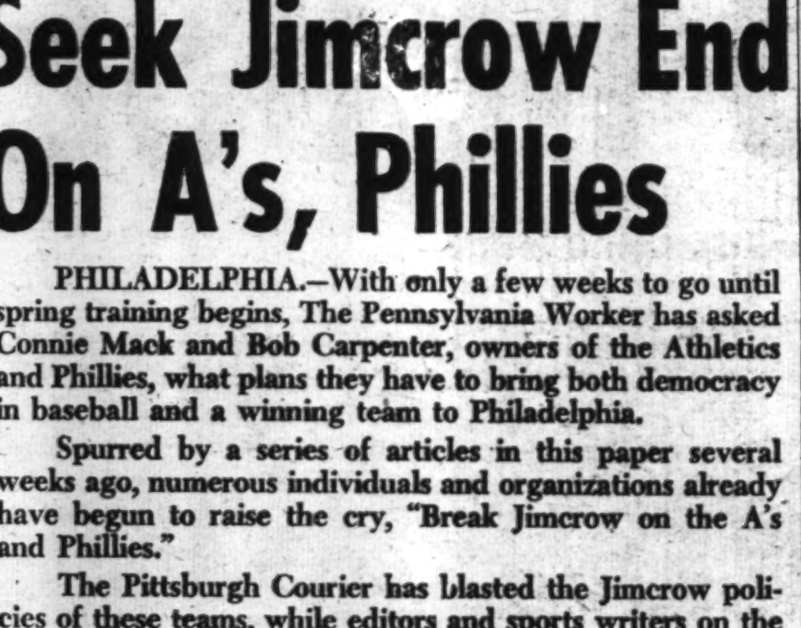
PHILADELPHIA.—With only a few weeks to go until spring training begins, The Pennsylvania Worker has asked Connie Mack and Bob Carpenter, owners of the Athletics and Phillies, what plans they have to bring both democracy in baseball and a winning team to Philadelphia.

Spurred by a series of articles in this paper several weeks ago, numerous individuals and organizations already have begun to raise the cry, "Break Jimcrow on the A's and Phillies."

The Pittsburgh Courier has blasted the Jimcrow policies of these teams, while editors and sports writers on the Philadelphia Tribune and Afro-American have also called for the signing of Negro players to the A's and Phillies.

We urge that you get your friends, your union, your fraternal organization and yourself, immediately to write, wire or telephone Carpenter and Mack, letting them know where you stand on the question.

THE TIME IS NOW. The teams are being organized now for the 1949 season. Jimcrow on the A's and Phillies can be broken NOW! Let them know how you feel.


WESTERN UNION

CONNIE MACK
PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS
SHIBE PARK
21st AND LEHIGH
PHILA PA

Bob Carpenter
Philadelphia Phillies
Shibe Park
21st and Lehigh
Phila Pa

THOUSANDS OF PHILADELPHIA SPORTS FANS HAVE SEEN JACKIE ROBINSON LARRY DOBY SATCHEL PAIGE AND ROY CAMPANELLA (A PHILADELPHIAN) IN ACTION AT SHIBE PARK AND HAVE SEEN THEM HELP BRING PENNANTS TO CLEVELAND AND BROOKLYN. THE APPLAUSE GIVEN THESE STARS AT SHIBE PARK SIGNIFIES THAT PHILADELPHIA SPORTS FANS ARE INTERESTED ONLY IN HOW WELL A MAN PLAYS NOT IN THE COLOR OF HIS SKIN.

ANXIOUS TO HAVE A PENNANT WINNER HERE THE FANS ARE ASKING IF YOUR TEAM INTENDS TO SIGN QUALIFIED BALLPLAYERS REGARDLESS OF THEIR RACE.

DO YOU PLAN TO GIVE NEGRO BALLPLAYERS THEIRS HERE SPRING TRAINING STARTS?

HAVE YOU SCOUTED NEGRO BALLPLAYERS ON LOCAL AND OUT OF TOWN SANDLOT TEAMS AND IN THE NEGRO LEAGUES?

WILL YOU SIGN PROMISING YOUNG NEGRO PLAYERS FOR DEVELOPMENT ON YOUR FARM TEAMS ?

NORMAN ANDERSON
PENNSYLVANIA WORKER

PAGING MESSRS. MACK AND CARPENTER!

Says Bell Co. Gives 'Canned Testimony'

HARRISBURG.—The Bell Telephone company has been accused by Pittsburgh's city solicitor of presenting "canned and synthetic testimony" at the Public Utility Commission hearing here in its proposed $25 million yearly rate boost.

The Bell company, the country's largest monopoly, is trying to establish an evaluation of $738,370,469 for its Pennsylvania property though its own figures show the original cost as $516,285,973. The higher figure represents the company's alleged "reproduction cost," and if accepted by the PUC may be decisive in determining its decision on the higher rates request.

The CIO, and the Philadelphia city solicitor are also opposing the boost.

Meet on Labor Laws

PHILADELPHIA.—A rally to spur the campaign for the repeal of Pennsylvania's anti-labor legislation was scheduled this past Friday at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall. It was sponsored by the CIO Political Action Committee.

Communist Party Fund Drive

$60,000 for the '12' and The Worker

PHILADELPHIA. — Communists and other progressives in Eastern Pennsylvania have struck back at the fascist threats to the progressive movement and the Communist Party by launching a fund campaign for $60,000. The funds are to be used in a stepped up campaign for the immediate freedom of the 12 national leaders of the party; to defend the legality of the party, to finance the Daily Worker, the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker, and the activities of the party nationally and locally.

In launching the campaign, the committee in charge declared:

The fund drive is a test of the strength of Pennsylvania progressives to do battle with the reactionary monopolists who seek to enslave the people of the world and bring fascism to the people at home.

The Communists are not fighting for themselves along. The funds will go first to defeat the warmongers in the case of The 12. This is the first time in American history ideas have been placed on trial. It is an effort to have the courts decide what people may think.

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IF THE PEOPLE lose the right to judge for themselves whether Communist views are right or wrong, they will lose the right to judge any and all issues for themselves. **Hence $60,000 to defend the Communists, their activities, and their press are funds to defeat the monopolists drive toward fascism and war.**

A successful fund drive will also strike a blow against red-baiting, a smokescreen covering the headlong push of our country towards a crisis and an atomic bloodbath.

The first high point of the drive will be the mass demonstration for the freedom of The 12, Friday, Feb. 11, at the Met, Broad and Poplar Sts.

Party sections and clubs are working to bring in $24,000 or 40 percent of the goal by that date.

The Pennsylvania fund drive opens a few weeks earlier than the national drive, of which it is a part. This decision is not one of choice, but of dire necessity.

Reaction, its spokesmen and scribblers, therefore will be watching Pennsylvania's Communists and friends to see how the workers, the Negro people, national groups, the middle class people, and professionals **respond to the appeal of the Communist Party in the hour of its greatest peril.**

This places a great responsibility on the shoulders of Pennsylvania Communists and their friends.

★

IT WILL NOT be easy for the Communists and other progressives to give and raise funds. They are in the main workers confronted with the high cost of living, prospects of unemployment and many personal problems. But experience has shown that the workers do respond because they understand what is at stake in this turning point in history. Communists are already pledging to make great personal sacrifices by donating a week's pay to the campaign to smash the fascist offensive. They realize that the only chance to stop the threat of war and fascism, that the only chance of a bright future lies in strengthening the Communist Party.

★

THE MAIN feature of this campaign will be the attempt to reach thousands of people for the $60,000. Each Communist will be asked to visit a minimum of 12 people, enlist their financial contributions and ask them to speak out for the freedom of The 12. In this way many thousands of progressives will become part of America's growing army fighting for a democratic way of life.

The 1949 fund drive, because of its unprecedented political importance, takes top place on all Party agendas. **Personal responsibility is to be taken by all Party leaders for the success of the drive.**

Hundreds and thousands of non-Communist progressives are looking for a way to demonstrate their support of the Communists' right to exist as a legal party. They will respond equally with the Communists in raising the $60,000 to the degree that they are reached in an organized manner.

SUCCESS DEPENDS IN THE FIRST PLACE ON THE COMMUNISTS' UNDERSTANDING OF THE GREAT POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THIS $60,000 CAMPAIGN.

$60,000 COUNTER ATTACK

Section	Goal	Section	Goal
Southwest Phila.	$5,000	Germantown	$5,000
West Park	4,500	Kensington	2,000
24th Ward	2,000	Section 11	6,000
Southwark	3,500	Youth & Students	5,000
Broad	3,500	Delaware Co.	3,000
Section 6	3,500	Southeast Pa.	2,500
Section 7	3,500	Anthracite	2,000
Project	1,000	Delaware	500
20th Ward	1,500	Williamsport	1,000
Boulevard	5,000	Lehigh Valley	3,000

FIGHT TO FREE THE 12

FIRST GOAL 40% — $24,000 FRIDAY, FEB. 11
AT THE MET — BROAD and POPLAR

TO ALL FRIENDS and MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY:

"The case of the 12 is not 12 Americans alone whose rights and liberties are at stake. It is 12 million times 12 —the whole American people who are at stake.
"It is the Bill of Rights which is at stake. . . . The chief fight is *outside* the courtroom. . . . The scene of struggle is all America—not a courtroom; for the rights of all Americans—including the 12." — CARL WINTER.

Defend Your

Right to Fight!

FREE THE 12

Lenin Memorial

FRI., FEB. 11
8 P.M.
MET BROAD POPLAR

Tickets no available at all Party Clubs, Bookshop, 269 S. 11th St., CP, 250 S. Broad St.

GET YOUR TICKETS NOW

HELP BUILD A MASS DEMONSTRATION

SALE

Save up to 65%

SPECIALS

Problems of India – *R. Palme Dutt*
$1.50 — On Sale 49c

Wild River – *Anna Louise Strong*
$2.50 — On Sale 79c

China Crisis – *Lawrence K. Rosinger*
$3.50 — On Sale 79c

Sale Begins February 1st

Progressive Bookshop 269 So. 11th St.

DENTIST

Excellent opportunity for progressive dentist to locate in Western Pennsylvania

Practice established 20 years
No investment required

Write Box D, Daily Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tenants Plan Campaign for Better Houses

PHILADELPHIA. — South Philadelphia tenants are starting to organize to get action on improving their intolerable housing conditions. A small group of them met last week in the 2100 block of Kater Street to plan the campaign and establish their organization. A mass meeting will be called this coming week, it was reported, time and place to be announced through leaflets in the community.

The action follows exposure by The Worker of the much advertised hullabaloo being raised by city authorities over quote "enforcing" housing laws. The Worker showed that rich landlords who were brought into court were left off free or with light fines, with only a few small Negro landlords being given harsh treatment.

According to one of the tenants' group, hundreds of complaints have been submitted by individual tenants of leaking roofs, faulty toilets, falling plaster, broken floors, and other dangers which are being ignored.

"It's a sure thing," said one of the tenants, "that one tenant by himself can't get very far either with the landlord or with the city officials. We need our own independent organization."

Lichtenwalter OK's Thought Control in U.S.

ALLENTOWN.—Lehigh Valley delegates to the recent Freedom Crusade unanimously agreed that their interview with Republican Congressman Franklin Lichtenwalter of the 8th Congressional District was a shocking experience.

Lichtenwalter openly and frankly supported, they said, an extensive system of "thought control" in America.

The group of 12 delegates representing Bethlehem Steel and electric workers, farmers, students and housewives of Lehigh and Bucks Counties questioned the Congressman on the Smith Act, indictment of the 12 Communist leaders, and the individuals cited for contempt of the Un-American Activities Committee. He supports them all, they reported.

CULTURAL, TOPICAL AND OTHERWISE...

By Margaret Winslow

MOVIES to see this week:

The Hitchcock classic, "The Lady Vanishes," is being played at the Art Museum, 26th and the Parkway, on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 29 and 30. Admission free, performances 1 and 3 p.m.

Academy of Natural Sciences, 19 and Race Sts.: Saturday, Jan. 29, 10:30: **The Enchanted Forest.** Admission free.

★

THE SITUATION at the big movie houses remains pretty much the same as it has been. Princess Theatre: **Paisan.** Aldine: **Hamlet** (until Feb. 1) Fox: **Snake Pit.** The Studio, 16 and Market is bringing the charming and colorful Walt Disney movie, "Fantasia" to town.

★

The J. Arthur Rank film, Red Shoes is still at the Trans Lux, 15 and Chestnut Sts.

If you are passionately devoted to ballet in any form then this movie is obviously your dish of tea. But for our taste, the absolutely incredible plot full of corny cliches and trite situations marred the film.

Of course the biggest criticism is the way the movie solves the problem of "can a girl have a career and be a wife at the same time?" This question is very neatly "solved" by having the heroine, driven to the most beautiful distraction, jump in front of a train. An unpleasing "solution" for trains, women, and ballet dancing. However, if you can concentrate on the music, technicolor and dancing and ignore the rest, the film is fairly enjoyable. Tickets must be bought a few days in advance.

★

IN HONOR of Chopin's death, Guy Marriner will devote his concert on Sunday, Jan. 30, to the piano works of this great composer. The program wil linclude the 24 Preludes and the Sonata in B flat minor. The concerts are held at Franklin Institute at 4. The admission is 50c, which also admits you to the Institute proper.

★

If you haven't seen the musical "Oklahoma!" yet, you undoubtedly have good reasons. But if you happen to change your mind, The National Company of "Oklahoma" comes to Philadelphia for its 3rd visit on Monday, Jan. 31, at the Shubert Theatre, 250 S. Broad St. Tickets on sale at the box office.

★

BEING HOUSEBOUND during the mornings, I've had occasion this winter to listen to what passes for radio entertainment during the morning hours. It's a dismal procession of chatty housewives programs in which we learn how to make chicken pot pie, quiz programs where, if you know your right hand from your left, you get a pair of nylon stockings, etc., etc.

The only cheerful spot is the programs of classical music from 10:30 a.m. to 12 noon on stations WJMJ (1540) and WDAS (1400). Otherwise you might as well throw the radio out the window.

A very good midnight program from 11:30 p.m. to 12 midnight on WDAS is Randy Dixon's Ebony Hall of Fame. On this program you can hear the best jazz and blues of all schools and styles, with good introductions by Randy Dixon.

Slavs Hit War Policy Of Truman Aides

PITTSBURGH. — The Western Pennsylvania Slav Congress has called on President Truman to dismiss the "war policy makers" in his administration. "Fire the generals, admirals, and monopolists," the Slav Congress has demanded, "who attempt to dominate the world with guns and dollars." Secretary of Defense Forrestal, and Generals Draper and Clay are named.

MINERS STRIKE ON RATE CUTS

WILKES-BARRE. — With most anthracite mines working only three to four days a week, several rank and file strikes have protested company rate-chiseling and the compliance of top union officials in pay cuts and speed-up.

At the Storr's Colliery of the Moffat Coal Co., in Dickson City, near Scranton, 800 members of Local 8029, United Wine Workers, staged a two-day stoppage, Jan. 17-18. The men charged they had been "sold out" by their local officers and demanded their removal for going along with the company wage chiseling that cost them three dollars a day for the past six months.

The men declared further that their demands for a special meeting had been refused by the local president, Thomas Logan, and by their mine committee.

A DEMAND that they return to work by Thomas Walsh, executive board member of District 1, was ignored. Michael J. Kosik, termed the walk-out "illegal," but said that if contract procedure was followed, and the mine committee failed to act, the men would have grounds for removal of officers. Thereupon, after a two-day strike, work was resumed.

The men had charged that they never got the dollar a day increase negotiated last summer, and that their average take-home was $10, whereas, the district scale is $13 a day or better.

In another rank and file protest that lasted more than two weeks, 650 members of two UMW locals at the Henry E, and MacArthur Shaft operations near Wilkes-Barre, were finally forced by the intercession of Frank Cardoni, district board member, to accept a car production pay rate instead of the former day rate of $12.79. The company insisted it could not operate otherwise at a profit.

While there have been rank and file protest strikes in the lower Anthracite and the Panther Valley area, these are the first to break out in recent years in the upper region. Several mine locals passed resolutions supporting the demands of the men.

UE Stewards Mobilize On Wages and Legislation

PHILADELPHIA.—More than 400 shop stewards of District 1, CIO Electrical Workers, mobilized here last week to combat the drop in purchasing power and the steady rise in layoffs confronting the 50,000 UE members in this area.

Meeting in Bakers' Hall, Broad st. and Susquehanna Ave., they loudly cheered UE director of organization, James Matles, when he called for a drive to cut the work week to 30 hours with no reduction in pay, in light of the 80,000 UE members now out of work.



★

FULL UNITY with the jobless was his slogan. The men on streets must not be used to cut wages and working conditions of those in the shops, he said. We must work out a program to aid the unemployed, whether it be in the form of speeding payment of unemployment insurance, or to give relief in emergency cases.

The stewards who rolled in by bus, auto and train from as far south as Virginia and from upstate Pennsylvania, heard Matles set the keynote of the meeting when he declared:

"We must not be content merely to catch up to the cost of living, but to fight to advance the living standards of our members."

In calling for a united drive for increased wages, Matles said that UE members now pay $71.17 for necessities which cost $52.45 in 1945. "But they're only getting an average of $59.09 now, while the corporations are making the greatest profits in their history."

★

ON TOP of this, he said, speed-up has increased productivity per man by 20 percent in the past year, without the workers benefitting either in increased wages or lower prices.

"The corporations tell us, 'Don't rock the boat.' What they mean is we shouldn't rock their boat by asking for higher wages. Well, if we don't do something soon, our boat will sink altogether."

Russ Nixon, UE legislative director, called on the stewards to go back to their shops and mobilize the rank and file workers to force the newly-elected Congressmen to live up to their pledges for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and adequate social legislation.

C. of C. Tries to Scuttle Jobless Fund

PHILADELPHIA.—At a time when thousands of workers are being layed off in shops throughout this entire industrial area, Philadelphia's powerful Chamber of Commerce has begun to agitate for a law to relieve employers from further payments to the Pennsylvania Unemployment Fund.

★

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND, supported by a tax on employers, is the source of all Unemployment Compensation checks. Thus, if the C. of C. gets its way, this Fund will stop growing at the very time when present layoffs may be the signal for mass unemployment in months ahead.

The C. of C. proposal, economists warn, could lead to a breakdown in the payment of unemployment benefits, should a business depression develop.

The Unemployment Fund is now $600,000,000. The Fund is getting "too big," according to the C. of C. It suggests that all unemployment taxes on employers cease after the Fund has reached a stipulated figure.

This proposal labor cannot ignore. The Chamber of Commerce has a way of getting its proposals on Unemployment Compensation enacted into law by a servile Legislature.

Many reactionary changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law, made by the 1947 Legislature, were in fact blue-printed by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. These 1947 laws partly account for the present size of the Fund: **extra money remains in the Fund because many unemployed workers are denied unemployment benefits.**

★

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE needn't worry that the Fund is getting "too big." On the contrary, it should take steps to insure the Fund's growth in case of mass unemployment. And it should amend the law so that unemployed workers at the present time get adequate compensation.

Labor is pressing for these changes:

• **INCREASED BENEFITS:** For a $20 minimum and a $35 maximum. At present, workers get from $8 to $20 weekly.

• **BENEFITS TO CONTINUE LONGER:** A uniform duration of 26 weeks. The minimum duration of benefits now is nine weeks; maximum, 24 weeks.

• **EXTENSION OF COVERAGE** to those unfairly deprived now. This includes workers on strike; jobless workers who refuse jobs substantially below their skill and former earnings; jobless union workers who refuse jobs at open shops paying less than union wages.

• **GRANTING DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCE,** as provided in the unemployment laws of many other states.

• **REPEAL OF MERIT RATING** system of unemployment taxation on employers and restore prewar system of a flat percentage tax on the employer's payroll.

Under the "merit" system, the size of the employer's tax varies with the number of his workers collecting unemployment benefits. This system encourages an employer to fight his worker's unemployment claims.

Merit rating is also harmful in that employers are taxed small amounts when employment is high and business is good; if depression hits and unemployment reaches large proportions, taxes would be due to sky-rocket—at a time when employers, their profits shrinking, would fight viciously to reduce taxation and leave the jobless penniless as the Unemployment Fund ran out of money.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Worker

Editor, Philip Bart. Room 710, 250 S. Broad St.,
Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels Phila. Pe 5-1674.

Class Angles

By Catherine Frost

(What makes milk so costly for our children? Why are the huge milk monopolies allowed to drain the family budget? Our correspondent from Pittsburgh has an interesting story to tell about the state's protection of milk profits. — Catherine Frost.)

Penna. Milk Commission Protects Dairy Profits

By James H. Dolson

PITTSBURGH. — The Pennsylvania Milk Commission, officially entrusted with the job of protecting the public, has again gone out of its way to protect instead the big milk distributors. **Through its chairman, H. N. Cobb, it has once more sought to conceal the monopoly connections and huge profits of the milk companies in this area.**

H. N. COBB, it will be recalled, was so flagrant in his partiality to the milk monopolists last year that thousands of consumers all over the state petitioned for his removal from the Commission.

At a public hearing Jan. 20-21 in this city, Cobb blocked every effort to expose the huge profits of the big distributors and the tieup of local firms with the huge national corporations — the National Dairy Products Corp. and the Beatrice Foods Co.

At stake is the price of milk, now selling at 22 and 23 cents, depending on grade. The city is demanding a three cent reduction.

FOR THE FIRST time the Commission had allowed a subpoena to be served on distributors ordering them to produce their accounts showing their costs of operation. Hitherto the Commission held these statistics as "confidential" information to be read only by its own members.

Even though the City of Pittsburgh through its Assistant City Solicitor — Albert D. Brandon, served such a subpoena on the Secretary — Comptroller, P. J. Crandall, of the Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co., that did not get Mr. Brandon very far with the Commission. The Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co. is the biggest local distributor and is itself completely owned by the giant National Dairy Products Corp.

Solicitor Brandon complained that only three of the 11 distributors subpoenaed had brought the required records. Repeatedly Chairman Cobb interrupted with the declaration that the Commission had all the necessary financial records.

The distributors the solicitor wants cited for contempt in the effort to force the production of their financial accounts are Rieck-McJunkin, Meadow Gold, Otto Suburban, Otto Milk Co., Valley, Menzie, Page Milk Co. and Lewis Dairy. These are the largest.

BRANDON'S OBJECT IN attempting to compel Crandall, Secretary-Comptroller of the Rieck-McJunkin concern, to testify regarding its financial accounts, was, he stated, to "prove that firm to be a subsidiary of the large National Dairy Products Corp. chain, whose books have never been shown in these hearings, and that the business policies of the Rieck-McJunkin Company are established by the National Dairy Products Corp."

That is precisely what this correspondent offered in detailed proof to the Commission in its hearing in Pittsburgh last year. At that time Chairman H. N. Cobb took the carefully documented presentation and angrily tore it up, after the Commission had approved his decision that all references in the document to these matters should be stricken from the Commission's records.

The Commission summarily adjourned after deciding to resume the hearing on February 1 in the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Free the 12 Communist Leaders Rally!--The Met, Feb. 11, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1949 IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition The WORKER

VOL. XIV, No. 5 28 32 Pages Price 10 Cents

Reporters Tell To; To 'Go Blow'

—See Page 14

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

—See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside—

The Sham Is Ripped Aside

By CARL WINTER
Michigan State Chairman of the Communist Party

BEFORE TWO WEEKS have expired since the date set for trial of the twelve national committeemen of the Communist Party, the prosecution's case is beginning to burst at the seams. And what is being revealed is not any conspiracy against the government, with which the accused were falsely charged, but rather a sordid conspiracy by the agents of government themselves.

The accused have become the accusers in the New York District federal courtroom. The Communist defendants now stand forth as defenders, not of themselves and their Party alone, but as defenders of the constitutional rights of the whole American people. That is the meaning of our current legal challenge against the corrupt, discriminatory method by which juries are selected in the courts of this district.

Attorney George Crockett of Detroit, together with other defense lawyers, has put the government on trial for rigging the grand jury which complied with Attorney General Tom Clark's demands to indict us. In the preparation of our indictment of the indicters, Michigan's outstanding labor attorney, Maurice Sugar, played an important part as he has throughout all stages of this case.

It is a sign of the times that public officials as far apart as Judge Medina in New York and Police Commissioner Toy in Detroit try to avoid giving a public accounting for their part in anti-democratic governmental operations. What is happening is that bit by bit the idea is being cultivated in our country that certain law officers are a law unto themselves, and that their actions may not be questioned by the common people. And the cloak such men find most convenient to hide behind is that of "defender" of the nation against the "Communist menace."

Harry Toy's words, in refusing to explain his illegal demand for a loyalty oath from all newspaper reporters, reminded me of the attitudes recently shown by a couple of judges in our case. Toy said, according to the New York Times: "I wish I could tell everybody of the dangers we face from Communists and communist sympathizers in our midst, but security considerations prevent me from disclosing the information I have." Toy lies and knows it.

When our attorneys informed Judge Medina that he might be called as a witness in our effort to prove that the grand jury which indicted us was rigged, he declared that he would refuse to testify. And he took refuge in the claim that he was assigned to see our case through to the end by Chief Judge Knox, and would therefore not step down to be questioned on the jury system as that might disqualify him from sitting on our case.

Judge Knox himself declared in an address to a Bar Association banquet at Uniontown, Pa. last Saturday that while he admitted handpicking juries in the New York federal courts, he would continue doing so "unless restrained by an authority that I cannot resist." That authority is the common people, even though Judge Knox probably had something else in mind. But that authority must make itself heard—now, before it is too late.



Support Grows for 30-cent Auto Raise

Page 2-A

Flint Cops Incite Violence Against Young Communists

FLINT.—The police department here, long notorious for its connections with vice and gambling, last week incited an attack by hoodlums against Communists. The day the frameup trial of the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party opened in New York a group of youth went to Central High School to distribute a leaflet issued by the student and youth section of the Communist Party.

Balzo Baxter and his brother Louis, Negro youth leaders of the Communist Party here, along with three white girls began distributing the leaflets. The Baxter brothers were arrested and taken to the police station and grilled.

Later they went back to Central High, when police admitted there was no city ordinance against distributing leaflets.

Shortly after the Baxter brothers got out of the police car the group of hoodlums began beating them up and roughhousing the three girls who had assisted in the leaflet distribution.

★

BOTH BAXTER brothers were severely manhandled. Then reports came of a series of events inside and outside the school. It was learned that the Vocational Training class was dismissed just before the police car carrying the Baxter brothers returned. This was done to give those who wanted an opportunity to participate in the attack.

Negro youth standing around did not participate in any of the violence against the leaflet passers. One of the girls who passed out leaflets was told by a teacher that "you are a nice girl, you should not associate with Negroes."

When Russia is discussed by certain teachers in this school, it's always in terms of the most vicious anti-Soviet slanders. Karl Marx was spoken about by one of the teachers and described as "a dirty Jew."

Police visited the home of Mrs. Baxter, mother of the Baxter brothers, and intimidated this Negro mother because her sons were Communists.

★

THE CITY COMMISSION of Flint that has five of its members elected through labor support, when presented with this set of acts and incitement initiated by its police department, allows the matter to be investigated by the police department.

Robert Carter, commission-member and long a cohort of the local Trotzkyites here, backed his action.

Flint's police department has been in the news constantly through charges and counter charges of wide open vice prevailing in the city. Its police commissioners seemingly last as long as they can keep one step ahead of the anger and protests of the people demanding a cleanup of vice and gambling.

Moves by organized labor, the Progressive Party and other citizens groups are reported under way for a sweeping investigation of this entire violation of civil rights and organization of hoodlum bands to beat up leaflet passers.

The Michigan Civil Rights Congress has demanded investigation by Stephen Roth, of Flint, now State Attorney General, and coworker of ADA Gov. "Soapy" Williams.

What's 'Free Press' Hiding?

DETROIT.—The Detroit Free Press last week tried to hide the fact that Judge Medina's court in New York is trying to usurp rights reserved only to the American people — considering and passing judgment on a political party.

The Free Press draws the amazing conclusion that the issue is the guilt or innocence of the 12 indicted men "charged with conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force."

Says the Free Press: "And as matters stand now their Communist affiliation has not yet been presented as a relevant or material factor."

Are the editors deliberately distorting the indictment, or haven't they read it?

The "conspiracy" mentioned in the indictment does not charge any act or attempting any act aimed at the violent overthrow of the government. The "conspiracy" charge is that the defendants agreed to "organize as the Communist Party," which is "dedicated to the Marxist-Leninist principles." The indictment further says that the defendants caused publications to advocate these principles and schools and classes "for the study of the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

The court is asked to declare that advocating the principles of scientfic socialism, which has been done for the past 100 years, is the same thing as advocating "the violent overthrow of the government."

Even the ultra-conservative Jay G. Hayden, of the Detroit News, Washington Bureau, says on the case of the 12:

"Many people totally opposed to Communism question the precedent that would be set if the present defendants are convicted for merely propagandizing in favor of that doctrine."

While the Free Press was making a big distinction between the 12 as individuals and their political party, the Detroit News openly had conceded that they prefer the court method of putting over "the dangerous precedent" of outlawing "what professes to be a political party," rather than having this done through a law passed in Lansing.

The Free Press unwittingly makes one correct point — that the issue in the trial is not "Communism." Actually, it's American democracy which is on trial. The defendants are 12 times 12 million people.

Nowak Blasts Gouging by Gas Co., Asks Suspension of Rate Increase

DETROIT.—Pending investigation, the four to five million dollar "interim" rate increase granted to the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. should be suspended, according to Stanley Nowak, acting director of the Progressive Party of Michigan.

The former Democratic floor leader of the State Legislature called on Governor G. Mennen Williams to appoint a "committee to investigate the present rate and the ent ire statute under which the Public Service Commission operates."

Such a committee, Nowak asserted, within 30 days should recommend changes in the statute "designed to protect the public from gouging on essential services."

On Jan. 18 the P. S. C. okayed an increase affecting users of more than 2,500 feet of gas a month, including home heating.

"Not only should this increase be suspended, Nowak said, "but the public should be assured that the additional eight to nine million dollars demanded by the company will be denied."

Nowak pointed out that the P. S. C. is now completely free from legislative control and that its members are largely "lame duck" appointees of Republican ex-governors.

"One thing is sure,' the Progressive Party leader concluded. "On a matter so vitally affecting the people of Michigan, public hearings should have been held before any action was taken. The Public Service Commission must not be the exclusive meeting ground of a few appointees with representatives of the gas trust. It must serve the people."



STANLEY NOWAK

ACTION AT PACKARD

DETROIT—All moving production lines have been stopped at Packard five minutes before the day's end for wash-up time. This long-standing demand of Packard workers was achieved by direct action of Bargaining Committee members who cut the power.

Progressives To Nominate At Convention

FLINT.—This city will be host to the State Spring Convention of the Progressive Party on Sat., Feb. 26.

Major purpose of the gathering will be to nominate candidates for State office.

Nominations will be in order for two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Regents of the University, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a member of the State Board of Education, two members of the State Board of Agriculture, and a member of the State Highway Commission.

LAUNCH FEPC DRIVE

DETROIT.—The State Council of the Young Progressives of Michigan met here and launched a drive to end discrimination in employment. The program includes visits to state legislators demanding passage of an FEPC bill and campaigns in the neighborhoods such as have been initiated by the Young Progressives in Detroit, Ecorse, Lansing and Grand Rapids.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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SCOTTY SEZ...

WORKERS at General Motors should cease to worry about speedup in the shops. Your International Executive Board has taken care of everything.

They sent a letter to the company which says they'll have to stop it.

• • •

Don't fret because you have no steward system at GM to settle grievances. Your old president Walter Reuther has a new system.

Instead of you calling a steward he sends the postman.

• • •

In his usual clear and lucid style the president of General Motors, C. E. Wilson, rises to announce, "If commodities remain at their present levels there will be no further increase in prices." Or in other words, since cars happen to be commodities:

If commodities don't go up then cars—which are also commodities—won't go up, too.

• • •

WILSON goes on to say that General Motors is just as satisfied with the escalator clause now as the day it was signed. Here is where Walter Reuther won a great victory.

He convinced the corporation that some of the best things in life don't cost the company anything.

• • •

IT IS TRADITIONAL in our country that every little boy has the opportunity to grow up and become President of the United States just like Harry S. Truman. However, something new has just been added.

They say every little girl now has the opportunity to grow up and become a famous actress like Rita Hayworth and get to run around with the Alley Can of India.

Everybody is asking for this book

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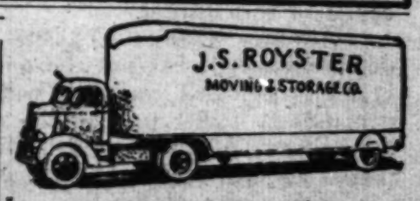
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United Nations, China, Greece
Speedup at Ford and GM

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PRESS WATERED-DOWN DEMANDS AT FORD

Workers Not Consulted as Thompson Drops 30c Goal

By William Allan

DETROIT.—A fast set of moves by Tommy Thompson, president of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, got under way last week to undermine the rising demand in auto workers' ranks for a 30c-an-hour wage boost. Thompson railroaded through Local 600 executive board a proposal that he bring to the Ford Motor Co. the demands of the UAW-CIO International Executive Board centering around pensions.



He fails to report them in his Ford Fact column this week, but announces that besides the board program he will concern himself with eight additional contract demands.

This move by Thompson arbitrarily bypassed the membership and the functions of the National UAW Ford conference made up of delegates from every Ford local in the nation, which, since the union was organized, meets and democratically decides on the wage demand for 116,000 workers.

Thompson's move came four days after the UAW International Board's policy for a gesture 15c wage increase in 1949 which Reuther made clear will be shoved aside in the bargaining for "other urgent matters," such as pensions and social security.

Thompson's answer to the rank and file workers who want and need 30c was to jump the gun and not even allow the members to make the decision on how much to ask for in 1949.

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OF COURSE both Reuther and Thompson are hoping that the speech Reuther made in Portland, Ore., just before the CIO convention opened, where he said that auto workers need not only 15c to restore their purchasing power to the June, 1946 level but 43 cents to put them at the level of the wartime earnings of 1944, will be forgotten by auto workers.

Thompson, the great advocate of a plan in 1947 Ford negotiations of a phony pension that would have had the workers pay most of it, will certainly agree with Reuther on the wage issue being shoved aside.

Reuther said in his statement last week to locals: "Slackening of the rise in the cost of living however enables us to turn our attention to other matters."

Further said Reuther, "These urgent matters have hitherto been forced into the background." The urgent matters he refers too are pensions and social security.

Auto workers surely want pensions and Reuther's announcement that the union will seek a $100 a month pension plan will not be opposed by any auto worker. The only big question this week around auto plants is, who will pay for it? That Reuther has not answered.

Thompson has not yet demanded that pension be solely at the expense of the company. But he is rushing into Ford's office at the Rouge with Reuther's demands while the rank and file have only read about them in the press.

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IT'S ALSO REPORTED that before Ford negotiations open in May that Reuther will, as he already has let it be known, have some "man to man" talks with Henry Ford II. This happened last year and was headlined by the employers' press as "Two bright young men meet." Shortly afterward the Ford workers got a jackup in production of 25 percent on which Reuther seeminly is not interested in commenting.

Dodge Dep't in Drive For Decent Pay Hike

DETROIT.—Dodge Local 3's Trim Shop Dept. 99, with some 3,000 workers, has added its voice to the growing demand of auto workers for a 30-cent increase in wages in 1949.

Three-hundred trim shop workers present at their regular unit meeting last week also voted that the Local Executive Board and Membership Meeting urge the national UAW Chrysler Conference to adopt the 30 cent demand, besides the demands for pensions and health insurance at company expense.

Confronted with a large-scale layoff this week, which the company claims is for model change purposes, the Dodge workers are determined to fight for their wage and job security.

Previously Plymouth UAW Local 51 and 150 progressive leaders from 40 Detroit UAW locals voted to support the 30 cent wage increase demand.

While the International UAW Board decided to soft-pedal wage increases and push for pensions and health insurance, Nat Weinberg, UAW Research Director, conceded that the workers need a 20 percent wage increase merely to restore the workers' purchasing power level of 195. Simple arithmetic shows that a 20 percent raise on the $1.69 average hourly earnings in Michigan auto plants comes to more than 30 cents an hour.

Meanwhile, GM's C. E. Wilson at the New York auto show of the corp. last week, paid tribute to the UAW-CIO leaders who signed the two-year wage-cutting escalator contract. Some 250,000 G.M. workers are expected to get a 2-cent wage cut March 1 under the terms of this contract, unless they halt it by determined and militant action. Wilson praised the UAW Reuther administration for presenting them with a contract which has "no more shot gun bargaining."

Wilson further said he likes the plan which adjusts wages to the cost-of-living just as much now, as he did last May. The plan allows a one cent per hour wage cut or raise with each 1.14 change in the BLS index which is already tied to a low living standard. With the index slightly declining only wage cuts are in store for GM workers.

FORD WORKER ASKS: WHERE ARE THE VOWS OF YESTERYEAR

By a Ford Worker

DEARBORN.—Last year the slate card read "The American Way," and the electioneers outside the Local 600 office shouted, "Support the Reuther slate!" as they handed them to the voters.

The Reuther slate won for president and bargaining committee in Ford's Jobbing Foundry of the Rouge plant.

This all comes back to Matthew Davis, a Negro worker at Ford since 1932. Harry Gives and Angus McDonald, the "American Way" union representatives of the Jobbing Foundry unit, refused to intervene or write a grievance for Davis to regain his former job.

Davis, a machine molder by classification, was removed from his job because, as his committeeman said, "work is slack." However as soon as Davis was taken from his job, another employe with no seniority replaced him.

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MATT DAVIS is just a plain everyday, hard working, trusting worker and he didn't mind much because "we have a union at Ford's" as he said, and the committeeman, Angus McDonald, told him, "Evrything will work out OK." Matt trusted McDonald because after all, didn't he represent "the American Way?"

Now, Matt made it OK for a while on his new job but the foreman got tough (like most of 'em).

After Matt told the committeeman he wanted to return to his old job because he had been wrongly removed the committeeman never let Matt see him if he saw Matt first.

In disgust with the committeeman Matt went to the union meeting and stated his case to the



MATTHEW DAVIS & FAMILY

membership. The membership voted unanimously for Matt's grievance to be written at once.

Harry Gives, president of the unit and chairman of the bargaining committee, was against the motion and stated that "McDonald would not write it, motion or no motion," and further, that "the only way to get McDonald to write the grievance was to prefer charges against him."

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THREE DAYS after the union meeting the Reuther slate boys have not written the grievance.

Matt Davis, who only wants a fair deal from the union, has found the union wanting on this score.

Matt, like the other 65,000 Ford workers, expects the union to stand between him and the company, but not on the company's side.

That's all the guys have their job.

Nat **GANLEY**

Why Pussy-Foot on Pay If Even Bosses Know Raise Is Due?

ALL is not gold that glitters!

Speeches made by Walter Reuther that he favors old age pensions from the auto barons at $100 a month on top of the government social security benefits are one thing. What he will bargain for with the auto barons is another thing.

He will bargain for the demands formulated by the UAW Board. These demands do not spell out the amount of benefits. They do not specify that the benefits are to be paid for by the company, rather than taken out of the pay checks of the auto workers. They do not say that the plans shall be controlled by the union rather than by the company. They do not even call for a joint administration of the insurance plan.



This is not an accidental omission. Up to now the Reuther administration has always formulated these demands as "employer-financed and jointly administered funds." But not this time. Why?

Because the sole aim of the Reuther administration in the 1949 bargaining is to knife the movement for wage increases. Reuther believes he can accomplish in 1949 what Tommy Thompson and Richard T. Leonard failed to do in 1947 in Ford's, namely, put over a phony pension or insurance scheme paid for out of the workers' own pockets and at the expense of their wage increases.

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OF COURSE the employers are ready to fight stubbornly against wage increases in 1949. The more wages the workers get, the less profits the employers get. But besides saying "No" to raises, many employers during the first part of the year, started off by conceding that wage increases were "probably inevitable in 1949." That's what Ford II told newsmen in Philly. Two-thirds of the company executives interviewed by the magazine "Fortune" privately, at least, accepted the inevitability of wage increases this year. But these employers underestimated the fine services they would get from "their labor leader" Reuther.

Why is Reuther so openly shoving wage increases in the background? Because he can't put over a good enough bluff of fighting for a wage increase in Ford and Chrysler during the same spring time in which 250,000 GM workers are expected to get a 2-cent wage cut! That's the deal he put over last May in the 2-year wage cutting GM pact. Instead of fighting to halt this wage cut by arousing the militant mass pressure of the GM workers, Reuther plays the only game he knows. He goes all out to defend the employers from the "dangers" of wage increases in 1949!

Before he decided to knife the 1949 wage movement, Reuther admitted that the auto workers need a 43-cent raise to restore their wages to the purchasing power of 1944. But now he says we can forget about all this because we have the very first signs of a depression, namely, a slight drop in the government's living cost index.

To understand how phony this argument is you have to go back to last April's issue of the Auto Worker and Reuther's report to the union. Here Reuther said: "Big Business brought depression nearer, made it inevitable" and hence the 1948 demands for a 25 cents raise and the guaranteed weekly wage will "do the whole nation a good turn by bolstering the purchasing power at a time when the fear is spreading that a falling off of demand may have serious effects on the whole economy. More money in the pockets of the workers now means more buying, means that jobs will last that much longer."

But this year, with the depression that much nearer, Reuther makes just the opposite argument. He says the declining index makes it possible to knife wage demands, the guaranteed weeks pay, and the demand for the 30-hour work week without pay cuts.

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HENCE, IF THE auto workers expect to win 30-30 in '49 (a 30 cent raise and a 30-hour week without pay cuts) as well as their other vital demands they better take the wage and contract movement, as well as the bargaining itself, into their own hands.

Sure the auto workers want adequate pensions and health insurance controlled by the union and at the company's expense. But they don't want phony company schemes to knife their living standards.

In the first place, 250,000 GM workers want help from their fellow workers in Ford and Chrysler to stop any wage cuts on March 1 and to reopen the GM contract this year.

SPEED UP LOW-PAID MEN AT IRON MOUNTAIN FORD PLANT

IRON MOUNTAIN—Speedup is hitting the Ford plant here with a vengeance. Men are being laid off but production remains the same. On the trim line where Ford station wagons are the job worked on, production was 150 a day, three months ago. Now 200 is the norm.

Foremen are used as pacesetters and work steady on the lines boosting production. The company refuses to give the union a time schedule of production.

This old speed up trick is a cover for any beef that the lines are going over production, because the company's retort is that "how do you know there is a speedup, there is no standard set."

Gene Prato, one of UAW President Walter Reuther's top brass, in a recent trip to Iron Mountain told the workers that "nothing can be done."

In number 2 plant, health hazard is chiefly the thick dust coming from sanding. There were blowers here to draw off the dust until after Dec. 15 when 80 men stopped working until they got the blowers placed in.

Meanwhile speedup is boosted by the method of each day laying off five workers with the remainder doing the same amount of work as formerly. Workers are threatened constantly with the cry by foremen and plant supervision. "If you guys don't turn out production then it's relief rolls for you."

Also a wage differential of 20 percent less than Ford workers in the Dearborn River Rouge plant is in operation here.

Foremen wirewhipping production out of the workers on the line are: Marty Near, seat construction; Body plant, supt., Aeginald Quale; foremen Webber No. 1. body plant.

Soviet Real Wages Doubled --All Plants Surpass Goals

By Ralph Parker
(Former Correspondent of the N. Y. Times)

MOSCOW (Telepress).—A grain harvest exceeding 112 million tons, industrial output considerably higher than in 1940, successes in 1940, successes in house-building and an ample increase in food consumption—these are the salient points of the Soviet Government's report to the nation on the achievements of 1948, the third and decisive year of the post-war plan of reconstruction for peace and plenty.

The Soviet people, the report shows, worked harder and more killfully and were more thrifty in using material and power in 1948 than in 1947. They earned more, and the money they were paid went further. There were many more shops and a big expansion in the variety of merchandice on their shelves.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION plans were as a whole exceeded by six percent in 1948, giving the country a three percent lead on the plan for the first three years of the Five Year Plan. Industrial production expanded by over one quarter during last year. One result was that farmers received between two and three times more tractors, trucks and agricultural implements than in 1940. The harvest only just fell short of that year's bumper crop because of drought on the Volga.

An analysis of the Central Statistical Department's figures show that for the first time in the current plan every branch of industry fulfilled or overfulfilled its program. Big gains wore recorded in industries on which building plans depend . This success is reflected in the announcement that during the past three years 1,600,000 rural houses were erected, and in built-up areas 51 million square meters of residential floorspace were built.

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THE HOUSEWIFE learns that the new shop she visited in 1948 was but one of 35,000 opened during the year, that for every hundred loaves of bread she bought in the previous year she bought 156 in 1948, for every metre of cloth, a metre and a half, for every kilo of sugar, two kilos.

These are figures that bring home to the average citizen the truth of the statement that the purchasing power of wages doubled in 1948.

Smart Move for Peace

An Editorial

THE FORMATION of a mutual aid plan by the Soviet Union and the five peoples democracies of eastern Europe is a highly constructive move.

If the American people can organize to rout the cold war mob which is running our country into a ditch, this group of countries can be an enormous customer for us provided we are ready to treat them as equals and not as future targets for atombombs.

The press here is clearly jittery over the entire affair. They call this mutual aid plan merely another Marshall Plan. But this new plan is **the exact opposite of the Marshall Plan.** The Marshall Plan imposes **political conditions** on its members; it forces the member countries to accept **"austerity"** — that is hunger for the people to secure bigger profits to the private owners and Wall Street investors buying into their industries. That is exactly what is now happening in France, and Italy and Britain.

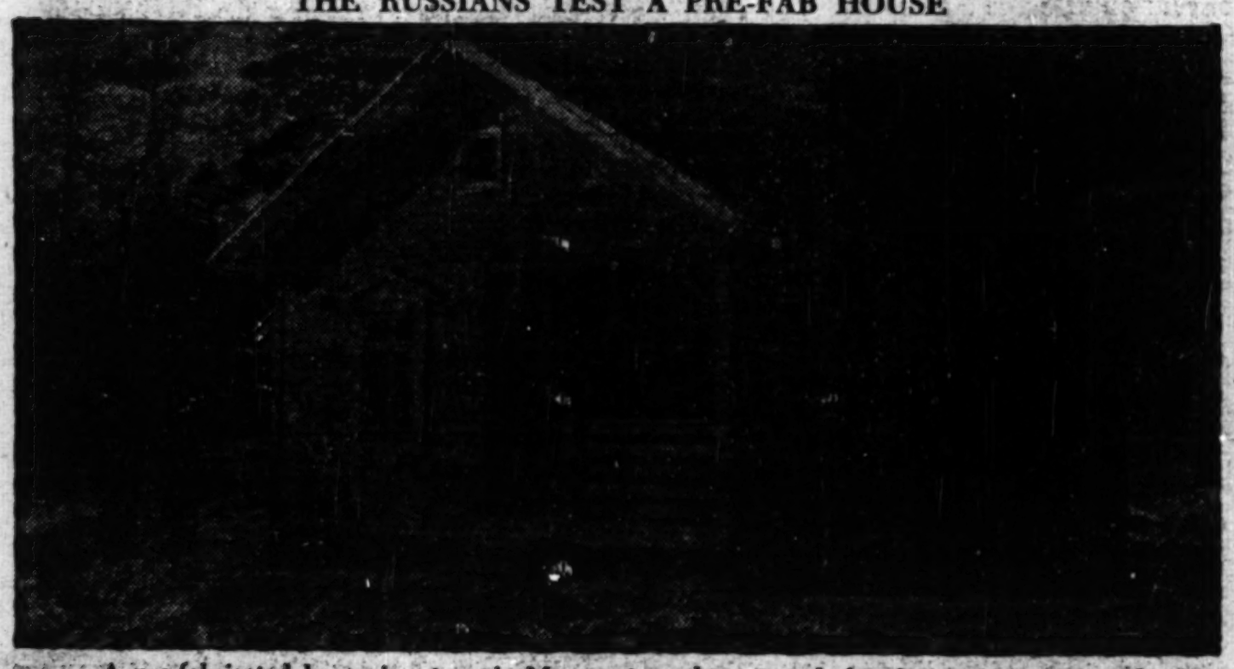
The new mutual aid plan sponsored by the Soviet Union differs radically from the Marshall Plan in that **it provides for building up the heavy industries** of all the small countries in the plan. The Marshall Plan insists in de-industrializing France, Italy, and on curbing any industrial production which might compete with Wall Street corporations. Thus, the mutual aid plan is genuine mutual aid. It seeks not **"austerity"** for the people in the member countries but the opposite — **steadily rising living standards.** It seeks not to rob the member nations of their national independence but to strengthen their independence by helping them build their heavy industry — the real basis of independence.

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WHAT SCARES THE COLD WAR CLIQUE most is that any other European country can join this mutual aid whenever it chooses. There are no conditions attached other than genuine cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. **In other words, the countries like France, Britain, etc., which will be even worse off in 1952 after four years of the Marshall Plan will have some place else to go for real economic help. In plain language, this new mutual aid group is fighting for the peaceful East-West trade which the Marshall Planners destructively outlawed by their boycott of the Soviet Union and its friends.** It was Washington which forced the Marshall Plan nations to curb their trade with eastern Europe just as Washington itself blocks such trade for non-Wall Street American business.

The new move is thus a great spur to peace and commerce. It should be welcomed by every American who seeks one or the other.

THE RUSSIANS TEST A PRE-FAB HOUSE



A pre-fabricated house is set up in Moscow to undergo tests before it goes into mass production. Some 60 plants in the Soviet Union are now turning out pre-fabricated dwellings to solve the housing problem in the cities and take care of the people made homeless by the war.

GERMANS HAIL COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL



NAZIS' REVIVAL under U. S.-British-French military auspices in the German West Zones is accompanied by persecution and attempted suppression of the Left. Meetings of the Communist Party have been practically banned in the British sector. Photo shows Max Reimann, a Communist leader of the West Zone being cheered by Germans as he left court in Dusseldorf after winning a nine-day postponement of his trial on charges of denouncing German politicians cooperating with the occupying forces.

Nazi Labor Policy Revived; Ex-Nazis to Run Ruhr Plants

BERLIN (Telepress).—Measures to discipline the workers of western Germany and bind them hand and foot to the new war economy will involve the mobilization of the three-quarters of a million unemployed on the Nazi model and a sharp worsening in the living and working standards of the population.

The Anglo-American control authorities in Bizonia decided that steel workers will shortly be asked to work a seven-day week in the interests of reconstruction.

At the same time it is announced that the bread ration in western Germany will be cut next month. Funds for house-building have stopped completely, due to the huge drain on the public purse by the occupation costs. Instead, house-building will become a matter for public charity, and private collections and dances are to be organized in the British zone to raise money for this purpose.

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THE UNEMPLOYED who are increasing in numbers every day, will be forced to leave their homes and go to work where the labor exchange sends them. These signs of a rapidly developing war economy must be seen in connection with the banning by the British military government — on account of the trial of Max Reimann—of practically all legal meetings of the Communist Party.

The German Marshall Plan administrator Collins, has again been advertising the American plan to build up west German war potential. Criticizing the "laxity" of the workers, he declared that industrial producton must by 1953 reach 110 percent of 1936, the year when Hitler was speeding up the industrial war machine.

Premier of Bizonia, Herman Puendor decorated by Hitler with the Gold Nazi party badge has submitted his list of trustees for west German industry to the military governors. It includes men **who were blacklisted in 1944 by the U. S. Department of Justice for having been "the most potent both in aiding Germany's economic comeback during the late twenties and in steering Germany's policy towards to totalitarianism."**

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PROMINENT in the list is Heinrich Dinkelbach, dictator of the Vereingte Stahlworke, arrested in 1945 by the American Army and liberated in 1946 by John Foster Dulles. Since then he has been in charge of the iron and steel administration to Bizonia and was recently mentioned, along with Thyssen, in connection with the formation of a western European raw steel cartel.

It is reliably reported from Essen that the Krupp Panzer Werke No. 2 (Tank factory No. 2) is being reconstructed under the supervision of British military engineers and the direction of the Krupp director Kallen, who may shortly become Anglo-American trustee for one of Krupp's war factories.

South Africa Riots Reflect Desperate Plight of Natives

The frenzied fighting of Africans against Indians in and around Durban, South Africa, last week was in fact an explosive protest by the Africans against the whole system of economic exploitation of which they are the victims. This was the gist of an explanation issued by the Council on African Affairs through its secretary, W. A. Hunton, based on advices received from Capetown.

Close observers of events in South Africa have predicted an explosion in the country, the Council disclosed, especially as a result of the intensified racial and class oppression imposed by the Malan government which still remains loyal to Hitler and Nazism.

A long-practiced policy of all governmental regimes in South Africa has been to keep the three non-European groups, eight million Africans, 900,000 Colored, and 280,000 Indians, separate from one another and subject to varying forms of discriminatory regulations —with the Africans always suffering the worst. Tribal differences among the Africans are also exploited, police-sponsored gladiatorial combats between rival African groups being recently provided for white spectators, just outside South Africa's capital city of Pretoria.

It was only a few years ago, in the summer of 1943, that an explosion of the same general pattern as in Durban, but on a far less severe scale, shook Harlem and startled the city fathers, at least momentarily, out of their complacent indifference as to how the Negro in New York lives.

Harlem's white merchants and the Indian traders in South and East Africa are only "small-time" exploiters of the Negroes and of minor importance compared with the Big Bosses who determine what workers will be allowed to eat, where they will be allowed to live, and what rights they may enjoy. But the small merchants and traders are the exploiters with whom the people have direct and daily contact, and they thus become the tangible representation of all the social forces that degrade and embitter their existence.

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THAT WIDESPREAD clashes between Africans and Indians should break out now for the first time in South Africa is an index of the desperate circumstances to which Africans are being reduced by the wider and wider gulf between the low wages they get and the high prices they have to pay for food and other necessities.

This is the basic cause not only of the Durban riots but also of the whole series of strikes which have hit one section of Africa after another since the end of the war, and of the widespread riots in the Gold Coast, West Africa, last February—there directed against the British-owned trading stores of the United Africa Co., a subsidiary of the Lever Brothers monopoly.

Florida Sun's Fine--But Not For Jobless

DETROIT.—Each day the Free Press fawns upon the idle rich with detailed accounts of their departures for Florida, in column after column of their "society" page.

But they bare their fangs at the jobless workingmen, demanding not only that they starve in Michigan, but freeze here as well.

Fearful of the drive by Michigan labor and the Progressive Party to get larger unemployment compensation checks, the Free Press last week moaned that jobless workers were "basking in the Florida sun" while drawing their MUCC checks.

Out of a total of 77,000 active claims, 33 checks were sent to Florida, according to the Free Press.

Trade union officers who deal with the unemployment problems of Detroit auto workers branded the story as crude propaganda.

"My experience shows that every big auto corporation has an agent to handle compensation cases, who checks and double-checks to try to chisel the worker out of his compensation," said Paul Gates, recording secretary and compensation adviser of Hudson Local 154, UAW.

"If an unemployed worker was vacationing in Florida, they would contest his claim," Gates declared.

Any corporation can hold up a claim merely by requesting a redetermination on Form U. C. 707.

The law further provides that an unemployed worker must be available for work in order to collect his check. Under the G. M.—amended MUCC law he must also prove that he's looking for work.

"Although the present law was written by General Motors' experts, and has brought much hardship to unemployed workers, the press and corporations are attacking it in order to discourage workers from fighting for a better one guaranteeing decent payments for a longer period of time," said Sam Sweet, education and compensation director of Plymouth Local 51, UAW.

"They are also trying to cover up the fact that thousands of checks for partial payment for Thanksgiving week are being withheld from workers months after they were due," he said.

Neighbors Hit Cop Beating of Rufus Horne

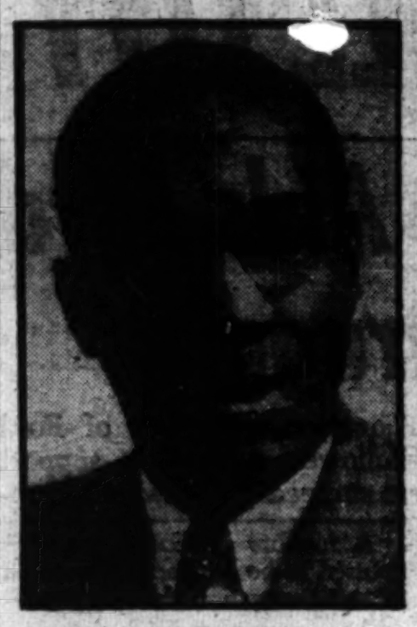
DETROIT.—Neighbors of Rufus Horne, the young Negro war invalid who was beaten up by police on New Year's Day, are circulating a petition urging action by the Prosecutor's office. A Police Trial Board postponed action indefinitely.

The peitioners, who live in and around the housing project at Tennessee and the river, denounced the brutality of Sergeant Harry Van Nortwick and other policemen at the Trumbull Station. Horne's nose was broken painfully and requires a major operation.

"This is but the latest of a series of incidents of police brutality aimed particularly against Negro citizens," they maintain.

"If such assaults are allowed to continue unpunished, we feel that none of us is safe and that the atmosphere is being created for a repetition of the 1943 race riots."

The signers assure Prosecutor Gerald O'Brien of their support of "any and all efforts on the part of your office to achieve justice—and not just a Police Trial Board whitewash—in the case of Rufus Horne."



GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.



MAURICE SUGAR

Attack on Sugar Aims To Cut Legal Freedom

DETROIT.—Thought control went a step further this week when the U. S. Attorney in New York sought evidence here to prevent Maurice Sugar, consultative attorney in the frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders, from even sitting in court.

The DA wants to deny the right of an attorney to listen or whisper opinions in a court room. Evidence is being sought here to prove Sugar is "disloyal" on the grounds that he was barred from federal court practice by the late labor-hating judge Tuttle because of his militant anti-war stand during World War I.

Jimmy Zarichny, war veteran who listened to Carl Winter, one of the 12 Communist leaders now facing the frameup charges of the government, is barred from finishing his college term at the Michigan State College.

He was on "probation" — and listening to Carl Winter was a violation of that probation, according to college heads. He was placed on probation two years ago because he distributed a leaflet calling for a Fair Employment Practices Act. By attending the off-campus meeting where Winter spoke he "violated his probation."

This is how far thought control has gone here in Michigan. Governor "Soapy" Williams, when asked to intervene in the case of Zahichny, said that he was interested in overall civil rights isues but had no time to look into individual cases.

Also he said he wasn't sure if this came under the heading of one of his 13 point program isues he is advocating.

Nothing is reported in the press smear stories against Sugar of the fact that when World War II broke out against the fascist axis, Maurice Sugar in a letter to President Roosevelt, offered his services in any way that the government saw fit to use them.

DSR Workers Have Reply for The DSR Mess

DETROIT.—DSR Manager Leo Nowicki last week threatened to invoke the anti-labor Hutchinson Act against DSR workers if a strike was called in protest against the lay-off of 175 drivers.

The 5,000 members of the AFL local, however, refused to be intimidated. They declared the Hutchinson Act unconstitutional and their solidarity won the return of most of those affected.

True to form, Nowicki was displaying his spiteful anti-labor attitude in the Hutchinson Act threat. His whole management of the DSR has seemed to be designed to discredit public ownership of the city's transport system.

The lay-off—first since 1932—was partly a result of the mass lay-offs in Detroit's auto plants. With less people going to work, the DSR withdrew certain busses. Instead of spreading existing work, more men than usual were called in for "show up" (to act as substitutes for ill drivers, etc.), and being paid for the three hours morning and afternoon stipulated in the contract without being assigned to jobs.

A lay-off is particularly tough on these city workers as they are not covered by unemployment compensation. Moreover, each man has invested about $200 in equipment — uniform, watch, money-changer, etc.

Because the lay-off was according to seniority, some of those affected—especially motormen—had worked steadily during the previous week. Their lay-off crippled service on streetcar routes.

The union feels that the whole DSR mess is due for an airing.

The union sees the first step as Council action to excuse the DSR—as a public service—from paying taxes. The $3,000,000 or so paid out yearly in taxes could better be used for improved service and perhaps as a basis for reducing fares.

Other means to improve the system which should be considered seriously by all civic-minded Detroiters include a charter amendment allowing city-subsidization of the DSR and a moratorium on or reduction of interest payments made to the predominantly-Griswold Street bondholders.

'Accused Now Become The Accusers'

DETROIT.—"The accused have become the accusers."

Four hundred and fifty Detroiters were deeply moved as the Michigan Communist Party chairman, Carl Winter, made this declaration.

The 450 had gathered at a banquet Saturday to pay honor to Winter, who flew here straight from the Battle of the Federal Courtroom in New York. They welcomed him with a prolonged standing ovation and with contributions of over $10,000—more than one-fourth of Michigan's quota in The Worker fund drive.

He told how the 12—fighting not alone for themselves but for the "12 times 12,000,000" whose liberties are on trial—were challenging "a Grand Jury system that is corrupt, illegal, unconstitutional and un-American in every respect." He paid tribute to the defense lawyers — especially his own attorney, George Crockett—who were exposing that system so brilliantly.

He denounced the unfair severance of William Z. Foster's case from that of the other 11 Communist leaders. He ripped into Federal Judge Medina's all-too-evident prejudice. He quoted the words of Chief Judge Knox himself on the "rigged" and "hand-picked" character of the Jury panel which is selected from among New York's wealthy.

The Communist leaders, Winter reminded the tense, quiet audience, face conviction and 10 years imprisonment for a crime where no crime has been committed.

Hailing the advance of socialism throughout the world, Winter voiced ringing confidence that the little men in the federal courtroom "will not be able to silence the voice of struggling humanity," or deprive it of the guidance of Marxism-Leninism.

"They can't do what the Czars of Russia tried and failed to do," he cried. "They can't do what Hitler and Chiang Kai-shek tried and failed to do."

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REPORTERS TELL TOY TO GO BLOW

DETROIT. — Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy let loose another attack on civil liberties when he demanded that all newspapermen seeking 1949 police press cards sign anti-Communist affidavits.

Reporters of the **Detroit News** and **Free Press**, according to reports, promptly sent Toy's loyalty oath forms back because they would not sign them. Also, it's reported, the **Detroit Times** (Hearst) reporters were of a similar opinion.

Opinion of most reporters was: **"Who in the hell does Toy think he is?"**

Meanwhile, in Lansing it was announced that 21,000 State Civil Service employes will be asked to sign anti - Communist affidavits. Governor "Soapy" Williams, shining light of the Americans for Democratic Action, was not available for comment.

★

TOY ALSO ANNOUNCED that all police officers would be required to sign the non-Communist affidavits or they wouldn't be able to work for the police force.

Toy of course prefaced his latest attack on civil liberties with the usual lurid tales of the city possibly being attacked by "Soviet Russia."

Ever since he took office in January, 1948, Toy has kept himself in the headlines with constant fantastic tales of the "danger" of the city being attacked and "taken over by subversives."

This, of course, has been the coverup for a regime of police terror against minority groups, curfews against the youth and a brutally-enforced curfew against Negro citizens.

In October, 1948, almost a year after Toy took office, the FBI released an analysis of nationwide police statistics which showed that Detroit led all cities in the nation in the number of petty crimes and was second to Los Angeles in the number of total crimes.

Thompson Aids Ford In Axle Struggle

DEARBORN.—Thomas Thompson, president of Ford Local 600 and his clique of followers refused to support axle building workers who have stopped work twice in protest against company actions against the union and the members.

Two weeks ago Superintendent Mong after a year of hounding a woman member of the union ordered Labor Relations in the Axle Bld. to fire 55 year old Mary Olszewski on charges of "careless workmanship." The entire afternoon shift in protest halted work.

This last week the company handed out 250 disciplinary marks that goes on workers records, and gave eight other workers a two week layoff. Two disciplinary marks against you at Ford's means you're out.

When the news of the mass disciplining came out, the workers stopped in protest. Thompson then pushed through a motion on the local Executive Board to condemn the Axle workers' protest.

A number of board members refused to be part of this unheard of action against the workers.

★

MEANWHILE Thompson has made no move to wipe off the records of 250 workers, the disciplinary action taken against them by the company. His only step has been to make it clear to the company by the action of his clique on the board that he does not back up workers in Axle who came to the deefnse of a 55 year old woman worker being persecuted by a company superintendent.

Mong the superintendent, a year ago, was passing by Mary Olszewski when she stepped towards the lunchwagon, one minute before scheduled time. He pushed her roughly back towards her job. The union at that time made a strenuous protest against such treatment of workers and Mong backed down.

Since that time he has seen to it that several reprimands have been chalked up against Mary Olszewski, always waiting for the opportunity to get her fired.

Thompson's action follows his course of policy laid down months ago when he said his job was to "keep that plant runing," meaning the Rouge.

★

MEANWHILE over in the Rouge Press Steel Building, two of Thompson's henchmen, Dave Averill, Trotskyite editor of Ford Facts, and Lee "Loud-speaker" Romano, local vice president got soundly trounced by the union membership when they attempted to remove Arthur McPhaul, militant fighter and committeeman from his post.

A crude frameup of McPhaul was concocted some weeks ago that he had "slandered" Archie Accacia, renegade progressive and now Press Steel Bld., chairman. A stacked trial committee brought in a verdict of "guilty" and Romano sought from the platform at the membership meeting to have McPhaul removed as committeeman. The workers by a majority vote rejected the request.

Your Stake in This Trial

Dear Michigan Worker Reader:

AS YOU KNOW, the heresy trial of the 12 indicted Communist leaders has begun. The case that should never have been permitted to reach the courts is under way. It is being tried in an atmosphere of police intimidation, and by a prejudiced judge who refuses to disqualify himself.

But, as this paper has made clear to you, something happened in the first days of this heresy trial that the prosecution hadn't figured on.

We accused Communist leaders have become the accusers of those who seek to transfer to the courts the electorate's inalienable right to be the sole judge of the principles, practice and candidates of political parties.

Thus, our court fight to quash the indictments against us has become more than ever a fight to preserve the Bill of Rights, a fight to end the "Knox system" of pent-house panels and blue ribbon juries, a fight for the right of all Americans to participate in the operations of government by doing jury service.

We Communist leaders will not shirk our responsibility to the whole American people in this historic case. I give you my word for that.

And, because you are a reader of the **Michigan Worker**, I know that you are fully aware of all that is at stake here, for the workers and people of Michigan as well as for those of the other 47 states.

Indeed, I take it for granted that you have already acted on that understanding, and worked to bring the issues to your shopmates and neighbors. I am sure that you have already contributed, and asked others to contribute, to the Civil Rights Congress $250,000 Defense Fund.

I appeal to you now because the need for more funds has become more urgent, as new opportunities for enlisting new sections of the people in this struggle have emerged with our "challenge to the array" of class injustice symbolized by the corrupt Knox jury "system."

Millions of Americans don't yet know what has already been revealed in court. How the grand jury that indicted us was packed. Or how the petit jury scheduled to try us will be selected from a hand-picked panel. It will take money to bring these vital facts to the people.

Within our heresy trial there has developed another trial—the trial of the "Knox system" of jury packing, and of those responsible for this subversion of justice. This trial, which we are determined to press vigorously, will add to the already heavy costs of our defense. Because it raises questions that obviously strike at the elementary rights of all Americans, millions who until now were unwilling to help defend us Communists can be enlisted to defend themselves.

I ask you to go to your shop-mates, your neighbors, your trade union and other mass organizations with these new developments. If you have hesitated to go before—go now. If you went, and got turned down—go again.

I urge you to reach and convince those who have not yet given, or have not given enough—and to convince them they are giving to defend themselves.

Sincerely yours,

CARL WINTER



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

FORD FACTS

A STORY in the Ford Local 600 paper says that the new piece work system in the Rolling Mill at the Rouge is only on a "trial basis." The article claims it was introduced as the result of an agreement between the company and the UAW international office.

But the question at the Rouge is this: Why doesn't the Thompson administration come out for eliminating the system without any cuts in earnings for rolling mill workers?

STATE OF THE UNION

Kurt Davis, outstanding progressive and Negro leader at Dodge, has been elected chief steward in the foundry there.

Dodge UAW Local 3 Tool and Die Correspondent Karl F. Kann writes that while the Reuther-controlled Dodge Main News censors his stuff, the Tool and Die Council paper prints it without any blue-penciling.

Mystery appointment of the year: Why Harold Cranefield is replacing Nicholas Rothe as associate general counsel of the UAW.

WAGE TALK

UAW Board member Don Chapman (Flint Region) is even cruder than Reuther in announcing that blanket wage increase demands will be knifed in 1949. The Board is supposed to be for a blanket 15-cent raise, but writes Chapman in the Flint Weekly Review:

"Wages will be third on the list of demands and will be pressed in those plants where we have been unable to bring about job equity and rates are out of line."

In other words, blanket increases are out and the policy is only inequity adjustments. That was the principle of the war-time "Little Steel" formula, which aroused labor's unanimous opposition.

SCOOP DEPARTMENT

In the January, 1949 issue of the Wage Earners (it's a monthly now) the ACTU organ prints an alleged scoop that John Anderson (ex-prexy of Local 155) is now a personnel director.

The Wage Earner asks why the Michigan Worker kept silent on this.

The Michigan Worker printed that "scoop" on Dec. 19, 1948, on Page 14.

WANT A CADILLAC?

In all seriousness, John F. Gordon, general manager of GM's Cadillac division, sent a letter to all Cadillac workers telling them they can now buy up to 1 percent of the corporation's cars at the full market price. How nice!

They can even buy the Cadillac nifty number shown in GM's New York show for a measly $35,000.

Provided he worked every day, it would take 12 years of the wages of a Cadillac worker to buy that car.

Discounts for Cadillac workers? No such ugly thought ever entered Gordon's head.

FREEDOM CRUSADE

Rep. John Lesinski—That Great Friend of Labor—told Michiganders who saw him last week during the Freedom Crusade that he has not changed his mind on the one-package deal of repealing Taft-Hartley and adopting many crippling amendments to the Wagner Act.

He's still all for that kind of deal, he insisted, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the CIO's position notwithstanding, too.

Sen. Ferguson insisted—when the Freedom Crusaders asked him—that he's all for civil rights. But he claims that doesn't apply to Communists.

The delegates pointed out that after you exclude Communists it's all too easy to exclude anybody else.

Ferguson had no comment.



HOWARD FAST

(Author of *My Glorious Brothers, Citizen Tom Paine, Freedom Road, The American, Clarkton*)

Don't Miss This Chance to Hear

Howard Fast

HELP HONOR THE MEMORY OF

LENIN

Help Celebrate

- 25th ANNIVERSARY of the DAILY WORKER
- 1st ANNIVERSARY of the MICH. WORKER

SCHILLER HALL — SUNDAY, FEB. 27

(Gratiot & St. Aubin) 3 P.M.

Auspices: Michigan Edition, THE WORKER

The Worker
Southern Edition

A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

–Turn to the Magazine Section

Vol. XIV, No. 5 | January 30 1949 | IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 | 28 PAGES; PRICE 10 CENTS

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

–See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside–



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer – U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang – was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Negro and White Unionists Weld Solidarity in Strike

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Underpaid furniture workers of this Mississippi delta city are demonstrating tremendous unity and enthusiasm in a strike now almost three weeks old. About 750 workers, 90 percent of them Negroes, are standing firm against a company that refused to bargain with their union and fired a militant Negro shop steward when he started job actions on behalf of the workers. Picket lines of amazing strength are being maintained despite beatings and intimidation by Boss Ed Crump's Memphis police. Mass picket line demonstrations of more than 700 Negro and white workers have been held during the strike.

At first the company, the Memphis Furniture Co., negotiated with the union, Local 101, United Furniture Workers, CIO. But when they found that the workers stood firm in their demands they started a red-baiting attack on the union and refused to negotiate further.

When the company fired the militant shop steward of the upholstery department, the workers of that department poured out spontaneously in strike. The rest of the workers followed and the strike was on for all the demands of the workers.

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THESE WORKERS were getting 55 cents an hour for women and 60 cents an hour for men. They demand a 20-cent-an-hour wage raise and a minimum scale of 75 cents an hour. Almost as big an issue is the doing away with the wage differential for women. Women make up 65 percent of the workers and all the workers are demanding that women get equal pay for equal work. They are also demanding an end to "abusive treatment" by the company.

The workers' solidarity is shown by the fact that only a half dozen scabs are entering the plant each day. However, the company is counting on the fact that these underpaid workers have no reserves. The bosses intend to starve the workers into submission.

Eugene Day, international representative of the furniture union, has issued a call for strike relief for these fighting workers. In his announcement he urged that other unions and individuals send immediate strike relief donations to: Local 101, United Furniture Workers, CIO, Strike Committee, 133½ So. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

The South in Struggle

White Workers Are Learning Importance of Solidarity With Negro People's Movement

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

I HEARD this little story from a worker who was present at a union meeting of Negro and white workers in one of the small towns in Mississippi. It was a meeting of an amalgamated local of three small plants.

The president of the amalgamated local was chairing the meeting. He was a Negro worker who had played a great role in building the union. One of the rank and file white workers addressed the chair, but before he could be answered another white worker was on his feet. He was head of one section of the local that covered one particular plant.



"Just a minute, brother," he said to the rank and file worker. "When you address our chairman, you must do it properly. You say 'Mr. Chairman'."

The white worker accepted the correction willingly and the meeting continued.

This is a dramatic illustration of the growing unity of Negro and white workers in the state that is more dominated by white supremacists than perhaps any other state in our country.

The white workers in these Mississippi plants have learned the lesson of solidarity in the struggle against the bosses. In this particular local the white workers look to the Negro president for leadership and are proud of his ability to lead the workers to victories. In their last wage struggle they won a 11-cents-an-hour gain in an area where trade unionism is almost unkown.

These white workers have nothing but contempt for Rankin and Bilbo and their kind. They see through the Dixiecrat fascist white supremacy talk. These Mississippi white workers are demonstrating what will happen more and more throughout the South as Negro and white workers struggle together for a decent living.

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IN THIS COLUMN from time to time we have given examples of growing white support for the Negro liberation struggle in the South. None of these examples, however, are of the importance of today's story about white Southern workers who are casting aside white supremacy prejudice because they see that this foolishness is hurting them.

As Communists we understand that the leadership for the struggle to liberate the Negro people and to free the entire South from bondage to Wall Street and the plantation lords must come from the Negro workers in alliance with progressive white workers. This is why we see in the Mississippi example a beacon light to show the way for the whole South.

However, this is not the whole story by any means. Even though the working class must assume the leadership, what is happening among other sections of the people is of supreme importance. This is why we must take note of a few other developments among white Southerners that indicate the Negro people in their struggle for liberation are gaining new allies constantly.

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BECAUSE OF THE growing militancy of the Negro people's liberation movement in the South, the old gang is feverishly organizing the Ku Klux Klan.

Against this Klan movement, new forces are entering the arena of the struggle for Negro liberation.

In Georgia indignant white citizens of one community organized a citizens committee against the Klan and demanded that it be outlawed and that robed demonstrations be banned.

Church groups throughout the South are speaking out strongly against the Klan. A religious argument that has never before been used to my knowledge is arousing church people. That is the argument that the Klan desecrates the cross, the Christian emblem, by burning the cross to intimidate Negroes and democratic-minded whites.

This pressure is so great that the Talmadge-controlled legislature in Georgia was only able to table an anti-Klan bill by a small majority.

Many other examples in several fields could be given, but this would only give further confirmation to the truth established here: **that white Southerners are beginning to move on many fronts as allies of the powerful Negro liberation movement in the South.**

The job that our Communist Party in the South must undertake is to hasten these movements and, above all, to work for increasing Negro and white unity in the labor movement in order that the Negro liberation movement may be led by the working class. This is the guarantee of victory.

Talmadgeites Defeat Bill To Unmask KKK

ATLANTA (FP).—A bill that would have forced Ku Klux Klan members to come out from behind their sheets was killed by the Georgia house of representatives Jan. 20.

The proposed legislation, which did not specifically mention the KKK, was voted down, 89 to 65, after three hours of turbulent debate. Fifty-one members abstained from voting.

Introduced by Rep. John Greer, the bill would have banned members of secret organizations or other citizens from wearing masks in public or at public demonstrations for the purpose of hiding their identity.

Opponents of the bill were frankly outspoken in their KKK sympathies. One held the Klan up as "a shining symbol of the southern way of life." Rep. Julian Bennett charged that the bill was aimed at doing away with "an organization that saved this country during Reconstruction days.

Jester Flouts Phonies, Nominates Labor Foes

AUSTIN, Tex.—Flouting a delegation of top representatives of all branches of organized labor who protested the rumored appointment of Senator Ben Ramsey as Secretary of State, Gov. Beauford Jester has appointed Ramsey, who had spearheaded some of Texas' most vicious anti-labor laws. These same top leaders of labor had dutifully and faithfully supported the Democratic Party and its candidates in the last elections.

The picture of the anti-labor trend in the new Democratic legislature in Texas is rounded out by the election as Speaker of the House of Rep. Manford, author of one of Texas' worst laws against labor.

Strike Set Against Virginia Transit Co.

RICHMOND, Va.—Overwhelmingly rejecting the attempt to tie a wage increase to an increase in bus and street car fares, the transit workers of Richmond have voted 366 to 4 against the joint proposals of their officers and the Va. Transit Company. The transit workers in Norfolk voted five to one against accepting the same proposals.

The transit workers have set Feb. 3 as their strike date, unless the company comes across with a real wage increase and other conditions without any tieup to the fare increase.

The proposal agreed to by the Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL) officers was that the workers would get a 7½c an hour wage increase providing however that the Virginia Transit Company would get an increase in fares. Agreement was revealed after several weeks of negotiations.

This same company only last May petitioned the Richmond City Council and received fare increases of more than 40 percent on straight fares and over 25 percent on weekly passes. At that time the Communist Party of Richmond demanded a full public investigation of the transit company's hidden profits and resources. The City Council however without much debate granted the increase. Since then a new unicameral council has been elected and one member of this body has already stated that he opposed any increase in fares.

Governor Tuck, who had the Public Utilities law enacted a couple of years ago prohibiting strikes in any public utility, has already promised the Virginia Transit Company that he would use his power to break any strike by taking over the Company for the period of the "emergency" and running it with profits going to the company.

In the beginning of the negotiations the Union had asked for a 25c per hour increase. Evidently the uinon leaders would have accepted any condition the company made. But the fighting mood of the transit workers was crystal clear in the sharp rejection of the company and union leadership proposal.

Free '12', Say Farm Workers In Two States

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Fifteen hundred white and Negro agricultural processing workers are protesting the trial of the 12 Communist leaders. At a membership meeting of Local 19—FTA-CIO, the workers unanimously demanded that the union officials vigorously fight the attempt to frame the "12." Money was raised to send wires to Truman, Clark and Judge Medina.

In the Mississippi-Delta area, workers have taken the same action and expressed particular outrage over the frame-up of Henry Winston and Ben Davis, Southern-born Negroes whose fight for Negro rights have led them into leadership of the Communist Party.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Local 75 of the FTA-CIO, representing hundreds of Negro and Mexican-American workers in the cotton compress and food processing plants here, passed a resolution condemning the trial of the 12 Communist leaders as a violation of democratic rights calling upon Atty-General Tom Clark to halt the proceedings.

The Negotiating Committees of Local 34, FTA-CIO, which is made up mainly of white and Negro workers, also passed a similar resolution.

Recently the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers local at Loredo, Texas condemned the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders, voted an appropriation of $50 to the Civil Rights Congress and subsequently collection was taken up among the workers at a union meeting for the same cause. This local is made up entirely of Mexican-American workers.

RR Layoffs Hit 5,000, Union Doing Nothing

RICHMOND, Va.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. laid off over 5,000 workers during January. Two hundred of these hit Richmond shops. The C. & O., having swelled its profits through the series of freight rate increases and through the vicious speed-up which is taking place in all shops, gave as the declined."

Two days after the lay-offs; the Communist Party of Richmond distributed a leaflet showing the tremendous profits of the Company and calling upon the workers to fight the lay-offs. The leaflet proposed a cut in the number of working hours to 30 a week at the same weekly wage the railroad workers are now receiving.

Some of the laid-off workers, many of whom had worked from two to 29 years in the shops, were anxious to talk about what could be done. To the question as to what their union was doing to fight lay-offs, they replied that they did not know.

Among those laid-off were many servicemen and some with large families. One worker had eight children, another had five, and so on. Some of the younger men, especially the veterans, had bought homes in order to have a place for their families to live and were worried about how they would be able to make payments and live.

Previous to the C & O lay-off the Southern Railway laid off a large number of men. Tobacco factories also laid off several hundred in several shops just before the first of the year.

Texans See Danger in Polltax Payment Drop

HOUSTON, Tex.—Poll Tax collection reports from all parts of Texas indicate a severe and sharp drop in payments.

This is a danger sign for the labor and progressive forces. During 1949 there will be very important school board and city office elections in most Texas communities.

January 31 is the final date. A last minute drive is being made by trade unions, the NAACP, the Communist Party and other organizations to get the voters paid up and registered.

Can Talmage Turn Back History?

By Homer Chase

Chairman, Communist Party of Georgia

In Next Week's Issue of

The Southern Worker

Wamsutta Gets New Speedup

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Classes at "Wamsutta College" are running full blast, with Professor Speed-up really pouring it on. Workers at the Wamsutta textile mill are kidding each other about the mill's transformation to a "college," but they know darned well that they're workers, not students. And underpaid and sped up workers, at that.

The college joke started last month with an announcement by mill director Kenneth Cook that the mill was going to change over into a nice, friendly college with lots of school spirit, friendship, and harmony. Workers were to be called "students" and bosses "deans." The idea came from Rhode Island's "Crown College," a textile mill where the "college" line has been used to shove over record work loads and speed-up.

The first well advertised token of the Wamsutta Dean's love for his students went on display last week when a promised food canteen started making the rounds of the factory. Bosses had announced that food would be sold at cost price. Prices on the mill's canteen, however, are the same as those in the diner across the street. A sour cup of coffee sells for a dime.

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ALONG with the mobile canteen came speedup for Weaveroom number 5. A battery hand counted the average number of bobbins she put in in an hour's work—800. That's 6,400 a day or 32,000 a week. Her weekly load of bobbins, laid end to end, would stretch more than 3½ miles.

Wamsuttas' present work load of 800 bobbins compares with a load, one year ago, of 500 at the Nashua Manufacturing Company, famous for its speedup. At the rate of 500, the battery hands' job was considered toughest in the mill.

Communist Party
On the Air!
Sunday—1:30 P.M.
WSAR, Fall River
1480 kilocycles

New Bedford Pays $41,000 to TWUA

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.— The New Bedford Joint Board, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, has been assessed $41,775 for the union's national organizational fund.

In a statement announcing the assessment George Carignan, board director, stated that the money was necessary since, as the war-time peak tapers off, "the threat to the wages and working conditions of the textile workers becomes more serious for the unorganized section of our industry."

Only catch is that the threat is just as serious in the organized section, unfortunately. Emil Rieve's "cooperation' and no strike contracts have just gotten textile workers a total licking in their demand for a wage boost.

Colliers Get Shop Paper In Boston

BOSTON—Boston's collier seamen, orphans of the CIO's National Maritime Union, have finally found a voice. The first issue of **Beacon Light**, a three page mimeographed paper, hit the docks last week. The publication is put out by a group of active collier seamen.

In addition to notes on beefs and conditions on the ships, **Beacon Light** hits hard with a proposed program for the collier seamen. Number one is the demand for one month paid vacation for every three months work on the ships. In addition to providing 25 percent more jobs, the 3 and 1 proposals would enable collier seamen to spend a decent amount of time ashore with their families.

Other demands in **Beacon Light's** program call for spelled out working rules, more and better food and quarters, one additional man for each department, a 30 percent wage increase, 24 hour free launch service, and built in gangways at a collier docks.

Bill Would Protect Test Tube Babies

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Sen. Louis L. Friedman, Brooklyn Democrat, introduced legislation today defining the rights of children conceived through artificial insemination.

Under the Friedman bill, a child born to a married woman by means of artificial insemination, with the written consent of the husband, shall be deemed to be the natural child of the parents under the law.

No Wage Increase For Textile Workers

By Leo Soft

BOSTON.—Thirty-nine dollars is enough money for a worker to support a family. That's what Douglas V. Brown, arbitrator of wage negotiations between the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, and the New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association told New England's textile workers last week.



BEN GOLD

The impartial professor-arbitrator didn't say so in that many words; but underneath the well-larded language of Brown's decision the simple fact stood out clearly. It's no pay increase at all for desperately hard-hit textile workers.

Brown's decision not to grant any part of the union's request for a 10-cent an hour general wage increase applied to only 30,000 New Bedford and Fall River workers. But Emil Rieve, TWUA president, immediately announced that "the union will withdraw similar arbitration cases involving other cotton-rayon mills." That means no pay increase for 120,000 eastern cotton workers. It is almost sure to mean no increase for 90,000 woolen workers whose request is now "under arbitration."

★

BROWN'S DECISION was the final word under terms of a contract which keeps textile workers' hands bound until March, 1950. The three year, no-strike contract provides for occasional "wage reopenings." This gives the union the right to request a pay increase at certain times. The request is turned over to an "impartial" arbitrator who says "No!" **Under the contract a strike would be illegal. The union has made no efforts to arouse workers in militant support of their demands.**

With the next wage re-opener scheduled for September, Rieve's past record makes workers fearful that they will be stuck with their present wages and conditions until 1950.

And those conditions are bad. Average weekly wage in the cotton industry is $39.31, a drop of $6.31 from last year. The drop reflects the short work week in the industry. Most cotton and rayon workers are working a four-day week, with some getting even less work.

In addition many thousands are totally unemployed, as lay offs spread throughout the industry. Speed-up is at a record pitch for those who remain. But the depressed conditions had no effect on Brown, the "impartial" arbitrator accepted by Rieve and his union chiefs. The mill bosses said "No wage increase," and so did Brown.

★

THE HEARTBREAKING TOUCH is that Brown was only echoing the words of Union president Rieve. Rieve has consistently preached that if textile workers want to be well off, they must do whatever is necessary to help the bosses make more money. Though textile bosses made more money in 1948 than ever before, the drop in textile orders has thrown a scare into them. Rieve is helping mill owners to sell workers the idea that "to save their jobs" they must give up wage increases and possibly take wage cuts.

Since the lask of textile orders is a result of workers not having enough money to buy back what they produce, Rieve's theory of "saving jobs" by sacrificing pay will accomplish just the opposite if it is carried out.

As in 1929, textile workers are being told that they will have to make all the sacrifices in order to keep the mills running. As in 1929, it just isn't going to work, no matter how hard Rieve tries to sell it to the textile workers.

★

MASS. TEXTILE WORKERS didn't have to look very far to see a union program which will work. Last week they could have looked at Peabody, Mass., where leather workers were entering negotiations for a 30-cent an hour pay increase, pensions, and paid holidays. Worcester's leather workers have already won a 15-cent boost.

Leather manufacturers too have been crying about hard times and low profits. Lay-offs have hit them, too. But at least leather workers are working for a decent wage.

The difference is in the fighting policies of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, under Communist Pres. Ben Gold. Gold doesn't spend his time worrying about how the manufacturers will make more money. At a giant meeting of Peabody leather workers Gold declared that.

"For 25 years I have heard this talk by employers that they can't pay higher wages, but today they are richer than ever. They pay rent, taxes, machinery, everything but the workers who make leather. Why? . . . We don't retreat. No power can lick a militant, united, and determined membership. We say, 'No retirement fund, no increase—no leather!'

To show that the union really means it, Gold pledged $100,000 from the Fur division of the union to support leather workers if they have to strike for their increase. He pledged "on behalf of the International Union that the manufacturers will never see the day when they can starve you out and force you to crawl back to work."

Some action like that from the TWUA leaders and cotton workers wouldn't be getting only $39 a week.

MASS. CLU PROTESTS PRESSURE

BOSTON.—The Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, in a statement released last week, protested the "un-American" pressure placed on the owner of this city's Ritz Plaza Hall which had forced him to cancel his contract to rent class rooms to the Boston School for Marxist Studies.

The statement, signed by CLU Chairman Kirtley Mather, defend "the right of any group openly and peacefully to advocate its political views, and the right of a hall owner to rent his halls to any lawful group."

Mather attacked "various self-appointed guardians of Americanism" who had pressured the hall owner. Actually, it was a combination of FBI agents, professional veterans' organization leaders, and the Boston press who had done the pressuring.

AT THE BOOKSHOP

The following items on sale at the Progressive Bookshop, 8 Beach St., Boston. Mail orders are accepted.

Bases and Empire, by George Marion, $1.25; **Soviet Economic Development Since 1917**, by Maurice Dobb, $4.00; **Tomorrow's China**, by Anna Louise Strong, 65 cents; **Teyve's Daughters**, Sholom Aleichem, $3.00.

Among the pamphlets: **The Twelve and You**, by Gurley Flynn, 5 cents; **What's Ahead for Textile Workers**, by Blum and Figueiredo, 5 cents; **Frieda Rosenthal, U. S. Hostage in Germany**, Bilotta, 25 cents; **Turning Point in China**, by Mao Tse-Tung, 10 cents.

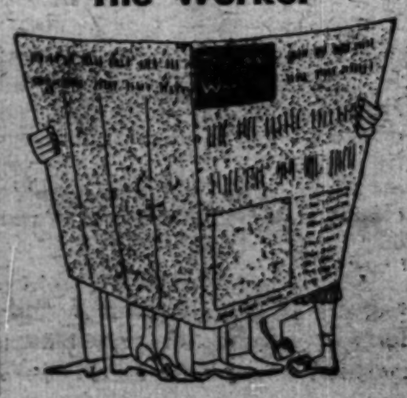
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173 YEARS LATER—AND STILL BATTLING



HERE ARE A FEW of the more than 60 New England delegates to last week's Freedom Crusade to Washington, D. C. Delegates are shown on special train returning home. Five thousand visited Congressmen, urged civil rights legislation, dismissal of indictments of Communist leaders. Crusade was sponsored by Civil Rights Congress.

READ
The Daily Worker
and
The Worker



The Worker
Rocky Mountain Edition

Utah Labor Fights Copper Kings

—Story on Page 11

Knous Stalls on Garcia Case

—See Page 2

Vol. XIV, No. 5 January 30 1949 IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 32 Pages, Price 10 Cents

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

—See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside—



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the siege of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer — U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang — was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Garcia Case Probe Stopped by Knous

DENVER.—Cracking the whip he holds as chief of the Colorado Democratic Party, Governor W. Lee Knous has squelched a move by Democratic legislators to bring about a clean-up of the state industrial school for boys where three boys have died from brutality in the last two years, the most recent victim being 14-year-old Ruben Garcia.

After a number of sincere Democratic legislators said they would be willing to introduce legislation requested by the Committee to Organize the Mexican People (COMP), they all changed their minds when the deadline for introducing legislation neared on Jan. 19.

Although no legislator would dare publicly to blame the governor for the about-face, Knous' motives for ordering "hands-off" the boys' school situation are very clear from his record and the facts about the Garcia case.

★

IF THE LEGISLATION requested by COMP—a bill ordering an investigation of the Golden school, and a second bill ordering financial restitution to Ruben Garcia's family—had been introduced, Knous would have been very embarrassed.

Elected with labor and progressive support because of the liberal program he espoused, Knous showed himself to be the very opposite of a "liberal" when the Garcia case arose, leading many Coloradoans to doubt the sincerity of his promises on labor and civil rights legislation.

The death of 14-year-old Ruben Garcia in a jail cell at the Golden boys' school December 12, 1948, officially was reported as a "suicide." The coroner declared that no autopsy was necessary, and officials hurried to bury Ruben and hush up the case.

Together with members of Ruben's family, COMP got Knous to order an autopsy. The same day, Knous also ordered the school's prison cells to be torn out as a gesture to quiet public opinion. At the same time, a delegation visited the school to investigate conditions.

★

THE AUTOPSY and investigation raised serious doubts about the official version of Ruben's death. The autopsy showed Ruben had received a violent blow on his head shortly before death. His empty stomach indicated he had taken no food for at least 18 hours.

These and other facts were submitted by COMP to Knous at his own request. Among other questions, the governor was asked the following:



W. LEE KNOUS

"Why were there no official photos of this tragedy? Where is the towel with which Ruben is said to have hung himself? Why was he given a towel when there was no sink in the cell? Where did he stand in order to hang himself? So far there have been three versions. One, that he stood on a cereal bowl, another version that he stood on a toilet bowl, and still another one that he stood on a sink, although there is no sink in the cell. We want to know where he hung himself from, if he did hang himself. We have been told at one time that he hung himself from a pipe and another that he hung himself from a door.

"Mr. Governor, the official version is at best a tale which is very fishy. We have the following additional facts to present that strengthen our doubts. Ruben Garcia wrote his mother a letter which is in our possession. In this letter there is no talk of suicide, but on the contrary speaks very expectantly of a visit by his mother on Dec. 19. If it was suicide, what drove him to this?"

★

KNOUS CHOSE to ignore these and other questions and charges. He refused to promise any action to mass delegations which packed his office.

When Knous turned down the requests of a delegation of about 200 people, delegates drove to his house and established a picketline. With Knous' approval, police arrested a number of pickets, including Raymond Garcia, 18-year-old brother of Ruben.

Knous' refusal to act led COMP to carry the fight to the state legislature, and to take other steps to win justice in the Garcia case and a clean-up at Golden.

Numerous mass meetings have been held throughout Colorado where teen-age veterans of the boys' school, masked to prevent recognition by authorities, have testified about cruel beatings and other forms of torture which prevail. COMP chapters are being established in a number of cities to press the Garcia case and defend the rights of the Mexican people. The Garcia case was reported by Ernest Costello, COMP leader, to the CRC Freedom Crusade in Washington.

Form Salt Lake City Civil Rights Body

SALT LAKE CITY.—A new chapter of the Civil Rights Congress has been organized here with more than 40 people, including workers, educators, professionals, and housewives participating.

Initiated by a group previously known as the Utah Civil Liberties Committee, the new CRC chapter immediately raised a $60 defense fund to be used in civil liberties cases.

The first meeting was addressed by Arthur Bary, Colorado Communist leader, who described Tom Clark's efforts to outlaw the Communist Party by means of legal trickery, and how Clark was rebuffed by the people's protest which won bail for five Denverites who were jailed when a grand jury and Clark's lieutenants visited Denver last fall.

The new group is headed by Marcus Parr, former maritime pilot, and Mrs. Marguerite Brown, Negro housewife.

Montanans Fight Un-Americans' Plan for Local Witch-hunt

BUTTE.—A newly formed Montana Civil Rights committee has taken up the fight to prevent the creation of a witch-hunting un-American committee patterned after the notorious Thomas-Rankin committee in the House of Representatives.

Delegates representing the Montana Farmers Union, the Montana CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, several AFL central labor and building trades councils, as well as several veterans organizations established the civil rights organization on Dec. 19 at a state legislative coordinating conference in Helena.

The threat to launch a Montana version of the congressional witch-hunt stemmed from a so-called "counter-subversive activity seminar" held early in December by the Montana department of the American Legion.

★

THE SEMINAR was conducted by Tom Sawyer, Americanism director of the Legion, State Senator Nelson W. (Handlebar Hank) Billworth of California, R. E. Combs and Ed Gibbons, agents employed by the Tenney Committee in California. Charles Dawley of Great Falls, Mont., chairman of the Montana Legion, who has an anti-labor record of long standing, was given considerable publicity by the company press here fore his part in organizing the seminar.

The Montana Civil Rights committee is conducting a state-wide petition campaign to prevent formation of such a committee in this state. At the same time, the newly-formed organization is establishing chapters in various parts of the state.

SEVERAL UNIONS have gone on record as opposed to the plan to set up the un-American committee, seeing in the proposal a plot to sidetrack progressive legislation. A resolution adopted by a local of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO) declared "we recognize that the device of 'red and minority' baiting used by the tools of corporate business under the guise of the need for external military security has for its ulterior purpose the destruction of free labor unions and democratic cooperative enterprise."

Progressive Party supporters pointed out that the so-called seminar on subversive activities was used as a platform to attack the only newspaper in Montana which supported Henry Wallace—the People's Voice—a weekly published in Helena.

At the same time, Tom Sawyer strongly recommended the National Republic, a magazine which the U. S. Army Intelligence listed as a fascist publication during the war.

See Page 11 for More Rocky Mountain News

Rocky Mountain Roundup . . .

By Arthur Bary
Editor, Rocky Mountain Worker

IN THIS, the first edition of the Rocky Mountain Worker, we feel it is our duty to present a statement of purposes and intentions with regard to the policy of this paper.

There are a number of possible motives for publishing a newspaper. The New York Times claims to be in business to present "all the news that's fit to print." The Denver Post says its purpose is to give "justice a dwelling place." But no matter what pretty phrases these publishers use, they have deeper motives.

One of these is to make money—money from advertising, from circulation and from the strong influence held by a newspaper publisher. A second big motive is to present one side of the news—the big business side.



After all, it takes millions of dollars to publish a newspaper, and a big publisher cannot be expected to present the news from the viewpoint of a miner, a steel worker, or a farm laborer.

We do not mean to say that the purpose of the Rocky Mountain Worker is to give both sides of the news. This is impossible. Facts have only one side—the truth. The purpose of the Rocky Mountain Worker is to present the facts—the truth. We believe that our readers can ask nothing more or less. What is the truth about the Rocky Mountain states of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming? The truth is not limited to the fact that this is beautiful country full of natural wonders, and that people like Herbert Hoover and Dwight Eisenhower like to go fishing here. The facts are not given when Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Denver Post, labels these states as the "Rocky Mountain Empire" and then proceeds to map their future in line with the dictates of big business as if he were "Emperor Hoyt."

The facts are that the opportunity which abounded in the West when Horace Greeley coined the phrase "Go West, Young Man" has been declining for a long period of time. The facts are that these states, rich in natural and human resources, are under the thumb of eastern monopolists, who use this area to supply raw materials for industry located in the east, keep wages low and opportunities scarce by preventing the people of this region from developing their resources and industry for the benefit of the entire nation.

★

THE FUTURE of the Rocky Mountain West is tied up with its past. Its future does not lie along the road indicated by Palmer Hoyt and others who advocate industrialization of the West for atomic warfare.

The same kind of struggle for opportunity which was conducted by the pioneers who painted "Pikes Peak or bust" on their covered wagons must be opened in this region. Now the struggle is up to organized labor like the copper miners who produce the wealth of Kennecott and Anaconda—and to the large mass of agricultural workers, the Mexican people and the farmers. These people do not want their future tied to the war plans of eastern monopoly or local big capitalists.

These states produced Joe Hill, Big Bill Haywood and the Western Federation of Miners. The Populist and Granger Movement took a strong hold here. The Ludlow Massacre of 1913, the Columbine Massacre of 1927, the Gallup, New Mexico, strike in the '30s, and so on. Struggle is not new to the West.

This region needs a voice to conduct the fight against monopoly. It needs a voice to tell the facts about the death of a 14-year-old boy in a Colorado institution; about the KKK in Pueblo, Colorado; about silicosis in the metal mines; about the conditions of Mexican beetworkers. It needs a voice to combat the labor-baiting and red-baiting of the big business press everywhere in this region. The Rocky Mountain Worker proposes to do at least part of the job.

But to live up to the task, we need your support. We want to give greater coverage. We want the Rocky Mountain Edition to appear more than once a month. Your subscriptions, contributions and letters will make it possible to do the job.

For Facts About Events in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Fight Against Eastern Monopoly, Subscribe to the

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UTAH LABOR UNITES AGAINST COPPER BOSSES

BINGHAM CANYON, Utah. — When the giant Kennecott Copper Corp. forced 325 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to strike on Oct. 24 in support of their demand for "equal pay for equal work" it was obviously counting on pressure from its other 4,000 employes to break the strike.

But Kennecott, the largest copper corporation in the world, has long since found out that the rest of the workers at its strike-bound Utah operations aren't playing into their hands. Less than two weeks after picket lines were established at the open-pit copper mine here (the largest such operation in the world), representatives of the dozen other unions whose members' work for Kennecott in this area had rallied together to back the rail workers' fight.

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THE SOLE ISSUE on which the engineers struck was one of equal pay for equal work, arising out of this situation: Brotherhood members man the trains that bring the copper ore down from "the hill" on which the open pit mine is located. At a transfer point on the ore line the cars are taken over by another group of railworkers who run them across the "low lines" to Kennecott's concentration mills several miles away at Arthur and Magna, Utah.

But the striking Brotherhood's members—who do identical work with the identical ore cars, and for the same employer — receive as much as $4.08 a day less than is paid the "low lines" rail men.

Elimination of this discriminatory wage differential is the prime objective of the Brotherhood strike. With the original excuse for this differential wiped out by transformation last May of the "low lines" from a common carrier into part of the company-owned rail system, the rail brotherhood immediately began negotiations for the wage equalization. Union efforts at conciliation and mediation failed to resolve the grievance and strike action became necessary.

★

SINCE THE STRIKE BEGAN, every conceivable propaganda trick has been used to swing the opinion of other employes and general public against the rail strikers. Paid ads in the Salt Lake City newspapers, personal letters to all employes, and personal radio appeals by Kennecott vice-president D. D. Moffat, all fell flat.

And, with the formation of a Joint Kennecott Labor Committee representing the non - striking unions and the Rail Brotherhood, Kennecott found it necessary to concentrate its strike-breaking efforts on a new front. The plan on which it then pinned greatest hope was a "job evaluation" scheme involving all unions and all workers. This obvious scheme to evade settlement of the real issue with the striking union itself, was all too transparent. It has been repeatedly rejected by all of the other unions.

Constant and close consultation between the non-striking unions and the BLF&E, which developed as a result of the strike, promises to become a permanent part of the union scene at the Kennecott operations from now on.

In addition to all-out strike support made possible by the new Joint Labor Committee, a far-reaching welfare program has come out of the unity movement. Families of workers idled by the strike, regardless of union affiliation, have been assured of aid by a Joint Welfare Committee established by the Kennecott unions. A state-wide fund-raising drive will be launched soon by this group to finance extended aid.

One of the most successful projects to date along these lines has been the non-profit grocery store operated by Mine-Mill Local 392 at Magna, Utah. In that community, home of the majority of workers at the concentrating mills (which have also been shut as the result of the strike at the open pit mine), the Mine-Mill unit has established a food shopping center for all union families. Use of the store's facilities are not limited to the Mine-Mill members, but are available to all union families whose breadwinners have been idled by the strike. Space for the store and assistance in obtaining supplies at wholesale prices came from a local grocer, most of whose customers are members of the union.

In the meantime, the striking Brotherhood stands ready to settle the strike peacefully. But Kennecott has, to date, remained adamant in its refusal to face the basic issue and move to eliminate the discriminatory wage differences that provoked the shutdown.



Workers idled by the shutdown of Kennecott mining operations in Utah shop at this non-profit store operated by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers local (CIO) at Magna, Utah. Four thousand copper miners are out in support of railroad workers whose grievances Kennecott refuses to settle.

Appeal Writ Filed For Denver 'Five'

DENVER.—Appeals have been filed with the 10th Circuit Court in the cases of five Denverites who were jailed for "contempt" last fall when they refused to answer unconstitutional questions about their political affiliations before a Grand Jury probe ordered and directed by Attorney General Tom Clark.

The appeals of jail sentences imposed on Arthur Bary and Paul Kleinbord, Colorado Communist Party leaders; and Nancy Wertheimer, Irving Blau, and Jane Rogers will be heard in Denver Feb. 8. Appeals in the cases of Tracy Rogers and Pat (Bell) Blau, who was given a one-year sentence, are still to be filed.

The first "five" originally were sent to jail without bail when they refused to answer questions about their political beliefs and the organization of the Communist Party. Bary and Kleinbord were given indefinite sentences. A widespread movement of protest finally won bail for the five in a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Rutledge.

★

THE APPEAL BRIEF, prepared by Defense Attorney Samuel Menin, points out that the five, who came voluntarily as witnesses, were protected by the Fifth Article of the Bill of Rights from answering questions about the Communist Party. This article provides that "no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."

The brief points out "the attorney general has determined upon a policy of prosecuting Communists. He has brought indictments to that end in New York. Under these circumstances, we submit that he cannot compel testimony from potential victims. . . . The Department of Justice pursues a two-faced policy when it says it is a crime to be a Communist in New York and not a crime to be one in Colorado . . . if the court and government state that it is not criminal to be a Communist then what right does the government have to compel one to disclose his or her political views."

★

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS are cited to prove that the Constitution and legal precedents were violated in the Denver cases. It is shown that if a question presents the possibility of incrimination **"it is for the witness alone to decide whether the answer would tend to incriminate him."**

The brief charges that the "five" were jailed solely for being Communists. District Judge Symes is quoted, in passing sentence on Nancy Wertheimer, stating "the charge simply is that the defendant is a member of the Communist Party."

The first article of the Bill of Rights, it is charged, also was violated, since freedom of thought was abridged. The rights of individuals to freedom of thought and organization, the brief declares, "are paramount to the authority of government," as prescribed by the Constitution.

Due process of law and trial by jury were denied the defendants. In the case of Arthur Bary, "it was only after decision had been made and sentence had been imposed that the Court, almost as an afterthought, permitted the witness's defense to be heard."

"At stake are serious constitutional questions involving rights which affect not only these appellants but which will affect all the people. We call upon this Court to defend and protect the traditional rights and liberties of the people," the brief concludes.

Fight KKK in Colorado

PUEBLO, Colo. — A month has elapsed since a cross was burned in front of the home of the Rev. J. F. Neal, pastor of Pueblo's Bethlehem Baptist church, and chairman of the local NAACP redress committee. But there still is no sign that state officials plan to do anything about Ku Klux Klan activity in Colorado.

The burning of the cross on Christmas eve followed the filing of ten lawsuits by the NAACP against two Pueblo restaurants and a theater which discriminate against Negroes. The cross-burning came after numerous threats and offers of bribes were made to the Rev. Neal and obviously was intended to intimidate the entire Negro community here.

According to the Rev. Neal, "it took police over 45 minutes to answer my emergency call, and when a committee called on police commissioner E. D. Rickard, we were told that the police had been very busy that night'."

"We have protested to the District Attorney, to the Commissioner of Safety, and to the FBI, but we have had no response from any of them."

Previous to the cross-burning, the Rev. Neal was approached with the offer of a bribe of $100 per case if the lawsuits were withdrawn. He was told that "this is the last offer," and was threatened that he "couldn't stay in town" if he refused.

According to the Colorado Voice, the proprietor of the theater being sued accused the Rev. Neal of being a "racketeer" and gave as an excuse for discrimination the argument that "Negroes prefer to be segregated in the balcony."

The incident was protested to Gov. Knous by the Denver NAACP, asking that he order an investigation of the cross-burning and KKK organization. Knous turned the request over to the state attorney general who replied that he would investigate "if there is anything to go on." He did not consider the cross-burning sufficient evidence of KKK-type terror.

The cross-burning has failed to intimidate the Negro people of Pueblo. Instead, they are more united and determined to fight back. At the same time, this incident, occurring in Pueblo, which is dominated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron corporation, serves as evidence that the KKK or a terroristic organization similar to it is in existence. Once powerful in Colorado, with many connections among political officeholders, the KKK was driven into hiding here in the '20s. Coloradoans want to know why the present "liberal" Democratic administration doesn't act to root the Klan out completely.

People's Lobby to Hit Capital

DENVER.—A "People's lobby," led by the Colorado Progressive Party, will visit the state legislature now in session here sometime early in February to press for passage of progressive legislation.

Uppermost in the program to be urged upon legislators are bills for an effective Fair Employment Practice commission, for housing in slum areas and on the campuses of state universities, and repeal of the anti-union Colorado Labor Peace act, and its replacement by a "little Wagner act."

Although Democratic legislators, who are in a strong position in the legislature, have done a great deal of talking about such measures, behind-the-scenes plans to pass watered-down substitutes for the real thing have been exposed at a number of spots.

A FEPC bill backed by the Democrats lacks penalties for employers which would make the bill effective. The legislators say they want to "convince" employers not to dliscriminate, but they are unwilling to take the steps necessary to stop job discrimination.

Democratic state senators led by Neal Bishop, have held a conference with labor leaders to try to arrive at a labor bill acceptable "to all concerned." In other words, anti-labor laws now on the books would be merely modified, and not repealed, if such plans are carried through.

Of great importance to metal miners in the state is legislation asked by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO) to safeguard miners from silicosis.

Recognizing the Democrats' intentions to betray their election promises, the Progressive Party and other groups are forming the "people's lobby" to bring the people's demands once again to the legislators.

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SPOTLIGHT ON THE BANKED-BOARD ACES



THE TRACKMEN ARE with us again as the new indoor season starts rolling in high. And the spotlight is in full focus again on the great Negro hurdler, Harrison Dillard (above) shown tying the 50-yard high hurdles record at Convention Hall last week. But Dillard must share the '49 spotlight with two Swedish runners recently arrived here. Below, (left), two-miler Erik Ahlden is shown breaking the tape first in his impressive debut, while his countryman Ingvar Bengtsson (right) comes home first in the 1,000. Bengtsson, whose specialty here will be the mile, along with the Dutch arrival Willi Slykhuis, will get plenty of competition from Wisconsin's touted Don Gehrmann. (See lead story.)

Is Four-Minute Mile Coming Up on Clock?

The running of a four-minute mile is the same elusive touchstone to track immortality that hitting 60 home-runs or better is to baseball or becoming the first to take Joe Louis' title is to the crop of heavyweight battlers.

But banked-board fans have a hunch the four-minute mile may become a reality sooner than any of the other objectives. Some even think this may be the season when man runs his first mile in four flat. Why such optimism, considering that Gil Dodds, the only guy last year who was climbing on the back of that elusive accomplishment, is now retired from the mile scene?

Well, the belief hangs on two guys named Ingvar Bengtsson and Don Gehrmann. Bengtsson is the recently arrived Swedish ace who impressed Philly and Boston fans with his smooth, effortless running in twin wins last week. His clocking for the mile, 4:14.6, was nothing to get excited about. But, again, it was the easy manner in which the Swedish star ran his race, giving every indication of being able to notably improve that clocking with further familiarity on the indoor boards and against stiffer competition.

★

WHICH BRINGS US to the runner Gehrmann. He's not only the man to push Bengtsson into quicker clockings, but perhaps more of an immediate candidate for that four-flat stunt. Don, out of Wisconsin, has sizzled over the mile course in 4:06.1 and thereabouts on several trial runs at Madison. This is the closest anyone has come to Gil Dodds' indoor record of 4:05.3, chalked up in Madison Square Garden last February. And if Gehrmann can do this just running by his lonesome, against the clock and nobody else, isn't there the good chance he can do better in actual driving competition from a smooth speedster like Bengtsson?

This edition of The Worker went to press before Gehrmann and Bengtsson hooked up in their first duel in the Garden's Wanamaker Mile Saturday night. A lot of questions will be considerably clearer after that one has been run off.

All in all, he sounds like a guy ready and able to make a full-fledged assault on the almost mythical four-minute mile.



ERIK AHLDEN



INGVAR BENGTSSON

Kiner Hopeful of Busting Babe's 60

Keeping himself fit with off-season golf and gymnasium workouts, Ralph Kiner, three-time National League home run champion, asserted yesterday that "youth is on my side" in his dream of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 60 homers in a season.

1. Hit from the left side of the plate.

2. Have a power hitter coming to bat right behind the home run hitter.

3. Be in the middle of the pennant fight.

"Being a left-handed hitter is a big point because your pitching balance in the major leagues is composed mostly of right-handed hurlers," Kiner explained.

★

AS FOR HIS second point, having a power hitter behind him, Rammin' Ralph points out that when he had Hank Greenberg back of him in the 1947 lineup he had his best season, missing Ruth's mark by only nine homers.

"Being in the pennant race would help you there," he insisted.

"If you aren't in the race during the last month, most of the clubs throw their tryout players at you," he said. "Strangely enough, it is harder to get a hit off these kids would be getting a hit off a front you've never seen before

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

One Vote for Branca

LAST SUMMER IN the Dodger dugout I asked the veteran Frenchy Bordogaray for his estimate of Ralph Branca, the big Brooklyn righthander somewhat ignored in the recent hot stove sessions doing with Dodger pennant hopes for the new season 1949.

"He'll be okay," the grizzled Bordogaray replied. "The kid still worries too much out there. If one pitch doesn't break just the way he wants, he broods about it. Tries too hard to correct the next one and before you know it's he's grooving them in instead of throwing natural. So he gets banged out of the box. But Branca's plenty young. He's learning the hard way that you've gotta be loose and easy and not get upset the first time your curve gets away from you. He'll steady down with experience."

I mention this because too many observers have given up on Branca. Rate him a chronic erratic who'll go along like a powerhouse for a month or so and then fall flat on his glove. Begins blowing up in late innings. A "worrier," they say, can't ever become a great pitcher.

This seems so terribly conclusive an analysis for a pitcher only 23 years old, a giant in physique possessing a world of stuff in his blinding fast serve and Bob Fellerish-type curveball. To write Branca off the books is to negate the very valid observation made by Bordogaray, who's seen enough active service as player, pilot and coach to know whereof he speaks. Namely, that experience is still a great teacher no matter how hackneyed the phrase. If this naturally applies to any athlete regardless of degree of talent, it surely goes for a young man who figures to lose his "tightness" with accumulative experience and cash in to a greater degree on his abundant ability.

That First Big One

BRANCA, AFTER ALL, isn't exactly a nervous wreck out there on the mound. Why, just recall the manner in which he first broke into the spotlight. He was 20 years old, sparingly used in relief roles and almost an anonymity in the Dodger scheme of things that late season of 1946.

The Brooks and Cardinals were nip and tuck for first place and on this afternoon that the Redbirds came into Ebbets Field, the tension in the air was thicker than the London pea fog. Leo Durocher had something special worked out in the way of strategy. He was going to start the righthanded Branca just long enough for Eddie Dyer to get his lefthanded batting strength in the lineup, and then yank the Mount Vernon kid in favor of the cool tricky little southpaw name of Vic Lombardi.

So that's the way the ballgame opened up, and what opened up Durocher's eyes in the process was the startling way Branca was getting the famed St. Loo power to swing from the heels and at ozone. Could Lombardi do any better than this? Leo wondered. You can't beat perfection, was the obvious answer, because in all the heat of the pennant stakes and the charged-up atmosphere this NYU alumnite was cutting loose with an exhibition that had Ebbets Field fans screaming encouragement on every pitch and the Card hitters screaming in anguish. So Durocher came back with Branca in the second inning . . . and the third . . . and the fourth . . . and out of nowhere a new pitching name had arrived to be reckoned with. It was a masterful three-hit game which looked like a million bucks that night—even though the Brooks went on to blow the pennant later in the subsequent post-season playoff.

He'll Repeat '47 Style

NEXT SEASON, BRANCA came on like a four-mule team. He became the first Brooklyn pitcher to hit the 20 mark since the halcyon days of Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Ralph threatened to bust into the no-hit Hall of Fame on several occasions . . . he was the big guy, the ace, the bellwether who carried the pitching staff into the '47 Series against the Yankees. **(Never to forget the Frank Merriwell relief work of the man Casey).** Now it's quite true, too, that Branca's case of the jitters manifested itself several times during that eminently successful season. The business of tightening up in the late innings . . . never knowing for sure whether he'd blow it or squeeze through. That he did both was typical of a young man who was carrying the load with a minimum of big league schooling and a maximum of sheer technical equipment.

Last year, of course, Branca fell down with a thud. But some people are inclined to attribute it all to his "brooding" and forget that the young giant had also come up with a sore shoulder and collapsible ankle that was more responsible for his bad year than anything in the way of nervous temperament. . . .

So then, this is my way of saying don't sell Ralph Branca short. I've a feeling he's going to have a big year again, one of many in a career still unfolding . . . and while the boy wonder Barney and the patentially brilliant Newcombe and the much touted Banta should be right up there this season . . .. well I'm looking for the big boy Branca to be just that again . . . Mr. Big of Brooklyn's throwing end of the battery.

You just watch him.

'Old' Dixie a Baseball Freak

Father Time will have to take a holiday as far as Fred (Dixie) Walker is concerned.

It has ben 20 years and 15 different clubs since the balding 39-year-old Pittsburgh outfielder broke into baseball, yet he is looking forward to the coming season with the verve of a rookie.

Walker, one of the most popular players in the history of Brooklyn baseball during the early '40's, is regarded by some as a baseball oddity.

It wasn't until late in his career, after Walker came into the National League in 1939, that the good-natured southerner came into his own.

In his tenure with Brooklyn, Walker belted senior circuit pitching for a .308 average and only twice did he drop below .300. He also was a top box-office draw, dubbed the "Pepul's Cherce" soon after his arrival in Ebbets Field.

Dixie played great ball for the Pirates' fourth-place club, hitting .316, and is counted on again to supply the same kind of spark for the Pirates that he provided for Brooklyn.

The Worker

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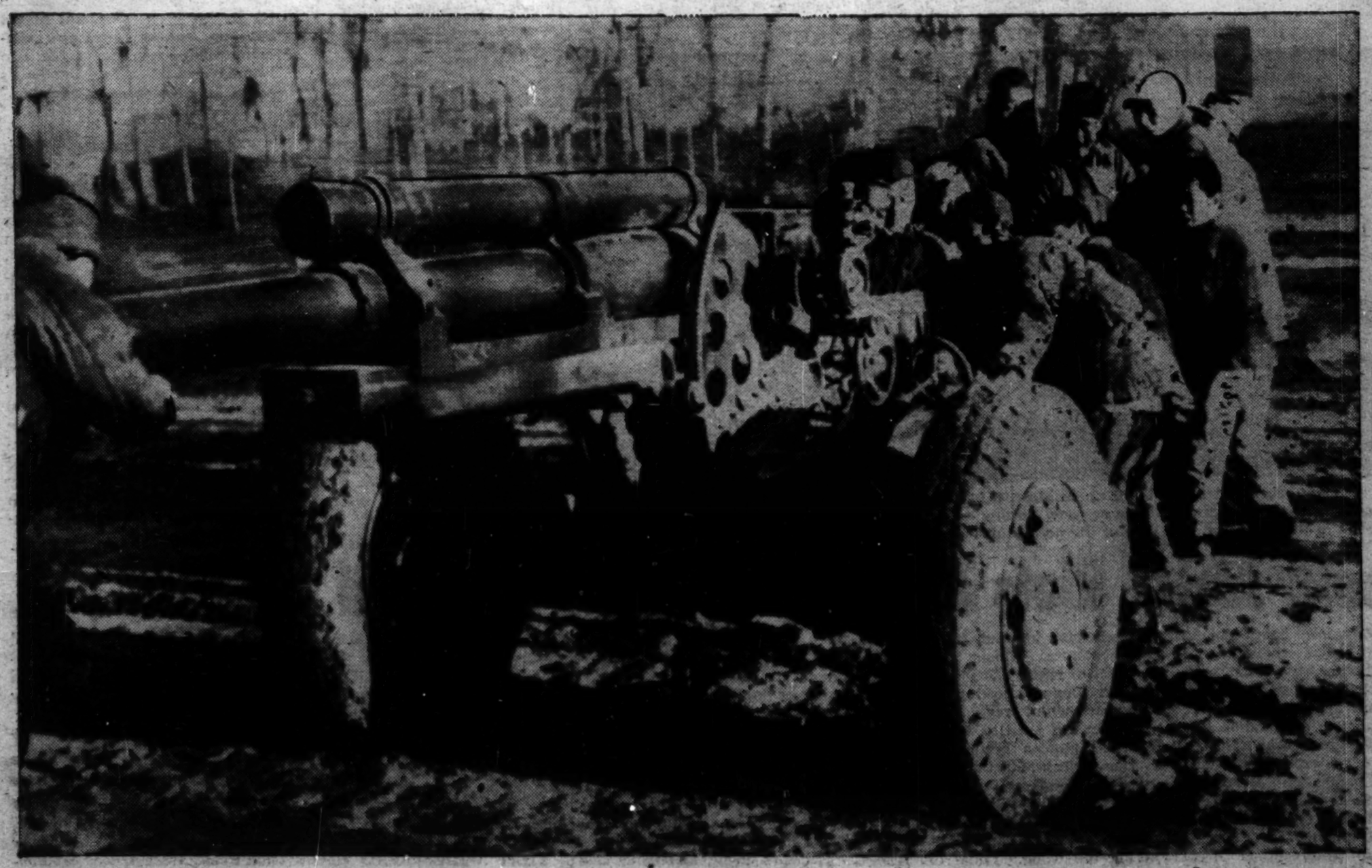
A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

–Turn to the Magazine Section

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

–See Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 6, and Section 3 Inside–



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer – U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang – was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Soviet Real Wages Doubled --All Plants Surpass Goals

By Ralph Parker
(Former Correspondent of the N. Y. Times)

MOSCOW (Telepress).—A grain harvest exceeding 112 million tons, industrial output considerably higher than in 1940, successes in 1940, successes in house-building and an ample increase in food consumption—these are the salient points of the Soviet Government's report to the nation on the achievements of 1948, the third and decisive year of the post-war plan of reconstruction for peace and plenty.

The Soviet people, the report shows, worked harder and more killfully and were more thrifty in using material and power in 1948 than in 1947. They earned more, and the money they were paid went further. There were many more shops and a big expansion in the variety of merchandice on their shelves.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION plans were as a whole exceeded by six percent in 1948, giving the country a three percent lead on the plan for the first three years of the Five Year Plan. Industrial production expanded by over one quarter during last year. One result was that farmers received between two and three times more tractors, trucks and agricultural implements than in 1940. The harvest only just fell short of that year's bumper crop because of drought on the Volga.

An analysis of the Central Statistical Department's figures show that for the first time in the current plan every branch of industry fulfilled or overfulfilled its program. Big gains wore recorded in industries on which building plans depend. This success is reflected in the announcement that during the past three years 1,600,000 rural houses were erected, and in built-up areas 51 million square meters of residential floorspace were built.

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THE HOUSEWIFE learns that the new shop she visited in 1948 was but one of 35,000 opened during the year, that for every hundred loaves of bread she bought in the previous year she bought 156 in 1948, for every metre of cloth, a metre and a half, for every kilo of sugar, two kilos.

These are figures that bring home to the average citizen the truth of the statement that the purchasing power of wages doubled in 1948.

Smart Move for Peace

An Editorial

THE FORMATION of a mutual aid plan by the Soviet Union and the five peoples democracies of eastern Europe is a highly constructive move.

If the American people can organize to rout the cold war mob which is running our country into a ditch, this group of countries can be an enormous customer for us provided we are ready to treat them as equals and not as future targets for atombombs.

The press here is clearly jittery over the entire affair. They call this mutual aid plan merely another Marshall Plan. But this new plan is **the exact opposite of the Marshall Plan.** The Marshall Plan imposes **political conditions** on its members; it forces the member countries to accept **"austerity"** — that is hunger for the people to secure bigger profits to the private owners and Wall Street investors buying into their industries. That is exactly what is now happening in France, and Italy and Britain.

The new mutual aid plan sponsored by the Soviet Union differs radically from the Marshall Plan in that **it provides for building up the heavy industries** of all the small countries in the plan. The Marshall Plan insists in de-industrializing France, Italy, and on curbing any industrial production which might compete with Wall Street corporations. Thus, the mutual aid plan is genuine mutual aid. It seeks not **"austerity"** for the people in the member countries but the opposite — **steadily rising living standards.** It seeks not to rob the member nations of their national independence but to strengthen their independence by helping them build their heavy industry — the real basis of independence.

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WHAT SCARES THE COLD WAR CLIQUE most is that any other European country can join this mutual aid whenever it chooses. There are no conditions attached other than genuine cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. **In other words, the countries like France, Britain, etc., which will be even worse off in 1952 after four years of the Marshall Plan will have some place else to go for real economic help. In plain language, this new mutual aid group is fighting for the peaceful East-West trade which the Marshall Planners destructively outlawed by their boycott of the Soviet Union and its friends.** It was Washington which forced the Marshall Plan nations to curb their trade with eastern Europe just as Washington itself blocks such trade for non-Wall Street American business.

The new move is thus a great spur to peace and commerce. It should be welcomed by every American who seeks one or the other.

GERMANS HAIL COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL



NAZIS' REVIVAL under U. S.-British-French military auspices in the German West Zones is accompanied by persecution and attempted suppression of the Left. Meetings of the Communist Party have been practically banned in the British sector. Photo shows Max Reimann, a Communist leader of the West Zone being cheered by Germans as he left court in Dusseldorf after winning a nine-day postponement of his trial on charges of denouncing German politicians cooperating with the occupying forces.

Nazi Labor Policy Revived; Ex-Nazis to Run Ruhr Plants

BERLIN (Telepress).—Measures to discipline the workers of western Germany and bind them hand and foot to the new war economy will involve the mobilization of the three-quarters of a million unemployed on the Nazi model and a sharp worsening in the living and working standards of the population.

The Anglo-American control authorities in Bizonia decided that steel workers will shortly be asked to work a seven-day week in the interests of reconstruction.

At the same time it is announced that the bread ration in western Germany will be cut next month. Funds for house-building have stopped completely, due to the huge drain on the public purse by the occupation costs. Instead, house-building will become a matter for public charity, and private collections and dances are to be organized in the British zone to raise money for this purpose.

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THE UNEMPLOYED who are increasing in numbers every day, will be forced to leave their homes and go to work where the labor exchange sends them. These signs of a rapidly developing war economy must be seen in connection with the banning by the British military government — on account of the trial of Max Reimann—of practically all legal meetings of the Communist Party.

The German Marshall Plan administrator Collins, has again been advertising the American plan to build up west German war potential. Criticizing the "laxity" of the workers, he declared that industrial producton must by 1953 reach 110 percent of 1936, the year when Hitler was speeding up the industrial war machine.

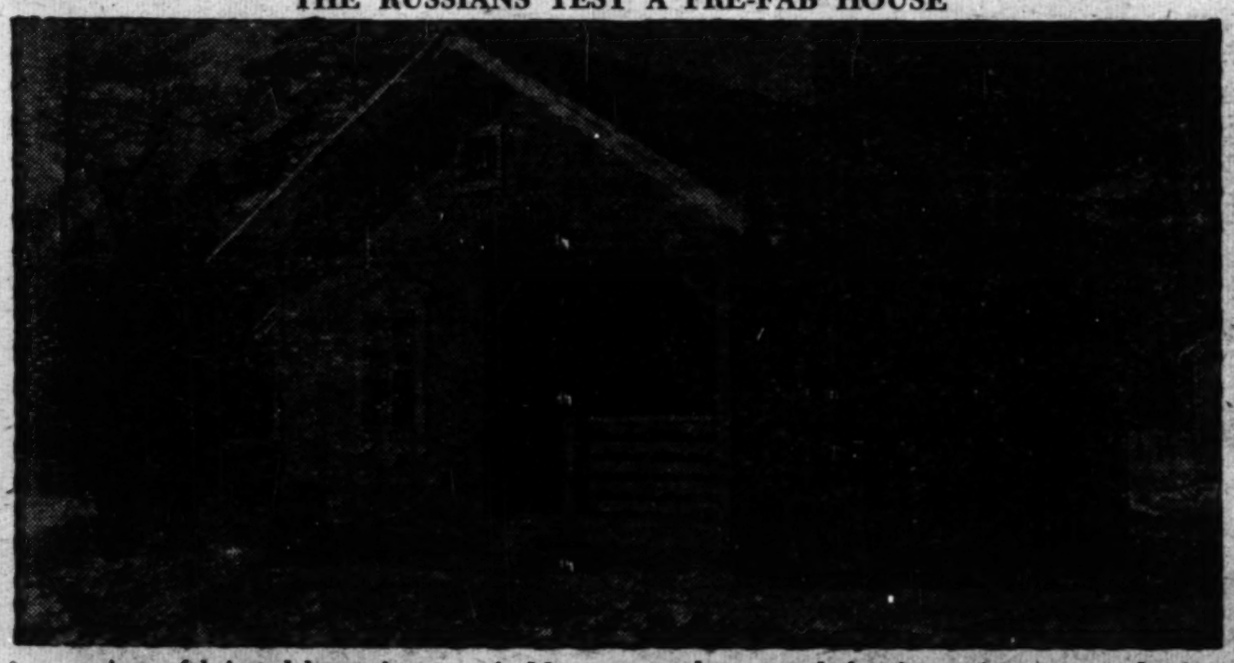
Premier of Bizonia, Herman Puendor decorated by Hitler with the Gold Nazi party badge has submitted his list of trustees for west German industry to the military governors. It includes men who were blacklisted in 1944 by the U. S. Department of Justice for having been **"the most potent both in aiding Germany's economic comeback during the late twenties and in steering Germany's policy towards to totalitarianism."**

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PROMINENT in the list is Heinrich Dinkelbach, dictator of the Vereingte Stahlworke, arrested in 1945 by the American Army and liberated in 1946 by John Foster Dulles. Since then he has been in charge of the iron and steel administration to Bizonia and was recently mentioned, along with Thyssen, in connection with the formation of a western European raw steel cartel.

It is reliably reported from Essen that the Krupp Panzer Werke No. 2 (Tank factory No. 2) is being reconstructed under the supervision of British military engineers and the direction of the Krupp director Kallen, who may shortly become Anglo-American trustee for one of Krupp's war factories.

THE RUSSIANS TEST A PRE-FAB HOUSE



A pre-fabricated house is set up in Moscow to undergo tests before it goes into mass production. Some 60 plants in the Soviet Union are now turning out pre-fabricated dwellings to solve the housing problem in the cities and take care of the people made homeless by the war.

South Africa Riots Reflect Desperate Plight of Natives

The frenzied fighting of Africans against Indians in and around Durban, South Africa, last week was in fact an explosive protest by the Africans against the whole system of economic exploitation of which they are the victims. This was the gist of an explanation issued by the Council on African Affairs through its secretary, W. A. Hunton, based on advices received from Capetown.

Close observers of events in South Africa have predicted an explosion in the country, the Council disclosed, especially as a result of the intensified racial and class oppression imposed by the Malan government which still remains loyal to Hitler and Nazism.

A long-practiced policy of all governmental regimes in South Africa has been to keep the three non-European groups, eight million Africans, 900,000 Colored, and 280,000 Indians, separate from one another and subject to varying forms of discriminatory regulations —with the Africans always suffering the worst. Tribal differences among the Africans are also exploited, police-sponsored gladiatorial combats between rival African groups being recently provided for white spectators, just outside South Africa's capital city of Pretoria.

It was only a few years ago, in the summer of 1943, that an explosion of the same general pattern as in Durban, but on a far less severe scale, shook Harlem and startled the city fathers, at least momentarily, out of their complacent indifference as to how the Negro in New York lives.

Harlem's white merchants and the Indian traders in South and East Africa are only "small-time" exploiters of the Negroes and of minor importance compared with the Big Bosses who determine what workers will be allowed to eat, where they will be allowed to live, and what rights they may enjoy. But the small merchants and traders are the exploiters with whom the people have direct and daily contact, and they thus become the tangible representation of all the social forces that degrade and embitter their existence.

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THAT WIDESPREAD clashes between Africans and Indians should break out now for the first time in South Africa is an index of the desperate circumstances to which Africans are being reduced by the wider and wider gulf between the low wages they get and the high prices they have to pay for food and other necessities.

This is the basic cause not only of the Durban riots but also of the whole series of strikes which have hit one section of Africa after another since the end of the war, and of the widespread riots in the Gold Coast, West Africa, last February—there directed against the British-owned trading stores of the United Africa Co., a subsidiary of the Lever Brothers monopoly.

Defense Grills Indicting Jurors

FRENCH SAY 'HALT THE TRIAL OF THE 12'



Fifty thousand of the postcards reproduced above are being sent to U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery in Paris. The postcard campaign is being organized by the Action Committee on Behalf of the Twelve which is composed of 84 French intellectuals, scientists, political leaders and men and women of letters. The French legends say: "Halt the trial of the 12" and "This is what they're trying to do to Liberty."

Executives, Brokers Lead Parade of Witnesses; Judge Bars Quiz Into Incomes Over $5,000

By Harry Raymond

An array of grand jurors from New York's upper crust — men and women in the big money — paraded to the witness stand in the trial of the 11 Communist leaders. There were 15 witnesses, 13 of whom were members of the silk stocking grand jury which indicted the Communist leaders last July for advocating Marxian Socialism.

Judge Harold R. Medina, trial jurist, protested against the defense strategy in summoning jurors as witnesses but after long and heated argument with defense counsel, he agreed to hear the jurors. He permitted them to describe, within limitations, their blueblooded business and social connections.

All of the jurors except three were clad in the conservative banker's grey, symbol of their social and economic standing.

The Communist leaders who came into court as the accused are now the prosecutors of a handpicked and unconstitutional jury system. This system, they charge, has been set up illegally during the past 10 years in favor of the propertied and rich, discriminating against manual workers, the jobless, Negroes and members of minority political parties.

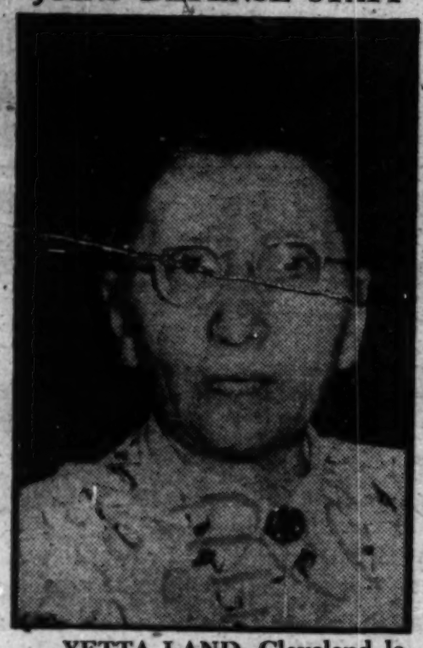
One after another, the rich men of the grand jury marched to the witness stand, were sworn in and testified. The testimony, however, came reluctantly, laboriously.

There was George T. Hodell, of Dobbs Ferry, personnel assistant for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. He told the court he was a home owner and the man who bosses a company union benefit plan for Mutual's employes.

Judge Medina forbade defense counsel from ascertaining the actual annual income of the jurors above $5,000.

Last witness of the day was Donald C. Webster, who helped bring in the indictment against the defendants. He said he lives at 9 E. 96th St. and is the big sales boss for the Atlas Cement Co. Prodded by defense counsel, he admitted his name is in the Social Register. This Register, the defense charges, has been used unconstitutionally as a special source for blue ribbon jury selection.

JOINS DEFENSE STAFF



YETTA LAND, Cleveland labor attorney, last week joined the defense staff in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

Testifying before him was Milton Watkins, broker, of 44 Wall St. He, too, was on the anti-Communist grand jury. He testified he has been serving as a juror for more than 30 years. He is a partner in the firm of Shields and Co., investment bankers.

Another former grand juror to testify was James C. Johnson, of Bronxville, a customer's representative in a banking and brokerage firm. He was asked by defense counsel Harry Sacher if his income was more than $20,000,000 a year. The court quickly overruled that question.

"Well," said Sacher, taking ob-

(Continued on Page 10)

Judge Knox Always Hated Unions

JURY-FIXER'S OWN STORY BARES BIAS AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN AND SOCIALISM

By Art Shields

Judge John C. Knox, who boasts that the juries in the New York Federal Court, where the Communist leaders are being tried, are "handpicked," and "will continue to be handpicked," loves to tell about his meeting with J. P. Morgan, the banker, in the days when he was a young lawyer in Wall Street.

The present presiding judge of the U. S. District Court met Morgan and Jacob Schiff and Hetty Green and other financial tycoons when he was serving as an attorney for the Title Guaranty Trust Co., a Wall Street bank, before he became a federal prosecutor and judge.

Knox tells the story in an autobiography, **The Judge Comes of Age**, that is now out of print.

The judge's admiration for the blue ribbon lords in this book, and in his other writings, is only matched by his hatred for trade unions.

Knox says more than once that present union leaders may "wreck" the "capitalistic system" unless they are curbed by the United States government.

The judge would curb the unions by special "labor courts," whose findings would be backed by the power of government, he said in a speech before the New York Lawyers Association. (See the New York Law Journal, Dec. 8, 1939).

And he would compel the trade unions to submit to incorporation [so they could be sued and destroyed more easily: D. W.] he says in his book **Order in the Court.**

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MORE PERSONAL is Knox's own story in **The Judge Comes of Age**, of the small town lawyer's son from the town of Waynesburg, south of Pittsburgh, Pa., who rose to the federal bench with the help of Tammany Hall.

Knox got his job with the Title Guaranty Trust Co. back in 1905 at the age of 24, through a relative named Clark. The judge's middle name is Clark.

The young lawyer spent his time with the bank's clients by day. His evenings he spent at the Tammany clubhouse.

Knox tells how he went to the Tammany "wigwam" on 14 St. to join the organization, and finally connected with the Seneca Club

(Continued on Page 10)

URGE AID FOR GREEK UNIONISTS



Members of the Greek American Women's Committee to save the 11 Greek Maritime Leaders launch button campaign. The first went to John Demelis, manager, CIO Greek Fur Workers Local 70. Proceeds of the button sale, at 25 cents each, will go to aid the 11 Greek maritime unionists who were ordered executed by the fascist Greek regime.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE Federal District Attorney in New York, where the Communist leaders are on trial, denies that the Grand Jury jury system is handpicked.

For instance, it is known that the jury panel has included several unemployed ex-bankers looking around for new banks.

It is also known that many of the jurors live in working class districts—in penthouses.

Other jurors are members of minority groups—aren't Wall Street executives a minority?

Some have shown very liberal views, such as believing that the Bill of Rights must be preserved—in embalming fluid.

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12's Defense Needs $100,000 Now!

The Communist Party Defense Committee this week appealed to members and friends of the Party to raise $100,000 in defense funds within the next 15 days. The appeal stressed the urgency of funds.

The heresy trial of the 12 indicted Communist leaders opened as scheduled on Jan. 17.

But it has not proceeded according to bipartisan plan.

Through their "challenge to the array" of rigged federal juries in the Southern District of New York, our National Committee members have exposed the sham of class justice, and put their accusers on trial.

Our Communist Party leaders have the initiative in the courtroom on Foley Square.

We of the Defense Committee, and you in the Districts and Clubs, must revise our time-table and raise our sights, to assure that they keep it.

Judge Knox pleads guilty to the charge that his jury "system"—systematically excludes workers, women, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans—and those who have a "grievance" against the party in power.

But this boastful "confession" is not enough to quash the indictments aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and nullifying the Bill of Rights. The proof brought by our Communist leaders must be backed by the mass protests of an aroused citizenry, exercising an authority which the Justice Department and Judge Knox cannot resist.

In this historic struggle, the next 15 days are crucial. They may be decisive.

That is why, while continuing to urge full support for the Civil Rights Congress defense fund drive, the Communist Party Defense Committee makes this special, and urgent, appeal.

WE CALL ON YOU TO RAISE $100,000 TO BACK THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE!

WE CALL ON YOU TO RAISE IT IN THE NEXT 15 DAYS—to clear the decks for the Party press fund campaign.

We know that this is a difficult assignment. And we are confident that you will accomplish it—on the double-quick!

As one way of reaching your shop-mates, family, neighbors—we suggest you clip and circulate the collection slip printed below.

Events of the past 15 days have prepared the American workers and people for these JACK-POT QUESTIONS.

We have no doubt that if every Communist and reader of The Worker sets forth boldly to ask them—the answer, in nickels, dimes, quarters and dollars will add up to $100,000 in the next 15 days.

Rush funds to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist Party Defense Committee, 35 E. 12 St., New York City.

Communist Party Defense Committee, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman; Ella Reeve Bloor, Israel Amter, Robert Minor, Simon W. Gerson, Ann Burlak, James Jackson, Sid Stein, Bill Norman, Pettis Perry, Ed Strong, Anthony Krchmarek, Claude Lightfoot, Fred Fine, Ned Sparks, Saul Wellman, Bill Albertson, Herbert Wheeldin, Bill Schneiderman.

COLD WAR CASUALTIES

Housing, Civil Rights, T-H Repeal Remote; Truman War Policy Dooms Election Promises

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The decision of the Truman Administration to speed up the tempo of the cold war has already resulted in watering down and postponing major features of the President's domestic program and, in some instances, threatens the defeat of that program.

Evidence to support this conclusion has been piling up since Jan. 3 when the 81st Congress opened. President Truman's budget message, in which 50 percent of government's anticipated income was allocated to the cold war while only six percent was asked for social welfare measures, exposed rather clearly the contradiction between campaign promises and the inexorable demands of the Truman anti-Communist drive.

Subsequent developments have stressed that in every instance the requirements of the cold war are taking full priority over the needs of the people and the demands of labor.

Donald F. Carpenter, chairman of the Munitions Board, an agency within the national military establishment, announced Tuesday that from now on the stockpiling of critical war materials will be rushed regardless of the effect on civilian economy.

"In the earlier phases of stockpiling," he said, "the policy followed was that purchases were to be made only where they would not conflict with civilian demands. Under the new policy, this limitation is no longer effective."

Civilian needs will simply have to be "deferred" until a later date, he said, because of the necessity of "speeding up" the program of creating immense reserve of war materials.

Since steel, copper, tin, zinc and other metals on Carpenter's list are important in construction, one effect of this new policy will be to hamper the housing program pledged by Thuman during the campaign. In any event, government purchases of strategic materials will keep prices up or raise them higher on hundreds of commodities needed by producers and consumers.

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IN STRICT CONFORMITY with this pattern, the Banking and Currency Committees of both houses have scheduled action on voluntary and export controls ahead of rent control, although the latter will expire March 31 unless new legislation is enacted.

Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky) of the House Banking Committee said this schedule of priorities was worked out with Sen. Burnett Maybank (D-SC), his opposite number in the Senate. A clerk said the committee will not begin hearings on rent control until about Feb. 8.

The Senate Banking Committee has already opened hearings on the extension of "voluntary controls," which the administration demands as necessary to its cold war program. Under this system, the Commerce Department works with manufacturers of certain scarce materials in the arrangement of "voluntary" agreements channelling materials to "essential" users. In the case of steel, for instance, this means armaments, airplanes and battleships, as well as to manufacturers producing for the Marshall Plan.

Next in line is the bill to extend export controls. These controls are considered especially important now in view of the plans for military lend-lease to Western European governments who are expected to sign the North Atlantic Anti-Soviet Pact.

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THIS PROGRAM, along with the Marshall Plan, is the keystone of the Administration's legislative policy. White House thinking is that anything and everything must be sacrificed to securing favorable action by Congress on this program.

For this reason, among others, Democratic leaders in the Senate are treating the Dixiecrats with kidgloves. Gone a-glimmering are the hopes of Walter White and similar Truman supporters that the majority party would press for drastic changes in the Senate rules which would end that ancient evil of the filibuster.

The Southern senators have stated arrogantly they will oppose any change in the Senate rules. The Administration spokesmen have humbly turned the other cheek and have offered a compromise which would leave untouched the power of a third of the Senate (from 20 to 30 members of that body) to prevent cloture and block enactment of any bill the Southerners opposed.

As a result, promised civil rights legislation may be one of the first casualties of the cold war. This incidentally will be no surprize to the Justice Department. In its budget request, it made no provision for funds to enforce civil rights legislation.

Although the amount asked for the department for fiscal 1950 was five million dollars over the current year, most of this is to pay salaries and expenses of nine hundred new FBI personnel and 90 additional employes for the immigration and naturalization division. These are expenses obviously attributable to the cold war.

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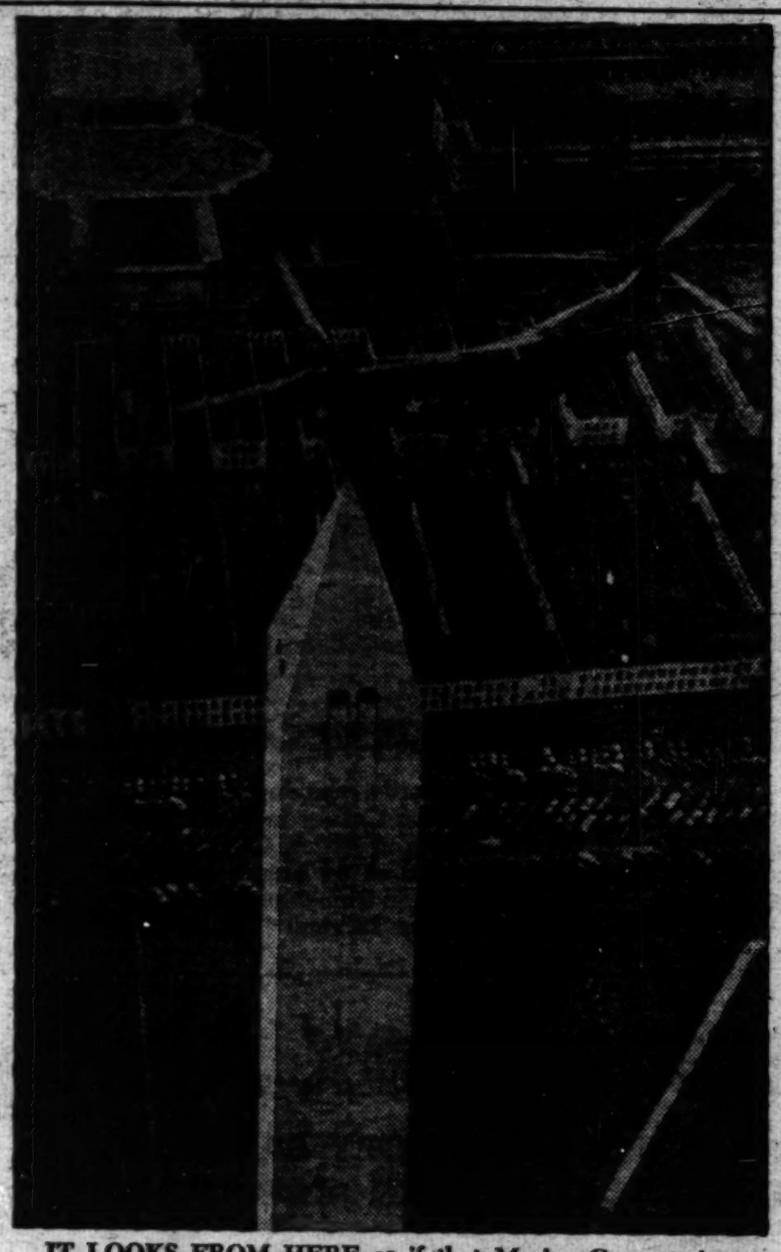
THE REQUIREMENTS of the cold war have affected every aspect of the Administration's legislative program. For instance, labor demanded and Truman promised prompt repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the restoration of the Wagner Act. This clearcut issue, however, has now been complicated and delayed by the decision of the White House that along with this action, the old Wagner Act must be amended in line with previous proposals made by Truman.

These include a cooling-off period before strikes can be called, the prohibition of jurisdictional disputes and secondary boycotts, and, most important, a ban on strikes which the President regards as affecting the public welfare.

This last provision is without doubt a cold war measure which would empower the President to secure an injunction to break any strike involving war preparations.

These developments have stressed once more the eternal contradiction between guns and butter.

The present policy of the Administration applies the cold war test to all legislation, and that test is operating to the exclusion of the social and democratic reforms for which the people voted.



IT LOOKS FROM HERE as if that Marine Corps twin-rotor Piasecki helicopter is resting its weary nose on the point of the Washington monument. However, it is an illusion created by camera angle. Picture was taken from a sister 'copter.

TOMORROW'S CHINA

by ANNA LOUISE STRONG

"Miss Strong's book will set us well on the path toward understanding China's Revolution and America's relation to it. Read it, study it. Promote its distribution . . . especially let Miss Strong lead you to a study of Mao Tse-tung's great contributions to Marxism. Fortify your courage by learning how the Chinese farmer and worker, starting with hardly a sling, have brought to his knees what so many thought was the invincible Goliath, American imperialism." — FREDERICK V. FIELD, in *Masses & Mainstream.*

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Child Slavery on Increase in Japan

TOKYO (ALN).—Twenty-five hundred children were sold as slaves for about $70 apiece in northern Japan, the newspaper Asahi revealed Jan. 19.

The story came out after the mother of one girl complained that her daughter's "employer" refused to return her food ration card after she left him.

Investigation revealed that the girl had ben sold to a slave dealer who pretended to be an insurance broker and who had handled over 2,000 other "accounts."

A CORRECTION

Charles Bidien, Indonesian-American leader, is opposed to Marshall Plan funds for Holland under any circumstances. He was incorrectly quoted in the Dec. 26 issue in an article on Wall Street's interests in Indonesia as saying that trade with "the Dutch imperialist aggressors and Marshall Plan loans" should be cut off "until" the invading Dutch armies are withdrawn.

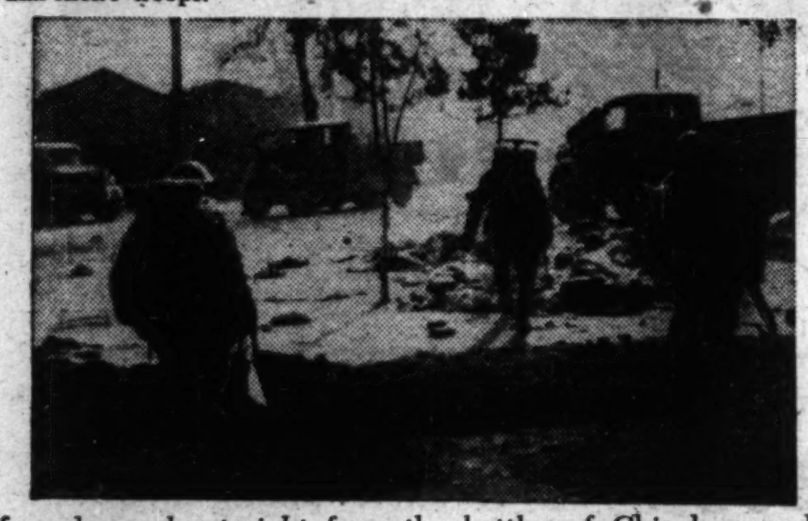
'I Marched With China's Liberators'

By Alan Winnington

PEIPING FRONT, Delayed (NCNA).—I am writing this message in the outskirts of Peiping, after trekking over the mountains with Gen. Lin Piao's victorious Northeast (Manchurian) People's Liberation Army. These armies, by making an incredibly swift



Captured U. S. artillery (above) is readied for firing by the Chinese Liberation Army in the December seige of Suchow. Guns and Japanese-made Fords (below) were captured from Chiang Kai-shek's troops.



forced march, straight from the battles of Chinchow and Mukden, took the Kuomintang completely by surprise and nearly captured the Kuomintang Commander-in-Chief of the North China Front, Gen. Fu Tse-yi, in bed near Peiping. It would have taken months to mobilize this great mass of men and materials by rail, but they covered the distance of 600 miles and more in an average of 20 days, without a single day of rest, and carrying much of their equipment, including mortars, on their backs.

As we approached the Great Wall from the North, there was ample evidence of the enormous mobilization that was taking place.

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EVEN BY TRUCK the journey was a bad one; we ran down perilously twisting paths with ravines on either side, our none too reliable brakes squealing all the way, and crept up the other side with our chattering engine at its last knocking gasp. And over all this territory, the armies marched and maneuvered thousands of carts, drawn by stubborn oxen or unwilling mules, which threatened to fling themselves and their precious loads into the valleys.

At times, three or four different columns of green-clad soldiers could be seen at once, winding in every direction across the vast tracts of mountain and plain.

Our truck was seldom long out of sight of these columns the whole way to Peiping. In the first few days an odd straggler or two slipped behind their units, but nearer to Peiping there were none. The mood of the men, whose faces got steadily browner and browner from exposure to the winter sun and mountain winds, was more and more excited and happy at the thought of taking the Kuomintang by surprise.

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ORGANIZATION and discipline on the march were superb. Each column was instructed by notices posted every few miles, where it was to rest, eat, drink and sleep and at no point were the men to be found resting in villages during the day and disturbing the life of the village folk. Hot meals were always served. To a Chinese soldier, a meal is not a meal unless it is hot. Yet the food, fuel and even cooking vats had to be carried to the men in many of the districts where there were few farms and no animals which could be lent to the army for transporting the food.

The villages through which we passed were hung with banners saying: "Welcome to the ever victorious Northeast People's Liberation Armies!" Proud and smiling peasants brought peanuts, pears, persimmons and cakes to sell to the passing troops and exclaimed with delight as the columns disappeared and new ones came in sight. "Old fellows," I heard one say, "Look at all these soldiers and guns. Our land is safe." The people, young and old—streamed out of the villages and accompanied the men with bands of drums, cymbals and two-stringed fiddles, from village to village for many miles.

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SO THE ARMY travelled, day after day, mile after mile, crossing half frozen river fords, bleak mountains and sandy wastes where nomad caravans are still a common sight. Then it went through the rocky passes of the Great Wall and with blistered feet and backs bent with carrying weapons, the men struck across the plains of Hopei.

As we approached Peiping, thousands of peasants with more mule carts and every sort of big wheel barrow marched with the Army, moving up supplies of grain, fuel and fodder, all at the same steady pace, until the advance columns came within reach of their objective.

Then the pace changed. Without stopping for rest, food or anything but an occasional drink of water, they raced over 70 miles in the last 24 hours and went straight into the attack against the unwary Kuomintang forces with shattering violence and surprise.

Epstein Speaks Feb. 4 On U.S. China Policy

PITTSBURGH.—Israel Epstein, news correspondent and author, will speak on "U. S. Policy in China" Friday evening, Feb. 4, at the Frick School auditorium, 5th Ave. and Thackeray St.

Epstein is author of two books dealing with China: "The People's War" and "The Unfinished Chinese Revolution;" and a book on Japan—"Inside Fascist Japan". He is a former correspondent for the United Press.



THE ARAB'S FAREWELL TO HIS STEED...

—Gabriel in The (London) Daily Worker

Nehru, MacArthur Try to Bar Asia's March to Freedom

By Joseph Starobin

Pick three of the key cities of Asia, where the headlines were made this week, and you get the panorama of three big trends as the system of imperialism totters and breaks. At Nanking, the troops of the Paluchun (the Communist armies) were five miles away, and fanning eastward along the Yangtze river, while the North China radio thundered out the terms of peace—"unconditional surrender."

Peiping had been liberated, and Chiang Kai-shek had gone southward to Fenghwa supposedly to consult with his ancestors, who were proving no more helpful than his faraway friends in Washington and Wall Street.

Peace, said the triumphant Chinese Communists, can be had on the basis of Mao's eight points, and no deals or tricky coalition will do.

The great revolution which began 20 years ago after Chiang's betrayal in central China had now returned to central China. It was a thousand times stronger, steeled by incredible hardships and the sacrifice of literally millions. And here it was—shaking the earth.

Together with the Soviet Union's firm resistance in Europe, plus the rapid reconstruction of her own economy and the speedy advance in the peoples democracies, the Revolution in China was altering the balance of world forces decisively on the side of progress.

★

This week-end was China's traditional New Year. It is celebrated in the North under people's power for the first time; it is about to be celebrated in the heart of China by new victories.

And even the spokesmen of imperialism in our country were confessing their impotence to stop it, admitting that after the billions wasted on Chiang Kai-shek, the peasants and workers army was defeating them. Walter Lippmann and Mark Sullivan wrote in various moods of mourning and alarm this week. But it was too late along the Yangtze river.

In New Delhi, the delegates of 19 nations were assembled by Jawarharlal Nehru, premier of the Indian Union, allegedly to protest Holland's assault on the Indonesian Republic. But People's China had not been invited. Neither was fighting Viet-nam, nor the central Asiatic republics of the Soviet Union.

It was a conference of the potential Chiang Kai-sheks of southeastern Asia, India and the Arab world. And Loy Henderson, the American ambassador, moved among them as a guiding spirit.

They did not hail the Chinese Revolution. They said, at New Delhi, that they opposed colonialism, and Nehru gave an interview to the United Press complaining weakly that the western powers were "ignoring Asia," a thinly-veiled invitation to give the ruling circles a new measure of support on the basis of warding off Communism. Then the ineffable Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, admitted it was for an anti-Communist bloc that the New Delhi parley had been called.

But can a "Third Force" in Asia have any real perspectives? Can the ruling circles of India, Pakistan and southeastern Asia stabilize regimes which pretend to fight colonialism while fighting Communism? Chiang Kai-shek, too, had gone through that phase, and was finished. It was doubtful whether Nehru could repeat it.

MEANWHILE, IN TOKYO, Japan's second post-war election to its Diet gave the most reactionary party, the Democratic-Liberals, a victory which Gen. Douglas MacArthur immediately hailed. "A clear and decisive mandate for the conservative philosophy of government," he called it. As though Americans ought to cheer that the basic forces which brought Pearl Harbor were now firmly in political power.

With an absolute majority of 263 seats out of 466 in the Lower House, premier Shigeru Yoshida pledged a continuation of the same policies which have all but made a wreck of Japan's economy, plus more of them.

The excuse, as well as the object of the attack will be the working-class of Japan, three and a quarter million of whom gave a sensational boost to the Japanese Communist Party. Its representation in the Diet jumped from four (since April, 1947) to 35.

While consolidating control over Japan, under the benevolent guidance and shelter of MacArthur, Yoshida was obviously going to attack the Japanese workingclass. On this basis, hand in hand with a few American monopolies, Japan's rulers would attempt to push into the markets of southeastern Asia at British, Australian and Indian expense. The hope of exploiting China was gone.

Three trends in Asia. Democratic revolution, leading to peace, stability and progress. The fraudulent "Third Force" which cannot escape the impact of China's revolution except to follow it, or try to repeat the civil war. And reaction in Japan, which foreshadows only repression, and expensive chaos, in conflict with all the peoples of Asia who remember what happened after Pearl Harbor, even if Washington and Wall Street would have the rest of us forget.

A Special Issue of

MASSES AND MAINSTREAM

In Observance of

Negro History Week

February Contents:

My People and My Party *Lloyd L. Brown*

The Testimony of Charlotte Fowler: A Document

The Negro Women *Herbert Aptheker*

They Broke Chains (four drawings) *Jacob Lawrence*

Storm Over Lysenko *Louis Aragon*

The Green Green Grass and a Gun (Story) *Carl Offord*

Writers and the American Century *Samuel Sillen*

Barefoot Blues (Poem) *Langston Hughes*

The Music of Silvestre Revueltas *Max March*

A Little Civility Costs Nothing (Story) *Gwyn Thomas*

Love in Apt. 5B (Poem) *Winthrop Palmer*

Right Face

Books in Review:

***The United States and China*, by John King Fairbank; *China: the Land and the People*, by Gerald F. Winfield; *Changing China*, by Harrison Forman** *Israel Epstein*

***One-Way Ticket*, by Langston Hughes; *The Poetry of the Negro: 1746-1949*, edited by Langston Hughes and Arna Bontemps; *Cuba Libre*, by Nicolas Guillen, translated by Langston Hughes and Ben Frederic Carruthers** *Millard Lampell*

***An Act of Love*, by Ira Wolfert** *Walter Bernstein*

***For Us the Living*, by Haakon Chevalier** *Alvah Bessie*

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The Issue at Stake

THE trial of the 12 Communist leaders on a frame-up indictment enters its second week.

During the first week the defendants won an important victory. They won the right to call witnesses and prove their contention that the Blue Ribbon Grand Jury, which brought in the indictments, and the prospective list from which the jury will be chosen to render the verdict, have both been rigged against the accused. And against all labor and democracy as well.

Here is not merely an outrageous travesty of justice. What is directly involved in the charge of jury rigging are the constitutional rights of the whole people and the democratic process of government. Both are being systematically undermined by the tools of Big Business.

The handpicking of rich men to sit in judgment on militant fighters for labor symbolizes the very issue of the trial itself—the issue of whether democracy, limited and capitalistic, though it be in our land, shall continue to operate—or whether reaction and fascism shall wipe it out and the country be ruled nakedly by Big Business imperialism to whom democracy is only a sublime word with which to conceal the iron fist.

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WHY HAS THE JURY LIST been rigged to exclude workers, Negroes, members of minority parties, and the poor generally? Because the silk hatted crowd fears the little people. Because democratic processes allow the little people the possibility of some pressure on the government if only to restrain the financial oligarchy and prevent their complete and undisputed sway.

Of course, capitalist democracy, even in its best days was, in the last analysis, democracy only for the rich and strong. The poor got relatively little of it. By means of its control of industry and wealth, the press and other avenues of publicity, the employing class have had their way in Congress, the courts, and the machinery of government generally.

However, wealth did not rule without strong resistance from the people who have used their limited rights in government, including the right to sit on juries at times to restrict the power of the wealthy and in some cases to administer some powerful defeats to Big Business justice.

This happened in the trial of Eugene V. Debs in 1895 and in the Haywood, Pettibone and Mayer trial in 1907, when the juries sided with the radical labor leaders against the Railroad Barons and Copper Kings.

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TODAY THE MANUAL WORKERS, Negroes and the poor who make up the overwhelming part of our citizenry, are growing in labor consciousness. They profoundly hate the trusts. Therefore, the trusts do not want to take chances of having their conspiracy to wipe out democracy, undermine the labor movement and bring on a new world war interfered with. They fear the people and hate democracy.

By means of loyalty oaths, witchhunts, the activities of the Un-American Committee, spy scares and the like they are combing out all democratic elements from the government and reducing its personnel to servile and obedient tools. **Handpicking juries is part of this reactionary process of curbing democracy.**

Hitler in his brief days of glory called this process by the high sounding name of "gleichschaltung"—the coordination of government with fascism and hastened it by means of the notorious Reichstag Fire frameup. In the United States it is being done by like frameups but in the name of democracy.

The jury rigging was done behind the backs of the people, in deliberate violation of the Constitution, by people who were highly class-conscious of the interests of Big Business. It was done by men who, fearing the defeat of fascism in the recent war, wanted to fix things so that the trusts would have a free hand to crush the people's movements after the war.

That is why this conspiracy of jury-rigging must be fully exposed to the light of day. In vigorously pressing the issue, the defense is not only acting in its own behalf but in the cause of democracy which the Communist leaders are defending in this trial.

We urge all individuals and organizations, trade unions, etc., to protest the trial to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark, Washington, D.C. We urge unions, Negro, Jewish and other organizations to join the fight against the rigged jury system. Protest to Judge John Knox and U. S. Attorney F. X. McGohey, Federal Court Building, Foley Square, New York City.



Face to Face

Criminal Means To Attain Criminal Ends

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

THE JURY system, under which the Communist leaders were indicted and are now being tried, exposes the corrupt nature of the current political trial to outlaw the Communist Party and to do away with the liberties of the American people.

It's a rigged, hand-picked system—which produces juries of bankers, manufacturers, corporation executives and big businessmen. Labor, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans and other workingclass Americans are deliberately excluded. Chief Judge John Knox, father of this contaminated system in the Southern District of New York, proudly admits his tainted offspring, and boastfully reveals the class character of justice in American capitalist courts, particularly in this trial.



In the sordid drama now unfolding in Foley Square, the small-fry villain is District Attorney McGohey who is, at the same time, the lackey of the relatively big boss, the polltax Attorney General Tom Clark, the man who climbed to power on the Texas lynch system against Negroes.

McGohey sought to prevent introduction of any evidence of the corrupt nature of the handpicked grand jury that indicted us. Judge Medina—in point of seniority, the court's infant prodigy—leaned over so far backwards trying to sustain the District Attorney's insidious "technicality" that he almost fell out of the chair and sprawled on the floor.

The trick did not prevail and the evidence on the jury was, at this writing, getting into the record. Even the not fully-expressed indignation of the American people against a palpably crooked jury system was too much for the prosecutors to overcome. Whether the shocking evidence will continue to be admitted and whether the indictment and trial based upon this hangman's jury system will be dismissed—as they should be—will depend upon the militant, fully-expressed popular pressure of the American workers and masses in the next few days.

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IN FIGHTING through for the admission of this competent evidence, credit must be given to the brilliant battery of defense attorneys, including the young Negro lawyer, George Crockett, who emerged as a new star in the legal firmament of civil rights.

On this issue, the government of the U. S., in particular the two-faced Truman Administration, is on trial. It is no less on trial in trying to outlaw the Communist Party in the name of upholding "freedom," which is the main objection of the prosecution.

The jury issue is a graphic example of how the defense of the 12 Communist leaders merges with the broadest and most elementary rights of the whole American people, how our trial is the trial of 12 times 12 million Americans. Sen. William Langer's outburst of old-fashioned Americanism on the U. S. Senate floor, condemning the vicious jury system in this trial, is but one proof. More basic confirmation is the fact that this stacked jury system operates not alone against the Communists, but against any and all Americans who come up for trial.

If juries can be stacked in New York City—how can one be suprised at the more openly lily-white, rigged juries in Georgia and Mississippi? To outlaw such juries in the North will help get rid of them in the polltax South.

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THIS INDICTMENT and trial bears the trademark, "made-in-Wall-Street." The package was handed to Truman for execution. Truman is little more than a process-server for the big monopolies and trusts now seeking world domination, via war, fascism and economic disaster at home. Consequently, no chances are being taken by Truman and his billionnaire masters on a jury composed of laborers, Negroes, Jews or other wage-earning Americans. They might dispense some real justice. And political persecution, the outlawing of a political party, the further degradation and intimidation of the American workingclass and people are the aims of the prosecutors.

The raising of the jury issue is typical of the fighting calibre and program of the Communist Party, which have earned it the undying hatred of the reactionary Wall Street capitalists. The Communists are demonstrating not only that the present attempt to outlaw the Party is a violation of the Bill of Rights—but it is showing that the way it is being attempted is necessarily criminal and that the method itself is a violation of the Bill of Rights.

In exposing the jury system, the Communists are performing a service to the American people that will long endure, and that shows again the historic role and indispensability of the Communist Party to the American workers and people generally.

• • •

SUCH A JURY could not be attempted in New York City had not the Southern landlords and lynchers been permitted to get away so long with

(Continued on Page 10)

World of Labor

Father Rice Dons Coughlin's Mantle

By George Morris

THE ASSOCIATION of Catholic Trade Unionists is fast taking on the basic characteristics of Father Charles E. Coughlin's defunct pro-fascist "Social Justice" outfit, and the Rev. Charles O. Rice, ACTU chaplain, it appears, is taking the silent radio priest's place. Father Rice is not using the radio, however. He is employing the more insidious bacteriological war technique of injecting little doses in the right places through clerical propaganda sheets and letters to trade unionists.



Readers of this column have been frequently informed of the ACTU's activities as an agency of the Vatican for injection of religious dividing lines into the trade union movement. This is part of a campaign to combat our traditional separation of church from state, union, school and all other such non-religious institutions. The ACTU and its inspiring father, now give more open expression to their program. Father Coughlin, it will be remembered, also began with professed sympathy for labor and with his innocent-sounding "sixteen principles of social justice."

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FATHER RICE, it now appears, not only insists on the right of the Catholic heirarchy to interfere in union affairs and organize adherents of the Catholic faith to work as a faction in labor organizations; he now takes the authority upon himself to decide whether a labor leader is a good or bad Catholic. And he is beginning to slur others in the labor movement for not sharing his views or religious faith.

The Wage Earner, organ of the ACTU in Detroit, runs Father Rice's reply to a letter of President James Durkin and secretary-treasurer Ber-J. Mooney of the United Office and Professional Workers. The two protested his campaign of letter-writing interference in their union and reminded him of the American tradition of keeping religion out of the unions. The two labor leaders are themselves Catholics. Rice replied:

". . . . You say that you and Mooney were reared Catholics. . . . The reds picked you because of your Catholic and Irish sounding name and you played it for all it was worth. . . . So far as I can find out you may have been reared a Catholic, but you no longer live up to your faith. . . . I don't know about Mooney, and I do not care. He is merely another pitiful Irish monickered half man. . . . You say you have deep respect for the cloth. The only cloth you men respect, is the cloth in the red flag of Moscow."

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THE SAME ISSUE of the Wage Earner carries a lengthy diatribe by Father Rice in which he thanks heaven for the elimination of some "strange fish and queer ducks" from the CIO's national office. But he isn't talking of Communists.

"There was J. Raymond Walsh of the golden voice, who within the space of a few months declared in Pittsburgh that he was a Roman Catholic and in New England that he was an Episcopalian, having left the Church over Spain and having been kept out by the Church's horrible attitude on Russia."

I don't know a thing about Mr. Walsh's religious convictions, and Rice who tells more falsehoods in one column than you could detect, is the last person in 48 states I'd go to for information. But what have Walsh's religious sentiments to do with his qualification for the post of research director of the CIO which he held?

"Which brings us to the gentle Kermit Eby who succeeded Walsh as Research director. Kermit has been a Protestant missionary in Japan," continued Rice, as he unloaded a heap of personal abuse upon the Protestant instructor at Chicago University's divinity school. What has the fact that Eby was a Protestant missionary in Japan to do with the case?

Rice's two-column indignation against Eby is understandable. The latter, addressing a seminar, complained of the stifling atmosphere in the CIO's national office which even he, a churchman and an anti-Communist couldn't endure and left.

"Kermit suddenly discovered the Catholic menace," writes Father Rice. "The fight in the CIO is between Catholics and Communists, he says, both want control." If, Eby has, indeed, spoken as Father Rice says he did, then it is further evidence of what the ACTU's injection of religious power politics and bigotry means.

I don't think that the workers, including millions of Catholics, want unions clericalized or torn by religious strife. Their livelihood depends too much on unity and equality of unionists of all faiths, and, therefore, upon strict maintenance of our traditional exclusion of religious affairs from the labor movement.

SOVIET PRESIDENT DECORATES A TEACHER



A Moscow school teacher, Evgenia Kadomskaya, being decorated with the Order of Lenin by N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Kadomskaya has been a teacher for forty years and she is one of 7,000 Moscow and Leningrad teachers who have been awarded orders and medals in appreciation of their work.



BY BARNARD RUBIN

ONE OF THE big Jimcrow scandals in this town, which hasn't been adequately publicized as yet, is the policy of the New York City transit system, including the Independent subways, in keeping Negroes in menial and low-paid jobs.

There is case after case of Negroes within the system, eligible for higher paid, administrative, or executive posts, who have been systematically barred from promotion—for no other obvious reason than their color. . . .

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TOWN TALK



Some television set manufacturers planning a set with "detached screen" so that several rooms in the house can watch the video programs tuned from one central point. . . .

Garson Kanin reported to have practically finished a comedy-drama which he will produce on Broadway, probably in the spring, with **Ruth Chatterton** in the lead role. Character is rumored to be a cross between **Cissie Patterson** and **Alice Roosevelt Longworth**. . . .

Chico Marx starting a tour of British and Scottish music halls. . . .

Buster Keaton making something of a film come-back. Just gone into his third role in several weeks in **The Great Speculator**, after completing work in **You're My Everything** and the **Good Old Summer Time** all as yet unexhibited. . . .

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Hollywood studios doing an about-face in use of foreign words and lines on screen. Time was when producers wouldn't okay any foreign talk, but now it's quite the order of the day for entire scenes to be in foreign tongues, all for the sake of greater realism.

First considerable use of this practice was in **Treasure of the Sierra Madre**, in which Spanish was talked for minutes at a time. Columbia followed with the use of Italian in **Undercover Man** and now approximately 20 percent of the dialogue of 20th-Fox's **The East Side Story** is in Italian. . . .

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Two traveling men were discussing the merits and demerits of various small-town hotels. One mentioned a hostelry where the radiators could just as well have been used for refrigerators.

"That's nothing to a place I hit up in Snowblow, Mich.," replied the other. "There wasn't even a radiator in my room, although the thermometer stood at 16 degrees below zero. All I found was a small bottle of dark-looking liquid on a table near the bed.

"On a card pinned to the wall, which was evidently a duplicate of cards used in the other rooms, was this instruction: 'Take one tablespoon of the Tabasco sauce after you get in bed. If you require a great deal of heat, take two tablespoons.'" . . .

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One day recently, an eastern university professor visited the expanding campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.

He watched construction work on half a dozen new buildings; he inspected new labs and attended summer classes in modern study rooms; he walked across miles of eucalyptus-lined lawns and athletic fields with one of the deans. He was impressed. "My," he said, "just how many students do you have here?"

"Let me see," the dean answered thoughtfully. "I'd say about one in a hundred."

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American movie reviewers are sometimes unkind to the pictures they see, but they hardly compare with the reviewers in India. The leading movie magazine over there is "Filmindia." Here are the headlines on successive pages of reviews from the latest issue:

"Gulbakavli, a Celluloid Stinker! The Most Disgusting Picture Ever Produced!"

"Doosri Shadi, Long and Boring Affair!"

"Ahimsha Is a Well Meaning Flop!"

"Andhon-Ki-Duniya, a Picture for the Blind! Picture Presents Unimaginable Idiotic Mess!" . . .

As We See It

The Astounding Logic of The Wait-and-See School

By Milton Howard

I WAS HORRIFIED by an editorial which appeared recently in the liberal New York Star, successor to PM. This was an editorial on the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders. The substance of the editorial was that the defense attorneys are wrong in trying to quash the indictment. Because if there is no trial, and no Supreme Court decision on the charge that the Communists really are guilty of advocating and planning for the overthrow of the government by force and violence, "the big question of the case will be unanswered, perhaps for some time." And since this puzzle about the Communists will not be answered by the Supreme Court "for some time" argues the Star, the tories will be able to hound all left and progressive thought.



Such is the horrifying, fantastic logic of the liberal Star. If there continues to be persecution of Americans for their beliefs, it will be the fault of the Communists who are holding up a court test of the Smith Act under which their leaders face 10-20 years in jail and the entire Party faces outlawry and arrest.

The Star insists that the Communists shall submit themselves to the mercies of a "test" to see if there can be a police state in the United States. Who will decide that?

Wait for the Supreme Court, says the Star. Suppose the court rules "Yes," there can be a police state in the United States. Ah, well, we shall all have to submit to the new dispensation.

• • •

THERE ARE SO MANY THINGS wrong with this attitude that one hardly knows where to begin. In the first place, it is a vicious absurdity to assert that there is a "big question" about the Communists and their philosophy. To say that is to play right into the hands of the police state plotters.

The philosophy and platform of the Communist Party are public matters and have been for 30 years in this country. The Constitution of the Party is available to any citizen for five cents. Far from being a "conspiracy," as charged by the Truman Administration, the Communist Party strives with might and main to break through the Iron Curtain of the monopoly-controlled radio, press, book and magazines of the country.

One does not have to agree with the views of the Communist Party on peace, American-Soviet friendship and the ultimate change of ownership of industry from private to Socialist. But to pretend that it is still an open question as to whether the Communists are criminals as charged in the government frameup indictment is to join with the very forces in America who would outlaw not only the Communists, but would silence or obliterate every vestige of political dissent, including even the New York Star itself. It is as if in Nazi Germany, a liberal would say, let us wait and see if the Jews are guilty as charged by Julius Streicher.

• • •

THIS ASSUMES THAT THE COURTS in the country, including the Supreme Court, are above the battle, that they are non-political, and are aloof from class interests. But this is an illusion. The Supreme Court of the 1850's ruled in the Dred Scott decision that chattel slavery must be upheld by every American.

Was this decision binding on the American people? Would the Star have urged Abraham Lincoln to submit to this decision as being a pure and above-the-battle decision? Obviously not.

The Supreme Court of later days did nothing to halt the frameup of the Haymarket victims. It did nothing later on to save Tom Mooney from the notorious frameup which nearly murdered him and kept him in jail for more than 20 years. Did the liberals on the Supreme Court bench—the vaunted Justices Holmes and Brandeis—lift a finger to save Sacco and Vanzetti from what every American now knows to have been a cold-blooded legal lynching?

What argument does the Star have to offer that this court today will be any more reliable as a defender of democracy at a moment when the financial oligarchy is in the saddle and is driving the United States down the path of police state repression and war?

Let the Star but look at the loaded, fixed and rigged jury system which handed down the indictments.

Whichever way the Supreme Court will go, the nation cannot sit by and tremblingly await the verdict on the fate of American democracy while the Communist Party is flung into the machine to be "tested."

That kind of test was made in Hitler's Germany. Does the Star want to pay that kind of price to find out all over again?

Bare CIO Flipflop on Soviet Labor and WFTU

By George Morris

"Publication No. 128" of the CIO, a slick-papered illustrated pamphlet issued in 1946, is no longer in circulation. The reason? The facts in it no longer correspond to the opinions of the CIO's leadership. The title of the red, white and blue covered 28-page pamphlet, once widely circulated, is "Report of the CIO Delegation to the Soviet Union."

The report was submitted by secretary-treasurer James B. Carey, who headed the delegation; the same Carey who last week announced the CIO's withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions with an attack upon the USSR's unions as "government-dominated" and "totalitarian."

The others in the delegation who signed the repoort were Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; John Green of the Shipbuilders; Allan S. Haywood, organizational director; Emil Rieve of Textile; Reid Robinson of Mine, Mill; Albert J. Fitzgerald of Electrical; Vincent Sweeny, publicity director of the United Steelworkers; John Abt, then counsel of the Amalgamtaed Clothing Workers; Lee Pressman then counsel of the CIO and Len De Caux, then publicity director of the CIO.

★

THE PAMPHLET carries a foreword by President Philip Murray (see photstat) paying glowing tribute to the Soviet trade unions whose delegates were toured by the CIO in the U.S. some months earlier.

Murray said he considered the report (now withdrawn) as **"a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement."**

Carey had high praise for the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCTU) "for enabling us to see all that we asked or were able to see in the period" and to "obtain all the information we requested."

Carey includes in his report the text of a statement the right-wing dominated delegation issued on its impressions of the trip. They were "deeply moved" and their determination was "greatly strengthened" to "do everything within our power to cement our cordial relations with the Soviet trade unions." One section of that statement declared:

> The following report of Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, who was chairman of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union, embodies the observations of a representative group of outstanding CIO leaders who visited that country as guests of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in return for a visit paid to the United States by a Soviet trade union delegation, invited by the CIO.
>
> I consider this a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement and in promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of our two countries. Unfortunately, there are those who prefer to sow seeds of distrust and suspicion, who magnify the social and cultural differences into unbridgeable gulfs, and who seek to divide rather than to unite the world.
>
> It is my hope that this report will help to prevent the division of the world into hostile blocs and to eliminate hostility against the great people whose cooperation was so essential to United Nations victory and whose continued friendship and cooperation is equally essential for lasting peace and world prosperity.
>
> Philip Murray
> *President, CIO*

Philip Murray's preface to the printed report of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union. This and the other reproductions on this page were made from the official CIO pamphlet.

Pride of Association

"As trade unionists, we have of course paid particular attention to the activities of the Soviet trade unions. We have been impressed by their promoting of the interests of the workers, as well as by their magnificent and wholehearted participation in winning the war and in the tasks of reconstruction. We have also noted with pleasure their many activities of a social welfare and cultural character and the comprehensive nature of the social security system which they operate.

"Our observations have increased our pride in being associated with such a great trade union movement through the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"We are sure that our visit and the report we shall bring back to American labor will aid in cementing international trade union unity and in bringing about a closer understanding and more active cooperation between our two peoples. We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the Soviet trade union movement for giving us this opportunity and for its most generous hospitality."

THE CAREY DELEGATION described its experiences and meetings with shop committees, heads of departments of the AUCCTU, and of what it learned of Soviet procedure in wage negotiations. Upon their visit to a plant clinic, the director informed them that there is no such thing in the Soviet Union as a bill for medical care. It is universally free, they were told. They soon discovered that Soviet workers are under as comprehensive a cradle to the grave "welfare plan" as anyone ever dreamed of in this country.

A. I. Gorbonov, director of the AUCCTU's insurance department, described to them how this entire plan is under the superivsion of the USSR's trade union body, financed entirely from a fund collected from the enterprises proportionate to the number of employes. The government passes only on the budget.

"However," goes on Carey's report, "these governmental bodies pass only on the total amount of the budget, and the distribution of the funds is determined solely by the AUCCTU." Not only sick benefits and pensions come out of this fund, the delegation learned. Also "establishment and maintenance of rest homes, sanatoria, prophylactoria, health resorts, children's summer camps, child care centers and other similar welfare services."

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THE REPORT also said that there is no such disease as unemployment in a socialist country. Say Carey's report:

"Up to 1940, unemployment insurance was included in the social insurance system, Mr. Gurbonov said. But with the disappearance of unemployment in the Soviet Union, there has since been no call for jobless benefits and the unemployment insurance fund has been used for other purposes. If a worker is rendered temporarily idle, through a breakdown of machinery, changes in equipment and similar causes, there is a general rule throughout Soviet industry that he must continue to receive his average rate of wages until production is resumed."

A sizable section of the report describes the Soviet trade union setup—the 168 industrial unions to which the nearly 30,000,000 workers belong; the secret and regular elections; the shop steward machinery with an average of one for every twenty workers.

On wages, the AUCCTU is represented in and is consulted by the government planning body that decides on the portion that goes for wages. The unions then negotiate with the respective factory managements on the annual contract. The rates are subject to discussion in the shops. As Carey's report says:

"They discuss the matter in factory meetings and the shop committees take up their suggestions and demands with the management, with the view of their incorporation in the agreement. The final rates have to be referred back to the shop committee and cannot be placed in force until that committee has attached its signature to them."

★

DESCRIBING the grievance procedure which goes to a joint union-management "rates and conflict committee" Carey noted that this body could discuss "a particular grievance only in the presence of the worker who advances it and the decision must be made openly in his presence." He further noted that if no agreement is reached through several steps of appeal then the "final decision rests with the AUCCTU."

"Rents are strictly controlled and vary from five to 14 percent of a worker's wages, according to figures given the delegation," Carey reported.

Concluding their observation on the workings of the USSR's labor unions, the Carey report said:

> We were impressed with the character of the Soviet trade unions, and with their many excellent activities in promoting the interest of the workers, in the economic, social welfare and cultural fields—as well as with the most far-reaching character of the social insurance system they operate, which is designed to protect working people and their families against all contingencies from the cradle to the grave.
>
> While there are many obvious differences in the systems and governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, we found parallels in the functioning of labor unions in both countries, as indeed throughout the world.

SUCH WERE THE OPINIONS of the CIO's officials when they exercised some independence of judgment. But in the past three years they have adjusted their vision entirely to the needs of the State Department's "cold war" foreign policy and to dictates of the Vatican. Already in April, 1948, when Carey and several CIO aides attended a meeting of the WFTU's bureau in Rome, we saw the following in Carey's own report on his trip, which began:

"Thursday, April 28: Carey and Read arrived in Rome at 6 a.m. Ross and Kissane arrived later the same day. At 3 p.m. Carey and Read went to the U. S. Embassy where they talked with Labor attache Tom Lane, first secretary Ed Page and finally with Ambassador James Dunn who conferred with them for nearly an hour. . . . He was given an outline of the situation that has developed within the WFTU with regard to the (ERP) program."

"Friday, April 28; At 8 p.m. that evening Carey, Ross, Kissane and Read had dinner with Monsignor Walter Carrol, American secretary to Pope Pius XII and his staff at their residence."

On the next day, Carey and his people were set to enter the meeting of the WFTU executive, where they already then tried to provoke grounds for CIO withdrawal.

On Jan. 3, 1949, the CIO News had the audacity to slur the USSR's unions as "state-controlled or dominated" unable to "function independently in the interest of their members."

★

FURTHER INDICATION of the CIO's about face was the resolution of its Oct., 1947 convention in Boston which said "the WFTU has firmly established its position as the authoritative spokesman of the working people of the world," and has "steadfastly defended the trade union rights and liberties of the workers wherever they have been under attack by anti-labor forces, as in the cases of Brazil, Greece and China."

The CIO's resolution further noted that the WFTU "demonstrated that the representatives of the labor movements of all the countries of the world can meet, work together and cooperate in complete agreement" in contrast to disagreements in the UN. Declaring that it was "proud" of the part it had in founding the WFTU, the CIO pledged "continued support to the strengthening of the WFTU" and its "decisions and policies."

Some months later the real framers of the CIO's foreign policy called for delivery on the Marshall Plan and everything changed in CIO headquarters. The USSR's unions became "state dominated" and the WFTU became "communist dominated."

MICHIGAN GOES OVER THE TOP

Pennsylvania and New England Pledge Fulfillment by February 12th

"WE ARE OVER THE TOP," The Michigan Communist Party wired Thursday. Michigan, which has a 1,200 subscription goal in The Worker's campaign for 40,000 new readers, wired that it seeks 800 additional subscriptions in time for the Michigan Edition's first anniversary on February 27th.

Meanwhile in a letter addressed to Henry Winston, National Secretary of the Communist Party, came the following pledge from Pennsylvania and Delaware: "We have read and taken full cognizance of the statement of our National Committee signed by yourself in reference to The Worker Subscription Drive. We share with you the pride of our Party for the outstanding successes which have been achieved up to date. But as one of the 12 districts listed as having failed to reach our objective, we recognize the responsibility which still remains ours. We therefore welcome the time extension for the drive to February 12th.

Also addressed to Henry Winston came the following letter from Dave Rosenberg of the Communist Party of New England: "In answer to your appeal to all Districts to complete The Worker drive, our District pledges that it will complete its goal of 1,000 subs by the new deadline set by The Worker. A special pledge to complete the drive will be taken to the Boston membership meeting Friday night and to all other branches throughout the District which are mobilizing to hear the reports of the delegates to the Freedom Crusade.

WEEKLY DRIVE REPORT NO. 11—JAN. 18 - JAN. 23, 1949

District	Quta	Subs This Week	Total Subs	Approx. %
New England	1000	87	596	59.6
Manhattan	7500	293	7751	103
Bronx	4000	2	4283	107
Brooklyn	7500	443	6680	90
Queens	1500	45	1520	101
Upstate N. Y.	1500	101	417	27.8
Eastern Pa.	2000	136	1303	65.1
Maryland - D.C.	500	2	115	23
Western Pa.	500	46	210	42
West Virginia	150	—	35	23.3
Ohio	2000	51	907	45.3
Michigan	1200	125	1089	90.8
Illinois	3000	437	1738	57.9
Minnesota	750	115	426	56.8
Wisconsin	500	21	155	31
New Jersey	1500	184	1026	68.4
Connecticut	750	81	408	54.4
Colorado	200	2	58	29
Missouri	300	1	70	23
Washington	200	3	51	25.5
California	300	9	94	31.3
Oklahoma	150	2	16	10.6
Iowa	150	1	53	35.3
Utah	50	—	8	16
Montana	50	1	11	22
Alabama	200	—	26	13
Florida	150	9	44	29.3
Louisiana	200	—	35	17.5
Texas	300	36	191	63.6
Virginia	150	1	29	19.3
Oregon	25	—	12	48
N.C. - S.C.	150	68	122	81.3
Georgia	75	—	21	28
Indiana	350	22	159	45.4
Foreign		2	43	—
TOTALS:	39850	2326	29702	75%

THE HERESY TRIAL HAS BEGUN

The trial of the 12 Communist leaders is on.

The case aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and robbing the American people of their inalienable right to the principles and practice of political parties is being tried in an atmosphere of police intimidation, before a prejudiced judge who refused to disqualify himself.

But this 20th century Political Inquisition is not proceeding according to Bipartisan Plan.

In the courtroom the accused have become the accusers. Falsely charged with advocating the forcible overthrow of the government, they have revealed a sordid conspiracy against the people—by the agents of government itself. In defending their working class principles and Party, these Communist leaders have proved effective defenders of the Bill of Rights. That is the meaning of their legal challenge to the corrupt federal jury system in the Southern District of New York.

Now thousands who did not understand before can see how this political case, outside the jurisdiction of judges and juries, got into the courts in the first place. The Truman Justice Department smuggled it in by way of a hand-picked jury composed of bankers, Big Business industrialists and coupon clippers.

Now thousands who sincerely hoped for a "fair trial" can see how the "Knox System" has precluded any possibility of fair trial by setting up a penthouse panel of prospective jurors, from which workers, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans are systematically excluded.

Now the trade unions can see how the open-shop employers directly control the grand juries that indict and the petit juries that convict workers and their organizations.

Now the Negro and Puerto Rican people can see that "justice" in the federal courts of the Southern District of New York is no different from lily-white "justice" south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Now the Jewish people can see that they are excluded from jury service, while anti-Semites may sit in judgment upon them.

Now the people of America, and of the world, can see what kind of rule the Wall Street imperialists seek to impose on other peoples by force of arms.

A corner of the curtain of hypocrisy that hides the shame of class justice in America has been lifted. The American people don't like what they see. **And so new opportunities open up for winning not only the freedom of the Communist leaders and the legality of the Communist Party—but an historic battle in the people's struggle against those who plot fascism and imperialist war!**

The National Committee calls on all Party Districts, on all Communists and Communist sympathizers to seize and shape these new opportunities. We call on every reader of The Worker and Daily Worker to go out now and work to win! Fight for your rights!

Give till it hurts monopoly reaction! Join the party of peace, democracy and socialism!

Here is our plan for a nationwide campaign to quash the heresy indictments and preserve the Bill of Rights:

1. SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

Organize Brigades of Minute Men to speak to every trade union, church, civic and fraternal organization, to every national group in your community. Invite your neighbors to your home, arrange house gatherings. Talk to your shopmates, in the lunch hour, on the way to and from work. Hold shop-gate and lunch-hour meetings.

GET ALL WITHIN THE SOUND OF YOUR VOICE TO PASS RESOLUTIONS AND SEND TELEGRAMS TO ATTORNEY-GENRAL TOM CLARK, demanding that he quash the anti-Communist indictments and abolish the corrupt Knox system of jury rigging.

2. GIVE THE PEOPLE SOMETHING TO READ, AND PASS ON TO OTHERS

Distribute all available pamphlets and folders, issue your own leaflets. Get a regular weekly readership for the 250,000 edition of the Daily Worker's special heresy trial supplement and keep building The Worker and Daily Worker.

3. SHOW THE PEOPLE HOW TO ACT TOGETHER

Organize your shopmates and neighbors into shop, factory, apartment house and community committees. Help these committees reach out to new organizations, groups and individuals, circulate petitions, organize telegram campaigns.

4. ASK THE PEOPLE TO PASS THE AMMUNITION

Explain how great a financial burden is borne by the Party that bears the main brunt of the battle in defense of the people's rights. Collect the nickels, dimes and quarters needed for mass education and legal defense.

5. BUILD WHILE YOU CONVINCE

Those who see the Communist Party defending their democratic rights in court will more readily understand that it is identified with EVERY struggle against the Wall Street monopolists —against wage-cuts and speed-up and Taft-Hartley injunctions, for economic security, democracy and peace. Build the Party of Socialism as the best way to defend the workers' living standards and extend the people's democratic rights!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, *National Chairman* **EUGENE DENNIS,** *General Secretary*

HENRY WINSTON, *Organizational Secretary*

'12' DEFENSE GRILLS BANKER-JURORS

(Continued from Page 3)

jection to the ruling, "he looks as though he does."

"I want no personal comment," the court remarked, rebuking the attorney.

Neither would the court permit defense lawyers to determine the financial standing of Estice G. Sincerbum, of New Rochelle, another of the indicting jurors and a Western Union supervisor.

INSURANCE BOSS

Also questioned was Andrew J. Coakley, of the Providence Life Insurance Co. He said he served on many juries since he retired as a Philadelphia Athletics pitcher 40 years ago.

Mrs. Adelade E. Lowe, special editions editor of the Juliet Publishing Co. and Mrs. Pauline Charal, of 175 W. 93rd St., who had served on the anti-Communist grand jury, both said they had volunteered for their jury service.

Quite a stir was created in the courthouse during the noon recess when an elevator carrying 11 of the subpenaed grand jury members was stuck for a half an hour on its way to the fourth floor. Workmen were summoned and after feverish effort they released the 11 witnesses.

DELAYED FOR HOUR

The defense was delayed for more than an hour in calling witnesses because of Judge Medina's insistence that the Communists call jury officials instead of prospective jurors and members of the trial panel.

The court demanded that the defense hurry up and present memoranda on the law concerning U.S. Attorney McGohey's motion to quash challenge of the indicting grand jury.

Attorney Sacher reminded the judge he had agreed last week to hear all the proof before ruling on the matter.

"Let me hear your motions," the court declared, his voice showing more irritation

"The chief judge of this court is riding circuit and riding herd on these defendants, riding up and down the country making speeches upholding this nefarious jury system," the lawyer remarked.

The defense then moved again for Medina to disqualify himself on account of prejudice. A second defense motion called again for disqualification of all Southern New York District jurists in the matter of the trial of the jury challenge. Medina rapidly overruled both motions.

The threat of the court to rule on the government's motion to halt challenge of the indicting grand jury panel before the proof was presented was characterized by Sacher as "a sword of Damocoles hanging over our heads."

The court then noted defense attorneys A. J. Isserman and Richand Gladstein were absent. Gladstein had not yet arrived from San Francisco, where he was appearing before the U.S. Circuit Court on another case. Isserman was in Washington on another circuit court case.

The defendants insisted that the session be recessed until the other lawyers return. An agreement was later reached after a short recess to go ahead without the two lawyers if the judge would withhold his ruling against hearing prospective jurors testify.

The court withheld the earlier ruling and the first witness was put on the stand.

He was Donald Ashbrook, textile manufacturer, a member of the petit jury panel who was on the stand when the court adjourned last week.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Next to testify was Thomas L. Clyde, of 139 E. 78 St., a member of the grand jury which indicted the Communists.

He said he was an investment counselor and had given financial advice from 1942 until last summer for the firm of Scudder, Stephen and Clark.

"I was assistant consultant and determined policies of the firm," the witness declared.

He said he was a member of the Princeton Club, was listed in the Social Register and was a director of an apartment house property where he lives.

The judge warned a defense lawyer against asking "that silly question whether he's a white man or not."

NO NEGROES

But the defense continued to show that no members of the indicting jury were Negroes. Each witness was asked if he was a member of the white or Caucasian race.

Third witness was Alexander Abraham, 2221 Saint Raymond Ave., Bronx, a certified public accountant and member of the petit jury panel. Following was Arthur Heinman, 191 Central Park West, a member of the indicting grand jury.

Questioned by attorney Louis McCabe, Heinman said he was the head of Heinman, Inc., 1412 Broadway, a textile firm. He testified he was also a director of the Ash Corp., another textile business, and a director and stockholder of the Fylon Corp.

Heinman said he was a member of the Federal Grand Jury Association. A private organization, the defense charges, was set up to rig jury panels in favor of the rich and propertied.

Judge Medina overruled all defense questions on how the witness became a member of the jury-rigging group.

Then Henry J. Hauck, of North Tarrytown, also a member of the indicting grand jury, was called.

A tall grey man in a brown business suit, Hauck said he was the secretary-treasurer of the Raymond C. Yard, Inc., retail jewelers, 607 Fifth Ave.

C. Benjamin Brush, civil engineer from New Rochelle, was the next indicting grand juror to be quizzed. He objected to testifying, stating he had refused to accept the summons, but came to court anyhow when he found the subpoena under his door.

Once on the stand, Brush, who spoke with a nasal voice in sharp clipped tones, admitted he was a Princeton graduate. He said his income was more than $5,000 a year. The court refused, as before, to permit defense counsel to inquire into the extent of the witness's financial holdings.

Walter A. Colman, 116 E. 17 St., also a member of the indicting grand jury, testified he was connected with the Air Transport Co., that he had been associated in the past with various selling organizations. He said he had served 15 times as a grand juror in both state and federal courts.

KNOX ALWAYS HATED UNIONS

(Continued from Page 3)

at 27 St. and Broadway.

It was a typical Tammany clubhouse, with billiards and card games and smoking and an affable Irish leader who took the new member in.

"I paid the $10 and found myself a member, and from then on spent many of my evenings there," reports Knox.

★

THE JUDGE who "handpicks" business executives for his juries today was a red-baiter from the start.

Knox gleefully tells of his Fourth of July speech against the "Socialists" in the Tammany Hall headquarters on 14 St. in 1908.

Sen. Morris Sheppard [correct] of Texas was the principal speaker for Tammany that day.

". . . and when I arose to speak," said Knox, "in criticism of the Socialist, who in those days were considered to be the 'dangerous political group' Sheppard pressed me on as I got well under way by whispering loudly: 'Give 'em hell, Knox!'"

The old **New York Herald**, which reported the speech, had the young political hack's number.

"A young speaker named Knox," wrote the **Herald** next day, "tied knots of red, white and blue over the staff of the Star Spangled Banner."

★

KNOX'S TAMMANY activities paid off. He went into the federal building as an assistant U.S. Attorney in 1913, and became a federal judge in April, 1918, at the astonishingly early age of 36.

Knox tells with pride how he inspired the prosecution of the anarchists, Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman on anti - war charges in 1917, and how happy he was when they were sent away for two-year prison terms.

He couldn't forget that Berkman had shot the ironmaster, Henry Frick, in the Homestead Steel Strike in 1892.

One of Knox's freshest memories as a boy, he relates, was of the time he bid goodbye to the militia men, who were leaving Waynesburg to suppress the Homestead steel strikrs.

Knox boasts that he personally used to attend the Berkman meetings with a stenographer to get the evidence he needed. He had trouble, he confesses, because the speeches at first seemed merely expressions of the right of "free speech."

Knox is also proud of his part in the prosecution of Indian nationalist leaders during the war.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE tells (Feb. 13, 14, 1919) of young Judge Knox's role in the deportation delirium after the World War. Knox consented at first to issue a habeus corpus writ for 49 radical workers, locked up on Ellis Island, without the right to see their attorneys. But he backtracked the next day and kept the workers shut up.

Knox's special hobby today is jury-picking. He boasted again of his jury-picking in a speech last Saturday night before an audience of coal mine attorneys in Uniontown, Pa., not far from the spot where he was born.

The present presiding judge of the U.S. District Court admits his preference for Anglo-Saxons and business men as jurors and his opposition to unemployed workers.

We'll tell more about this judicial jury picker in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

FACE TO FACE

(Continued from Page 6)

lily-white, stacked juries against Negro citizens. Every blow for Negro rights aids democracy for all the people.

Negroes, Jewish-Americans, workers of all beliefs and all democratic citizens should raise their voice against this monstrous travesty on justice committed in the name of democracy and freedom.

American workers should speak out, irrespective of their political affiliations, whether they agree or disagree with the aims of Communism. Aren't American workers daily victimized by boss-packed juries, and anti-Communist employers?

This Hitler-inspired attempt to outlaw the Communist Party, and imprison its leaders, cannot take place without dragging down and reducing to naught the elementary liberties of the workers and masses of our land.

Jurist Refuted on U.S. Class Warfare

By Sid Stein

As we indicated in the previous article Justice Douglas did not confine himself to a simple request in his speech before the CIO Convention. On the contrary he was very specific in providing an outline for what American labor is to say to the people of Europe. Here are a choice example:

"American labor has, moreover, a tremendously significant message for Europeans. It can prove by its own accomplishments that human welfare and progress can be achieved without class warfare."

Now it is clear that the Justice is anxious to put this point across not only to the people of Europe but also to the American workers. If he could get labor to repeat this magical phrase to the Europeans why it would have a very beneficial effect (from the Wall St. point of view) on the witness as well. There is but one catch, Oh, Honorable Jurist. This is "hearsay"—there is nothing in the experience of the witness to substantiate the testimony you ask him to give!

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ON THE CONTRARY the experience of the American working class is rich precisely in the class struggle which the judge, now in the role of a Wall St. lawyer, is trying to hide from the jury. To accomplish this the good judge has stooped to falsifying American labor history on two counts. First he gives a very false impression of how the American working class got what it has, and secondly he completely distorts what we do have!

Here is the history of two generations of American labor, as "slightly" condensed by Justice Douglas:

"Labor has marched a long way down the corridors of history. In this country it had no sooner thrown off the chains of chattel slavery than it seemed destined to be held in a new industrial serfdom. That fate was avoided by the devoted efforts of two generations. From the days of Bryan and La Follette the tide of liberalism ebbed and flowed, until at last under Franklin D. Roosevelt it gathered a mighty momentum and swept away the remaining threats of an industrial serfdom.

"Collective bargaining was established and became the accepted practice and tradition. A host of laws designed to protect the worker were written in the books. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness **became part of the philosophy of factory management** (Our emphasis). Human rights, not property rights alone, became standards of industrial justice."

Isn't it a pity that the justice does not recall what this ebb and flow between the days of Bryan and the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt was like? I am sure he knows about the great **class struggle** of the railroad workers. I am sure he knows about the great **class struggles** conducted by the Knights of Labor. I am sure he knows about the great **class struggle and the Haymarket Affair** which won the eight hour day. I am sure he knows about the **class struggles** conducted by the I. W. W. I am sure he knows about the **great steel strike and packinghouse strikes** after the close of the last war. I am sure he knows of the **great class struggles** of the thirties which won unemployment compensation and the great struggles of the steel workers, the auto workers, etc. which won industrial unionism.

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IT IS TRUE that many of the veterans of the class struggle which succeeded in organizing steel, auto and other unions were not at the Portland convention, which in itself is a commentary on the present leadership of these unions. But there were many veterans of struggles in other unions there who must have felt furious at the antics of the judge turned historian.

There were men and women in that very convention hall who still remembered their personal experiences in the struggles of clothing workers, of the great sit down strikes in auto, of the struggles that resulted in the building of the fur, electrical and other unions.

And what about the class struggle of today? Was not the great West Coast strike going on at the very time that the judge declared the class struggle out of existence? And was the C. I. O. convention so purged of militant trade union delegates that there was no one there who has personally participated this past year in daily struggles against the monopolies of this country?

Today there is lots of evidence to prove that there have been many class battles in these United States and that the American workers have gained nothing without conducting the sharpest class struggles. If the witness is to be truthful, as American labor must be, it will tell the workers of Europe that **we in the United States have had many splendid class struggles. All we have gained has been through struggle against our greedy capitalists and their lackeys, and if they still rule us today and are attempting to subjugate you as well, it is because we have not yet acquired class consciousness.**

And instead of acting as a friendly witness for American Capitalism, the American labor movement can and should, out of its own experiences and out of the experiences of the workers of Europe, learn to gain class consciousness. Then the class struggle which is going on in our midst every day of the week between the industrialists who are hiking prices and fighting wage increases and the workers who are fighting for wage increases and price control, between the employers who are introducing every conceivable speedup and the worker who is fighting against it, between the employers who are out to maintain the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the workers who are fighting to abolish it, will cease to be individual battles and will become one stream of struggle against the enemy of all workers, American and European, against the exploiters and war-makers, the barons of finance and industry, with offices in Wall Street.

Seek Repeal of Ferguson Law

COLUMBUS, O.—Three members of the House have introduced legislation which would repeal the Ferguson law prohibiting strikes by public employes.

They are Joseph H. Avellone, (D) Cleveland; Frank W. King, (D) Toledo, and Guy C. Hiner, (R) Stark County. Avellone's bill is endorsed by the Ohio State Federation of Teachers.

End Midland Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The strike at Midland Steel here came to a close with the UAW-CIO local agreeing to work suspensions for the president and chief shop steward. There was no agreement to settle the grievance on the Studebaker frame assembly line except for a promise by the company to negotiate.

Negro and White Unionists Weld Solidarity in Strike

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Underpaid furniture workers of this Mississippi delta city are demonstrating tremendous unity and enthusiasm in a strike now almost three weeks old. About 750 workers, 90 percent of them Negroes, are standing firm against a company that refused to bargain with their union and fired a militant Negro shop steward when he started job actions on behalf of the workers. Picket lines of amazing strength are being maintained despite beatings and intimidation by Boss Ed Crump's Memphis police. Mass picket line demonstrations of more than 700 Negro and white workers have been held during the strike.

At first the company, the Memphis Furniture Co., negotiated with the union, Local 101, United Furniture Workers, CIO. But when they found that the workers stood firm in their demands they started a red-baiting attack on the union and refused to negotiate further.

When the company fired the militant shop steward of the upholstery department, the workers of that department poured out spontaneously in strike. The rest of the workers followed and the strike was on for all the demands of the workers.

★

THESE WORKERS were getting 55 cents an hour for women and 60 cents an hour for men. They demand a 20-cent-an-hour wage raise and a minimum scale of 75 cents an hour. Almost as big an issue is the doing away with the wage differential for women. Women make up 65 percent of the workers and all the workers are demanding that women get equal pay for equal work. They are also demanding an end to "abusive treatment" by the company.

The workers' solidarity is shown by the fact that only a half dozen scabs are entering the plant each day. However, the company is counting on the fact that these underpaid workers have no reserves. The bosses intend to starve the workers into submission.

Eugene Day, international representative of the furniture union, has issued a call for strike relief for these fighting workers. In his announcement he urged that other unions and individuals send immediate strike relief donations to: Local 101, United Furniture Workers, CIO, Strike Committee, 133½ So. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

The South in Struggle

White Workers Are Learning Importance of Solidarity With Negro People's Movement

By Sam Hall

Chairman, Communist Party of Alabama

I HEARD this little story from a worker who was present at a union meeting of Negro and white workers in one of the small towns in Mississippi. It was a meeting of an amalgamated local of three small plants.

The president of the amalgamated local was chairing the meeting. He was a Negro worker who had played a great role in building the union. One of the rank and file white workers addressed the chair, but before he could be answered another white worker was on his feet. He was head of one section of the local that covered one particular plant.



"Just a minute, brother," he said to the rank and file worker. "When you address our chairman, you must do it properly. You say 'Mr. Chair man'."

The white worker accepted the correction willingly and the meeting continued.

This is a dramatic illustration of the growing unity of Negro and white workers in the state that is more dominated by white supremacists than perhaps any other state in our country.

The white workers in these Mississippi plants have learned the lesson of solidarity in the struggle against the bosses. In this particular local the white workers look to the Negro president for leadership and are proud of his ability to lead the workers to victories. In their last wage struggle they won a 11-cents-an-hour gain in an area where trade unionism is almost unkown.

These white workers have nothing but contempt for Rankin and Bilbo and their kind. They see through the Dixiecrat fascist white supremacy talk. These Mississippi white workers are demonstrating what will happen more and more throughout the South as Negro and white workers struggle together for a decent living.

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IN THIS COLUMN from time to time we have given examples of growing white support for the Negro liberation struggle in the South. None of these examples, however, are of the importance of today's story about white Southern workers who are casting aside white supremacy prejudice because they see that this foolishness is hurting them.

As Communists we understand that the leadership for the struggle to liberate the Negro people and to free the entire South from bondage to Wall Street and the plantation lords must come from the Negro workers in alliance with progressive white workers. This is why we see in the Mississippi example a beacon light to show the way for the whole South.

However, this is not the whole story by any means. Even though the working class must assume the leadership, what is happening among other sections of the people is of supreme importance. This is why we must take note of a few other developments among white Southerners that indicate the Negro people in their struggle for liberation are gaining new allies constantly.

★

BECAUSE OF THE growing militancy of the Negro people's liberation movement in the South, the old gang is feverishly organizing the Ku Klux Klan.

Against this Klan movement, new forces are entering the arena of the struggle for Negro liberation.

In Georgia indignant white citizens of one community organized a citizens committee against the Klan and demanded that it be outlawed and that robed demonstrations be banned.

Church groups throughout the South are speaking out strongly against the Klan. A religious argument that has never before been used to my knowledge is arousing church people. That is the argument that the Klan desecrates the cross, the Christian emblem, by burning the cross to intimidate Negroes and democratic-minded whites.

This pressure is so great that the Talmadge-controlled legislature in Georgia was only able to table an anti-Klan bill by a small majority.

Many other examples in several fields could be given, but this would only give further confirmation to the truth established here: **that white Southerners are beginning to move on many fronts as allies of the powerful Negro liberation movement in the South.**

The job that our Communist Party in the South must undertake is to hasten these movements and, above all, to work for increasing Negro and white unity in the labor movement in order that the Negro liberation movement may be led by the working class. This is the guarantee of victory.

Talmadgeites Defeat Bill To Unmask KKK

ATLANTA (FP).—A bill that would have forced Ku Klux Klan members to come out from behind their sheets was killed by the Georgia house of representatives Jan. 20.

The proposed legislation, which did not specifically mention the KKK, was voted down, 89 to 65, after three hours of turbulent debate. Fifty-one members abstained from voting.

Introduced by Rep. John Greer, the bill would have banned members of secret organizations or other citizens from wearing masks in public or at public demonstrations for the purpose of hiding their identity.

Opponents of the bill were frankly outspoken in their KKK sympathies. One held the Klan up as "a shining symbol of the southern way of life." Rep. Julian Bennett charged that the bill was aimed at doing away with "an organization that saved this country during Reconstruction days."

Jester Flouts Phonies, Nominates Labor Foes

AUSTIN, Tex.—Flouting a delegation of top representatives of all branches of organized labor who protested the rumored appointment of Senator Ben Ramsey as Secretary of State, Gov. Beauford Jester has appointed Ramsey, who had spearheaded some of Texas' most vicious anti-labor laws. These same top leaders of labor had dutifully and faithfully supported the Democratic Party and its candidates in the last elections.

The picture of the anti-labor trend in the new Democratic legislature in Texas is rounded out by the election as Speaker of the House of Rep. Manford, author of one of Texas' worst laws against labor.

Strike Set Against Virginia Transit Co.

RICHMOND, Va.—Overwhelmingly rejecting the attempt to tie a wage increase to an increase in bus and street car fares, the transit workers of Richmond have voted 366 to 4 against the joint proposals of their officers and the Va. Transit Company. The transit workers in Norfolk voted five to one against accepting the same proposals.

The transit workers have set Feb. 3 as their strike date, unless the company comes across with a real wage increase and other conditions without any tieup to the fare increase.

The proposal agreed to by the Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL) officers was that the workers would get a 7½c an hour wage increase providing however that the Virginia Transit Company would get an increase in fares. Agreement was revealed after several weeks of negotiations.

This same company only last May petitioned the Richmond City Council and received fare increases of more than 40 percent on straight fares and over 25 percent on weekly passes. At that time the Communist Party of Richmond demanded a full public investigation of the transit company's hidden profits and resources. The City Council however without much debate granted the increase. Since then a new unicameral council has been elected and one member of this body has already stated that he opposed any increase in fares.

Governor Tuck, who had the Public Utilities law enacted a couple of years ago prohibiting strikes in any public utility, has already promised the Virginia Transit Company that he would use his power to break any strike by taking over the Company for the period of the "emergency" and running it with profits going to the company.

In the beginning of the negotiations the Union had asked for a 25c per hour increase. Evidently the uinon leaders would have accepted any condition the company made. But the fighting mood of the transit workers was crystal clear in the sharp rejection of the company and union leadership proposal.

Free '12', Say Farm Workers In Two States

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Fifteen hundred white and Negro agricultural processing workers are protesting the trial of the 12 Communist leaders. At a membership meeting of Local 19—FTA-CIO, the workers unanimously demanded that the union officials vigorously fight the attempt to frame the "12." Money was raised to send wires to Truman, Clark and Judge Medina.

In the Mississippi-Delta area, workers have taken the same action and expressed particular outrage over the frame-up of Henry Winston and Ben Davis, Southern-born Negroes whose fight for Negro rights have led them into leadership of the Communist Party.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Local 75 of the FTA-CIO, representing hundreds of Negro and Mexican-American workers in the cotton compress and food processing plants here, passed a resolution condemning the trial of the 12 Communist leaders as a violation of democratic rights calling upon Atty-General Tom Clark to halt the proceedings.

The Negotiating Committees of Local 34, FTA-CIO, which is made up mainly of white and Negro workers, also passed a similar resolution.

Recently the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers local at Loredo, Texas condemned the indictment of the 12 Communist leaders, voted an appropriation of $50 to the Civil Rights Congress and subsequently collection was taken up among the workers at a union meeting for the same cause. This local is made up entirely of Mexican-American workers.

RR Layoffs Hit 5,000, Union Doing Nothing

RICHMOND, Va.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. laid off over 5,000 workers during January. Two hundred of these hit Richmond shops. The C. & O., having swelled its profits through the series of freight rate increases and through the vicious speed-up which is taking place in all shops, gave as the declined."

Two days after the lay-offs; the Communist Party of Richmond distributed a leaflet showing the tremendous profits of the Company and calling upon the workers to fight the lay-offs. The leaflet proposed a cut in the number of working hours to 30 a week at the same weekly wage the railroad workers are now receiving.

Some of the laid-off workers, many of whom had worked from two to 29 years in the shops, were anxious to talk about what could be done. To the question as to what their union was doing to fight lay-offs, they replied that they did not know.

Among those laid-off were many servicemen and some with large families. One worker had eight children, another had five, and so on. Some of the younger men, especially the veterans, had bought homes in order to have a place for their families to live and were worried about how they would be able to make payments and live.

Previous to the C & O lay-off the Southern Railway laid off a large number of men. Tobacco factories also laid off several hundred in several shops just before the first of the year.

Texans See Danger in Polltax Payment Drop

HOUSTON, Tex.—Poll Tax collection reports from all parts of Texas indicate a severe and sharp drop in payments.

This is a danger sign for the labor and progressive forces. During 1949 there will be very important school board and city office elections in most Texas communities.

January 31 is the final date. A last minute drive is being made by trade unions, the NAACP, the Communist Party and other organizations to get the voters paid up and registered.

Can Talmage Turn Back History?

By Homer Chase

Chairman, Communist Party of Georgia

In Next Week's Issue of

The Southern Worker

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BANKED-BOARD ACES



THE TRACKMEN ARE with us again as the new indoor season starts rolling in high. And the spotlight is in full focus again on the great Negro hurdler, Harrison Dillard (above) shown tying the 50-yard high hurdles record at Convention Hall last week. But Dillard must share the '49 spotlight with two Swedish runners recently arrived here. Below, (left), two-miler Erik Ahlden is shown breaking the tape first in his impressive debut, while his countryman Ingvar Bengtsson (right) comes home first in the 1,000. Bengtsson, whose specialty here will be the mile, along with the Dutch arrival Willi Slykhuis, will get plenty of competition from Wisconsin's touted Don Gehrmann. (See lead story.)

Is Four-Minute Mile Coming Up on Clock?

The running of a four-minute mile is the same elusive touchstone to track immortality that hitting 60 home-runs or better is to baseball or becoming the first to take Joe Louis' title is to the crop of heavyweight battlers.

But banked-board fans have a hunch the four-minute mile may become a reality sooner than any of the other objectives. Some even think this may be the season when man runs his first mile in four flat. Why such optimism, considering that Gil Dodds, the only guy last year who was climbing on the back of that elusive accomplishment, is now retired from the mile scene?

Well, the belief hangs on two guys named Ingvar Bengtsson and Don Gehrmann. Bengtsson is the recently arrived Swedish ace who impressed Philly and Boston fans with his smooth, effortless running in twin wins last week. His clocking for the mile, 4:14.6, was nothing to get excited about. But, again, it was the easy manner in which the Swedish star ran his race, giving every indication of being able to notably improve that clocking with further familiarity on the indoor boards and against stiffer competition.

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WHICH BRINGS US to the runner Gehrmann. He's not only the man to push Bengtsson into quicker clockings, but perhaps more of an immediate candidate for that four-flat stunt. Don, out of Wisconsin, has sizzled over the mile course in 4:06.1 and thereabouts on several trial runs at Madison. This is the closest anyone has come to Gil Dodds' indoor record of 4:05.3, chalked up in Madison Square Garden last February. And if Gehrmann can do this just running by his lonesome, against the clock and nobody else, isn't there the good chance he can do better in actual driving competition from a smooth speedster like Bengtsson?

This edition of The Worker went to press before Gehrmann and Bengtsson hooked up in their first duel in the Garden's Wanamaker Mile Saturday night. A lot of questions will be considerably clearer after that one has been run off.

All in all, he sounds like a guy ready and able to make a full-fledged assault on the almost mythical four-minute mile.



ERIK AHLDEN



INGVAR BENGTSSON

Kiner Hopeful of Busting Babe's 60

Keeping himself fit with off-season golf and gymnasium workouts, Ralph Kiner, three-time National League home run champion, asserted yesterday that "youth is on my side" in his dream of breaking Babe Ruth's record of 60 homers in a season.

1. Hit from the left side of the plate.

2. Have a power hitter coming to bat right behind the home run hitter.

3. Be in the middle of the pennant fight.

"Being a left-handed hitter is a big point because your pitching balance in the major leagues is composed mostly of right-handed hurlers," Kiner explained.

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AS FOR HIS second point, having a power hitter behind him, Rammin' Ralph points out that when he had Hank Greenberg back of him in the 1947 lineup he had his best season, missing Ruth's mark by only nine homers.

"Being in the pennant race would help you there," he insisted.

"If you aren't in the race during the last month, most of the clubs throw their tryout players at you," he said. "Strangely enough, it is harder to get a hit off these kids would be getting a hit off a front you've never seen before

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

One Vote for Branca

LAST SUMMER IN the Dodger dugout I asked the veteran Frenchy Bordogaray for his estimate of Ralph Branca, the big Brooklyn righthander somewhat ignored in the recent hot stove sessions doing with Dodger pennant hopes for the new season 1949.

"He'll be okay," the grizzled Bordogaray replied. "The kid still worries too much out there. If one pitch doesn't break just the way he wants, he broods about it. Tries too hard to correct the next one and before you know it's he's grooving them in instead of throwing natural. So he gets banged out of the box. But Branca's plenty young. He's learning the hard way that you've gotta be loose and easy and not get upset the first time your curve gets away from you. He'll steady down with experience."

I mention this because too many observers have given up on Branca. Rate him a chronic erratic who'll go along like a powerhouse for a month or so and then fall flat on his glove. Begins blowing up in late innings. A "worrier," they say, can't ever become a great pitcher.

This seems so terribly conclusive an analysis for a pitcher only 23 years old, a giant in physique possessing a world of stuff in his blinding fast serve and Bob Fellerish-type curveball. To write Branca off the books is to negate the very valid observation made by Bordogaray, who's seen enough active service as player, pilot and coach to know whereof he speaks. Namely, that experience is still a great teacher no matter how hackneyed the phrase. If this naturally applies to any athlete regardless of degree of talent, it surely goes for a young man who figures to lose his "tightness" with accumulative experience and cash in to a greater degree on his abundant ability.

That First Big One

BRANCA, AFTER ALL, isn't exactly a nervous wreck out there on the mound. Why, just recall the manner in which he first broke into the spotlight. He was 20 years old, sparingly used in relief roles and almost an anonymity in the Dodger scheme of things that late season of 1946.

The Brooks and Cardinals were nip and tuck for first place and on this afternoon that the Redbirds came into Ebbets Field, the tension in the air was thicker than the London pea fog. Leo Durocher had something special worked out in the way of strategy. He was going to start the righthanded Branca just long enough for Eddie Dyer to get his lefthanded batting strength in the lineup, and then yank the Mount Vernon kid in favor of the cool tricky little southpaw name of Vic Lombardi.

So that's the way the ballgame opened up, and what opened up Durocher's eyes in the process was the startling way Branca was getting the famed St. Loo power to swing from the heels and at ozone. Could Lombardi do any better than this? Leo wondered. You can't beat perfection, was the obvious answer, because in all the heat of the pennant stakes and the charged-up atmosphere this NYU alumnite was cutting loose with an exhibition that had Ebbets Field fans screaming encouragement on every pitch and the Card hitters screaming in anguish. So Durocher came back with Branca in the second inning . . . and the third . . . and the fourth . . . and out of nowhere a new pitching name had arrived to be reckoned with. It was a masterful three-hit game which looked like a million bucks that night—even though the Brooks went on to blow the pennant later in the subsequent post-season playoff.

He'll Repeat '47 Style

NEXT SEASON, BRANCA came on like a four-mule team. He became the first Brooklyn pitcher to hit the 20 mark since the halcyon days of Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Ralph threatened to bust into the no-hit Hall of Fame on several occasions . . . he was the big guy, the ace, the bellwether who carried the pitching staff into the '47 Series against the Yankees. (Never to forget the Frank Merriwell relief work of the man Casey). Now it's quite true, too, that Branca's case of the jitters manifested itself several times during that eminently successful season. The business of tightening up in the late innings . . . never knowing for sure whether he'd blow it or squeeze through. That he did both was typical of a young man who was carrying the load with a minimum of big league schooling and a maximum of sheer technical equipment.

Last year, of course, Branca fell down with a thud. But some people are inclined to attribute it all to his "brooding" and forget that the young giant had also come up with a sore shoulder and collapsible ankle that was more responsible for his bad year than anything in the way of nervous temperament. . . .

So then, this is my way of saying don't sell Ralph Branca short. I've a feeling he's going to have a big year again, one of many in a career still unfolding . . . and while the boy wonder Barney and the patentially brilliant Newcombe and the much touted Banta should be right up there this season . . . well I'm looking for the big boy Branca to be just that again . . . Mr. Big of Brooklyn's throwing end of the battery.

You just watch him.

'Old' Dixie a Baseball Freak

Father Time will have to take a holiday as far as Fred (Dixie) Walker is concerned.

It has ben 20 years and 15 different clubs since the balding 39-year-old Pittsburgh outfielder broke into baseball, yet he is looking forward to the coming season with the verve of a rookie.

Walker, one of the most popular players in the history of Brooklyn baseball during the early '40's, is regarded by some as a baseball oddity.

It wasn't until late in his career, after Walker came into the National League in 1939, that the good-natured southerner came into his own.

In his tenure with Brooklyn, Walker belted senior circuit pitching for a .308 average and only twice did he drop below .300. He also was a top box-office draw, dubbed the "Pepul's Cherce" soon after his arrival in Ebbets Field.

Dixie played great ball for the Pirates' fourth-place club, hitting .316, and is counted on again to supply the same kind of spark for the Pirates that he provided for Brooklyn.

The Worker

A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

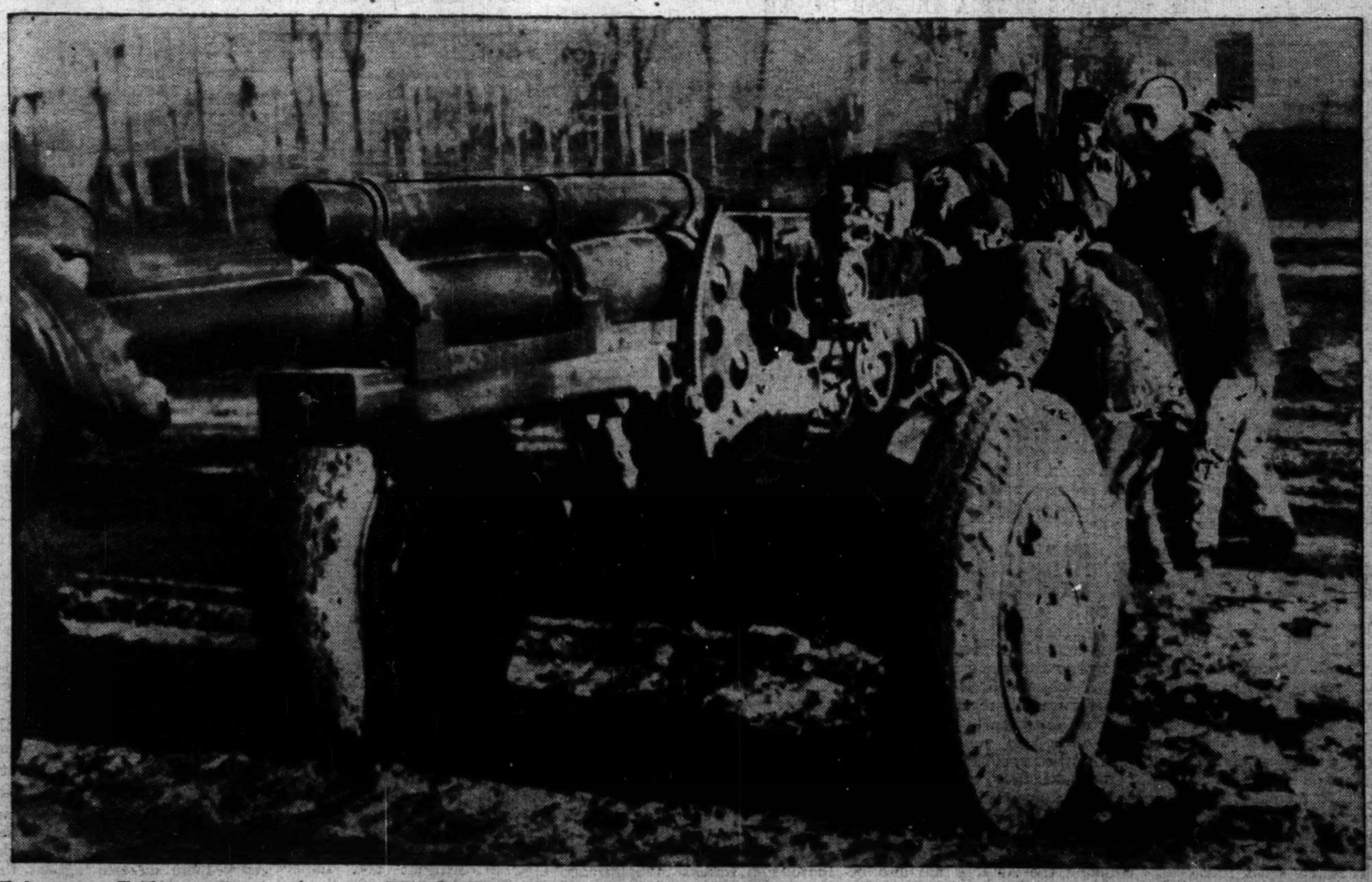
–Turn to the Magazine Section

Vol. XIV, No. 5 January 30 1949 IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 28 Pages, Price 10 Cents

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

BANKER JURIES CHALLENGED IN SENATE AND HOUSE

–See Stories on Page 3 and Editorial on page 8–



Chinese Liberation Army With U. S. Cannon

This picture, published for the first time in this country, shows a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the seige of Suchow in December. The 105 mm. howitzer – U. S. Army equipment turned over to the Kuomintang – was captured from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

Soviet Real Wages Doubled --All Plants Surpass Goals

By Ralph Parker
(Former Correspondent of the N. Y. Times)

MOSCOW (Telepress).—A grain harvest exceeding 112 million tons, industrial output considerably higher than in 1940, successes in house-building and an ample increase in food consumption—these are the salient points of the Soviet Government's report to the nation on the achievements of 1948, the third and decisive year of the post-war plan of reconstruction for peace and plenty.

The Soviet people, the report shows, worked harder and more skillfully and were more thrifty in using material and power in 1948 than in 1947. They earned more, and the money they were paid went further. There were many more shops and a big expansion in the variety of merchandice on their shelves.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION plans were as a whole exceeded by six percent in 1948, giving the country a three percent lead on the plan for the first three years of the Five Year Plan. Industrial production expanded by over one quarter during last year. One result was that farmers received between two and three times more tractors, trucks and agricultural implements than in 1940. The harvest only just fell short of that year's bumper crop because of drought on the Volga.

An analysis of the Central Statistical Department's figures show that for the first time in the current plan every branch of industry fulfilled or overfulfilled its program. Big gains were recorded in industries on which building plans depend. This success is reflected in the announcement that during the past three years 1,600,000 rural houses were erected, and in built-up areas 51 million square meters of residential floorspace were built.

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THE HOUSEWIFE learns that the new shop she visited in 1948 was but one of 35,000 opened during the year, that for every hundred loaves of bread she bought in the previous year she bought 156 in 1948, for every metre of cloth, a metre and a half, for every kilo of sugar, two kilos.

These are figures that bring home to the average citizen the truth of the statement that the purchasing power of wages doubled in 1948.

Smart Move for Peace

An Editorial

THE FORMATION of a mutual aid plan by the Soviet Union and the five peoples democracies of eastern Europe is a highly constructive move.

If the American people can organize to rout the cold war mob which is running our country into a ditch, this group of countries can be an enormous customer for us provided we are ready to treat them as equals and not as future targets for atombombs.

The press here is clearly jittery over the entire affair. They call this mutual aid plan merely another Marshall Plan. But this new plan is **the exact opposite of the Marshall Plan.** The Marshall Plan imposes **political conditions** on its members; it forces the member countries to accept **"austerity"** – that is hunger for the people to secure bigger profits to the private owners and Wall Street investors buying into their industries. That is exactly what is now happening in France, and Italy and Britain.

The new mutual aid plan sponsored by the Soviet Union differs radically from the Marshall Plan in that **it provides for building up the heavy industries** of all the small countries in the plan. The Marshall Plan insists in de-industrializing France, Italy, and on curbing any industrial production which might compete with Wall Street corporations. Thus, the mutual aid plan is genuine mutual aid. It seeks not **"austerity"** for the people in the member countries but the opposite – **steadily rising living standards.** It seeks not to rob the member nations of their national independence but to strengthen their independence by helping them build their heavy industry – the real basis of independence.

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WHAT SCARES THE COLD WAR CLIQUE most is that any other European country can join this mutual aid whenever it chooses. There are no conditions attached other than genuine cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. **In other words, the countries like France, Britain, etc., which will be even worse off in 1952 after four years of the Marshall Plan will have some place else to go for real economic help. In plain language, this new mutual aid group is fighting for the peaceful East-West trade which the Marshall Planners destructively outlawed by their boycott of the Soviet Union and its friends.** It was Washington which forced the Marshall Plan nations to curb their trade with eastern Europe just as Washington itself blocks such trade for non-Wall Street American business.

The new move is thus a great spur to peace and commerce. It should be welcomed by every American who seeks one or the other.

GERMANS HAIL COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL



NAZIS' REVIVAL under U. S.-British-French military auspices in the German West Zones is accompanied by persecution and attempted suppression of the Left. Meetings of the Communist Party have been practically banned in the British sector. Photo shows Max Reimann, a Communist leader of the West Zone being cheered by Germans as he left court in Dusseldorf after winning a nine-day postponement of his trial on charges of denouncing German politicians cooperating with the occupying forces.

Mayor Tries to Quash Probe of Negro's Death

By Michael Singer

ALBANY.—Mayor Erastus Corning, in a sudden reversal of his promise to a mass delegation last week that he would investigate the suspicious hanging of John Ferrell, 25-year-old Negro, found dead on Jan. 10, in a police cell, has rejected demands for a probe and surrendered to reactionary pressure that he quash the case.

But the greatest demonstration in Albany history—350 Negro and white citizens who marched to City Hall—still haunts the Democratic machine mayor. Not since the depression days of the Thirties had Albany seen a mass outpouring as that which paraded up State St. last Monday, under the very eyes of Gov. Dewey, to demand a full-scale inquiry into Ferrell's death.

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THE FERRELL DEATH as the delegation charged, has aroused militant demands for an end to continued police brutality and jimcrow provocations against Albany Negro citizens. Led by Harry M. Philo, American Labor Party leader here; Morris Zuckerman, attorney for Mrs. Marguerite Ferrell, widow of the dead man; Simon Fialkoff, Albany Communist Party chairman; Arthur Harvey, attorney who handled the fight to revoke the ban on Paul Robeson's concert here two years ago, and Scott Gray, chairman of the Albany Civil Rights Congress, the marchers demanded that Mayor Corning explain how:

•Ferrell could hang himself ten minutes after being arrested, taken to the police station, booked and locked up.

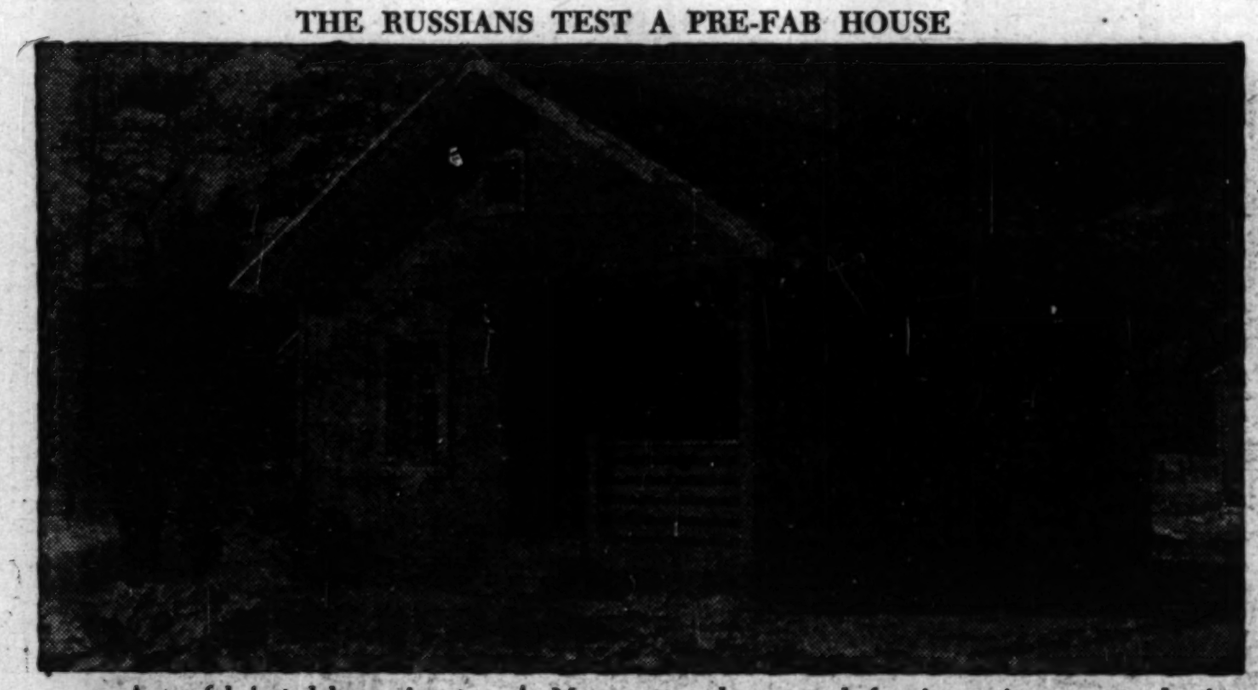
• Ferrell could hang himself though his neck showed no signs of swelling, marks or break which generally follow strangulaton.

• Ferrell could hang himself with his belt when police regulations require removal of prisoners' belts at time of booking.

Corning at first said he would give "serious consideration" to these questions and promised also to probe the police slapping of Ferrell. On Wednesday he reneged and caustically informed the Civil Rights Congress that the issue was closed.

The aforementioned organizations and individuals have the active support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Young Progressives of Albany, Leon Lewis, Negro editor of the **Labor Courier**, and John Wright, president of the Albany local of the CIO United Public Workers. They are demanding that a citizens committee be established to probe the facts in the Ferrell hanging; that Jimcrow police appointments be ended; that police provocations against Negroes cease and that the policy of Albany papers to deliberately kill the story be halted.

THE RUSSIANS TEST A PRE-FAB HOUSE



A pre-fabricated house is set up in Moscow to undergo tests before it goes into mass production. Some 60 plants in the Soviet Union are now turning out pre-fabricated dwellings to solve the housing problem in the cities and take care of the people made homeless by the war.

South Africa Riots Reflect Desperate Plight of Natives

The frenzied fighting of Africans against Indians in and around Durban, South Africa, last week was in fact an explosive protest by the Africans against the whole system of economic exploitation of which they are the victims. This was the gist of an explanation issued by the Council on African Affairs through its secretary, W. A. Hunton, based on advices received from Capetown.

Close observers of events in South Africa have predicted an explosion in the country, the Council disclosed, especially as a result of the intensified racial and class oppression imposed by the Malan government which still remains loyal to Hitler and Nazism.

A long-practiced policy of all governmental regimes in South Africa has been to keep the three non-European groups, eight million Africans, 900,000 Colored, and 280,000 Indians, separate from one another and subject to varying forms of discriminatory regulations —with the Africans always suffering the worst. Tribal differences among the Africans are also exploited, police-sponsored gladiatorial combats between rival African groups being recently provided for white spectators, just outside South Africa's capital city of Pretoria.

It was only a few years ago, in the summer of 1943, that an explosion of the same general pattern as in Durban, but on a far less severe scale, shook Harlem and startled the city fathers, at least momentarily, out of their complacent indifference as to how the Negro in New York lives.

Harlem's white merchants and the Indian traders in South and East Africa are only "small-time" exploiters of the Negroes and of minor importance compared with the Big Bosses who determine what workers will be allowed to eat, where they will be allowed to live, and what rights they may enjoy. But the small merchants and traders are the exploiters with whom the people have direct and daily contact, and they thus become the tangible representation of all the social forces that degrade and embitter their existence.

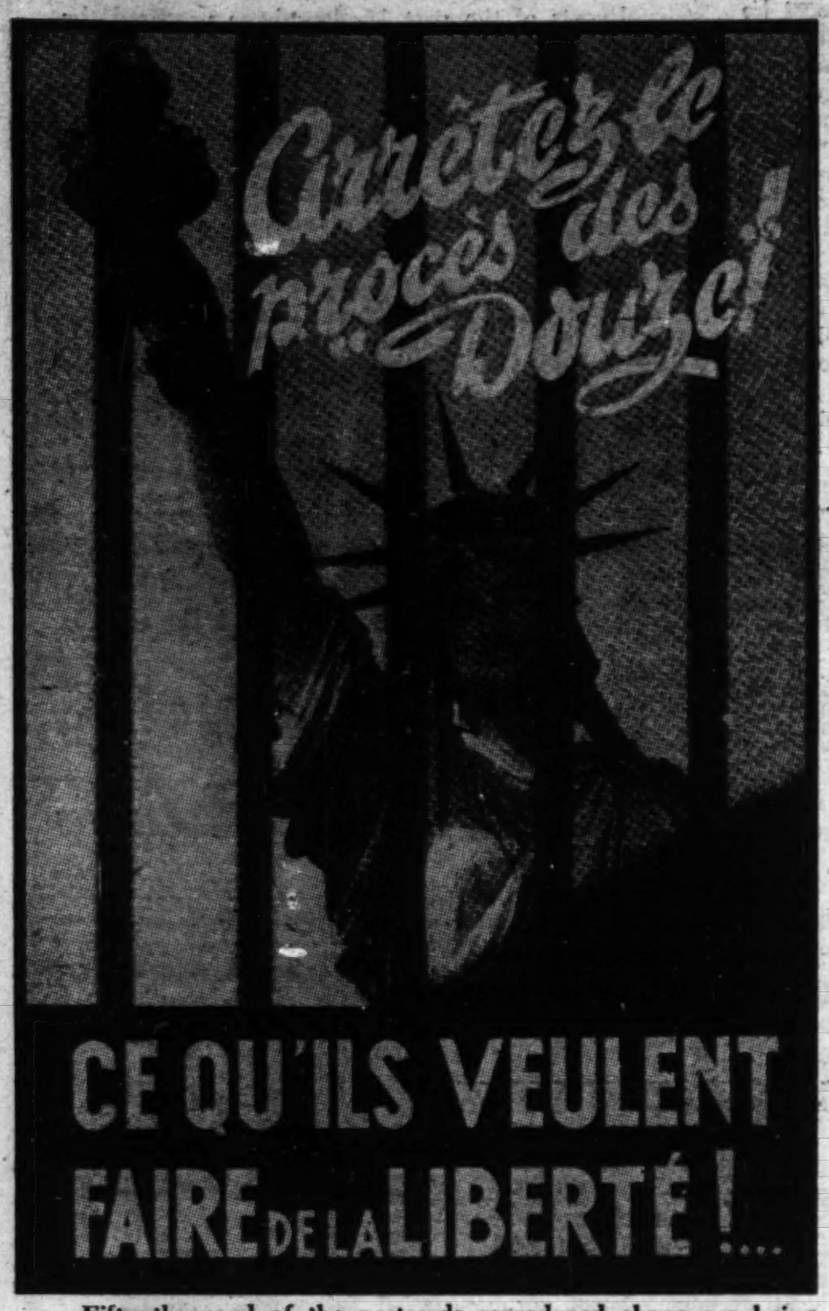
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THAT WIDESPREAD clashes between Africans and Indians should break out now for the first time in South Africa is an index of the desperate circumstances to which Africans are being reduced by the wider and wider gulf between the low wages they get and the high prices they have to pay for food and other necessities.

This is the basic cause not only of the Durban riots but also of the whole series of strikes which have hit one section of Africa after another since the end of the war, and of the widespread riots in the Gold Coast, West Africa, last February—there directed against the British-owned trading stores of the United Africa Co., a subsidiary of the Lever Brothers monopoly.

Defense Grills Indicting Jurors

FRENCH SAY 'HALT THE TRIAL OF THE 12'



Fifty thousand of the postcards reproduced above are being sent to U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery in Paris. The postcard campaign is being organized by the Action Committee on Behalf of the Twelve which is composed of 84 French intellectuals, scientists, political leaders and men and women of letters. The French legends say: "Halt the trial of the 12" and "This is what they're trying to do to Liberty."

Executives, Brokers Lead Parade of Witnesses; Judge Bars Quiz Into Incomes Over $5,000

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) has called upon Congress to investigate the handpicked court juries in the Southern New York district.

The Communist defendants on trial in Federal Court, Foley Square, New York, have put the government "in the dock" on the question of an undemocratic, unconstitutional federal jury system. It is a trial within a trial today.

Marcantonio introduced a resolution to carry out his proposal.

"I shall press my resolution," Marcantonio said in a statement, "I am confident that I shall obtain a hearing on it. The brazen admission by Judge Knox, United States district court, Southern district for New York, that he is responsible for the handpicking of juries is a challenge to the American people and cannot be ignored."

Marcantonio's stand followed that of Sen. William Langer (R-ND) who declared, on the Senate floor that the system of handpicked juries in New York "is flagrant, un-American and totally inexcusable."

Langer said the "lawyers appearing for the Communists have a right, first of all, to show that the jurors are not impartial because they are not picked from the community at large, but on contrary, are, perhaps, as they are alleged to be . . . composed of persons who will not give the defendants a fair trial because of their . . . economic conditions or because of their views on public matters."

The commercial press generally has suppressed the news of Sen. Langer's and Rep. Marcantonio's actions. Marcantonio's resolution in Congress got the briefest possible mention in a few papers; Langer's charges were ignored by the capitalist press.

Meanwhile an array of grand jurors from New York's upper crust — men and women in the big money — paraded to the witness stand in the trial of the Communist leaders. Of 15 witnesses, 13 were members of the silk stocking grand jury which indicted the Communist leaders last July for advocating Marxian Socialism.

Judge Harold R. Medina, trial jurist, protested against the defense strategy in summoning jurors as witnesses but agreed to hear the jurors. He permitted them to describe, within limitations, their blueblooded business and social connections.

All of the jurors except three were clad in the conservative banker's grey, symbol of their social and economic standing.

The Communist leaders who came into court as the accused are now the prosecutors of a handpicked and unconstitutional jury system. This system, they charge, has been set up illegally during the past 10 years in favor of the propertied and rich, discriminating against manual workers, the jobless, Negroes and members of minority political parties.

One after another, the rich men of the grand jury marched to the witness stand, were sworn in and testified. The testimony, however, came reluctantly, laboriously.

There was George T. Hodell, of

(Continued on Page 12)

JOINS DEFENSE STAFF



YETTA LAND, Cleveland labor attorney, last week joined the defense staff in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders.

Judge Knox Always Hated Unions

JURY-FIXER'S OWN STORY BARES BIAS
JURY-RIGGERS OWN STORY BARES BIAS

By Art Shields

Judge John C. Knox, who boasts that the juries in the New York Federal Court, where the Communist leaders are being tried, are "handpicked," and "will continue to be handpicked," loves to tell about his meeting with J. P. Morgan, the banker, in the days when he was a young lawyer in Wall Street.

The present presiding judge of the U. S. District Court met Morgan and Jacob Schiff and Hetty Green and other financial tycoons when he was serving as an attorney for the Title Guaranty Trust Co., a Wall Street bank, before he became a federal prosecutor and judge.

Knox tells the story in an autobiography, **The Judge Comes of Age,** that is now out of print.

The judge's admiration for the blue ribbon lords in this book, and in his other writings, is only matched by his hatred for trade unions.

Knox says more than once that present union leaders may "wreck" the "capitalistic system" unless they are curbed by the United States government.

The judge would curb the unions by special "labor courts," whose findings would be backed by the power of government, he said in a speech before the New York Lawyers Association. (See the New York Law Journal, Dec. 8, 1939).

And he would compel the trade unions to submit to incorporation [so they could be sued and destroyed more easily: D. W.] he says in his book **Order in the Court.**

★

MORE PERSONAL is Knox's own story in **The Judge Comes of Age,** of the small town lawyer's son from the town of Waynesburg, south of Pittsburgh, Pa., who rose to the federal bench with the help of Tammany Hall.

Knox got his job with the Title Guaranty Trust Co. back in 1905 at the age of 24, through a relative named Clark. The judge's middle name is Clark.

The young lawyer spent his time with the bank's clients by day. His evenings he spent at the Tammany clubhouse.

Knox tells how he went to the Tammany "wigwam" on 14 St. to join the organization, and finally connected with the Seneca Club

(Continued on Page 12)

URGE AID FOR GREEK UNIONISTS



Members of the Greek American Women's Committee to save the 11 Greek Maritime Leaders launch button campaign. The first went to John Demelis, manager, CIO Greek Fur Workers Local 70. Proceeds of the button sale, at 25 cents each, will go to aid the 11 Greek maritime unionists who were ordered executed by the fascist Greek regime.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE Federal District Attorney in New York, where the Communist leaders are on trial, denies that the Grand Jury jury system is handpicked.

For instance, it is known that the jury panel has included several unemployed-ex-bankers looking around for new banks.

It is also known that many of the jurors live in working class districts—in penthouses.

Other jurors are members of minority groups—aren't Wall Street executives a minority?

Some have shown very liberal views, such as believing that the Bill of Rights must be preserved—in embalming fluid.

The Worker

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12's Defense Needs $100,000 Now!

The Communist Party Defense Committee this week appealed to members and friends of the Party to raise $100,000 in defense funds within the next 15 days. The appeal stressed the urgency of funds.

The heresy trial of the 12 indicted Communist leaders opened as scheduled on Jan. 17.

But it has not proceeded according to bipartisan plan.

Through their "challenge to the array" of rigged federal juries in the Southern District of New York, our National Committee members have exposed the sham of class justice, and put their accusers on trial.

Our Communist Party leaders have the initiative in the courtroom on Foley Square.

We of the Defense Committee, and you in the Districts and Clubs, must revise our time-table and raise our sights, to assure that they keep it.

Judge Knox pleads guilty to the charge that his jury "system" systematically **excludes** workers, women, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans—and those who have a "grievance" against the party in power.

But this boastful "confession" is not enough to quash the indictments aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and nullifying the Bill of Rights. The proof brought by our Communist leaders must be backed by the mass protests of an aroused citizenry, exercising an authority which the Justice Department and Judge Knox cannot resist.

In this historic struggle, the next 15 days are crucial. They may be decisive.

That is why, while continuing to urge full support for the Civil Rights Congress defense fund drive, the Communist Party Defense Committee makes this special, and urgent, appeal.

WE CALL ON YOU TO RAISE $100,000 TO BACK THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE!

WE CALL ON YOU TO RAISE IT IN THE NEXT 15 DAYS—to clear the decks for the Party press fund campaign.

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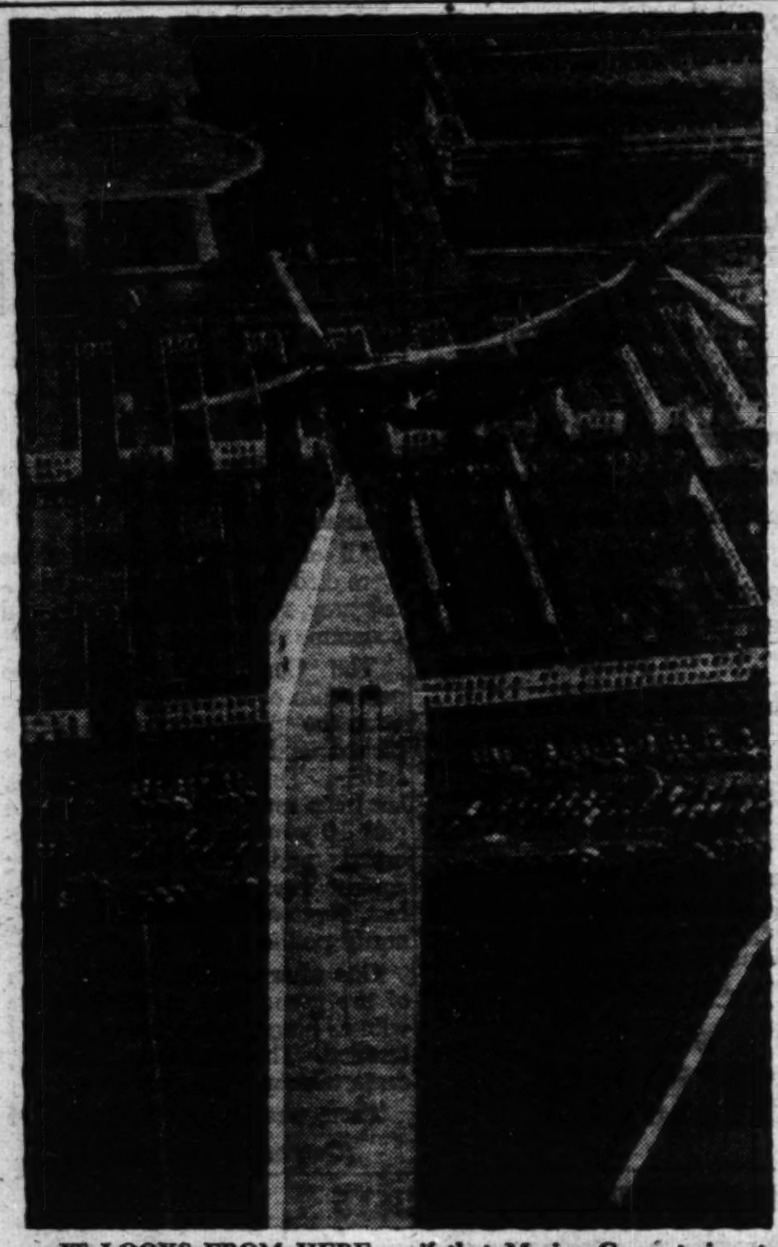
As one way of reaching your shop-mates, family, neighbors—we suggest you clip and circulate the collection slip printed below.

Events of the past 15 days have prepared the American workers and people for these JACK-POT QUESTIONS.

We have no doubt that if every Communist and reader of The Worker sets forth boldly to ask them—the answer, in nickels, dimes, quarters and dollars will add up to $100,000 in the next 15 days.

Rush funds to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist Party Defense Committee, 35 E. 12 St., New York City.

Communist Party Defense Committee, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman; Ella Reeve Bloor, Israel Amter, Robert Minor, Simon W. Gerson, Ann Burlak, James Jackson, Sid Stein, Bill Norman, Pettis Perry, Ed Strong, Anthony Krchmarek, Claude Lightfoot, Fred Fine, Ned Sparks, Saul Wellman, Bill Albertson, Herbert Wheeldin, William Schneiderman.



IT LOOKS FROM HERE as if that Marine Corps twin-rotor Piasecki helicopter is resting its weary nose on the point of the Washington monument. However, it is an illusion created by camera angle. Picture was taken from a sister 'copter.

COLD WAR CASUALTIES

Housing, Civil Rights, T-H Repeal Remote; Truman War Policy Dooms Election Promises

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.—The decision of the Truman Administration to speed up the tempo of the cold war has already resulted in watering down and postponing major features of the President's domestic program, and, in some instances, threatens the defeat of that program.

Evidence to support this conclusion has been piling up since Jan. 3 when the 81st Congress opened. President Truman's budget message, in which 50 percent of government's anticipated income was allocated to the cold war while only six percent was asked for social welfare measures, exposed rather clearly the contradiction between campaign promises and the inexorable demands of the Truman anti-Communist drive.

Subsequent developments have stressed that in every instance the requirements of the cold war are taking full priority over the needs of the people and the demands of labor.

Donald F. Carpenter, chairman of the Munitions Board, an agency within the national military establishment, announced Tuesday that from now on the stockpiling of critical war materials will be rushed regardless of the effect on civilian economy.

"In the earlier phases of stockpiling," he said, "the policy followed was that purchases were to be made only where they would not conflict with civilian demands. Under the new policy, this limitation is no longer effective."

Civilian needs will simply have to be "deferred" until a later date, he said, because of the necessity of "speeding up" the program of creating immense reserve of war materials.

Since steel, copper, tin, zinc and other metals on Carpenter's list are important in construction, one effect of this new policy will be to hamper the housing **program** pledged by Thuman during the campaign. In any event, government purchases of strategic materials will keep prices up or raise them higher on hundreds of commodities needed by producers and consumers.

★

IN STRICT CONFORMITY with this pattern, the Banking and Currency Committees of both houses have scheduled action on voluntary and export controls ahead of rent control, although the latter will expire March 31 unless new legislation is enacted.

Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky) of the House Banking Committee said this schedule of priorities was worked out with Sen. Burnett

(Continued on Page 14)

CALL ANTI-BIAS RALLY IN WASHINGTON ON FEB. 11-12

WASHINGTON.—Observance of Negro History Week and the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass will reach a national climax here Feb. 11 and 12, when hundreds of Americans will convene a legislative assembly and rally to end segregation and discrimination.

The call to the assembly and rally, under sponsorship of some of the nation's most eminent individuals, has gone out to numerous progressive organizations and individuals. It represents the purpose of the rally to be "a demonstration of the united will of Americans to bring to an end now the practices of discrimination and segregation."

"The Legislative Assembly will concern itself with the principal legislation before the Congress: The Fair Employment Practices Bill, the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, the Anti-Lynch Bill, Federal Aid to Education. It will press the demand for effective measures to wipe out discrimination in Federal employment. It will insistently call for an end to the flagrant segregation practices in the nation's capital which are a living rebuke to our professions of democracy.

Sponsors of the assembly and rally include Dr. J. Finley Wilson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Deems Taylor, Henry A Wallace, William L Patterson, Arthur Miller, Dmitri Mitropoulous, Dr. Clark Foreman, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Marc Connelly.

Also Perry W. Howard, Robert W. Kenny, Lester Granger, Lillian Hellman, Ada B. Jackson, Leland Stowe, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Donald Henderson, Margaret Webster, Paul Robeson, Kermit Eby, Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, Winston C. Edwards, Louis Adamic, Mary McLeod Bethune.

Also Dr. D. V. Jemison, Virginia Durr, Dr. Charles Drew, Canada Lee, James Waterman Wise, Hobson R. Reynolds, Dr. Ernst P. Boas, John Clark, Leonard Bernstein, Hugh Bryson, Franklin P. Adams, Olin Downes, O. John Rogge, I. F. Stone, A. Collins.

Anna Louise Strong, world famous reporter, is the only foreign correspondent to have interviewed Mao Tse-tung and other Chinese Communist leaders since 1946.

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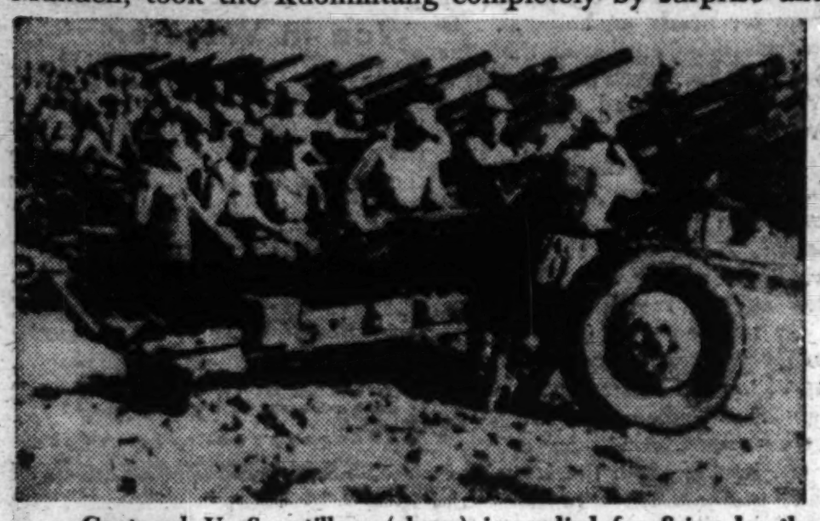
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'I Marched With China's Liberators'

By Alan Winnington

PEIPING FRONT, Delayed (NCNA).—I am writing this message in the outskirts of Peiping, after trekking over the mountains with Gen. Lin Piao's victorious Northeast (Manchurian) People's Liberation Army. These armies, by making an incredibly swift forced march, straight from the battles of Chinchow and Mukden, took the Kuomintang completely by surprise and



Captured U. S. artillery (above) is readied for firing by the Chinese Liberation Army in the December seige of Suchow. Guns and Japanese-made Fords (below) were captured from Chiang Kai-shek's troops.



nearly captured the Kuomintang Commander-in-Chief of the North China Front, Gen. Fu Tse-yi, in bed near Peiping. It would have taken months to mobilize this great mass of men and materials by rail, but they covered the distance of 600 miles and more in an average of 20 days, without a single day of rest, and carrying much of their equipment, including mortars, on their backs.

As we approached the Great Wall from the North, there was ample evidence of the enormous mobilization that was taking place.

★

EVEN BY TRUCK the journey was a bad one; we ran down perilously twisting paths with ravines on either side, our none too reliable brakes squealing all the way, and crept up the other side with our chattering engine at its last knocking gasp. And over all this territory, the armies marched and maneuvered thousands of carts, drawn by stubborn oxen or unwilling mules, which threatened to fling themselves and their precious loads into the valleys.

At times, three or four different columns of green-clad soldiers could be seen at once, winding in every direction across the vast tracts of mountain and plain.

Our truck was seldom long out of sight of these columns the whole way to Peiping. In the first few days an odd straggler or two slipped behind their units, but nearer to Peiping there were none. The mood of the men, whose faces got steadily browner and browner from exposure to the winter sun and mountain winds, was more and more excited and happy at the thought of taking the Kuomintang by surprise.

★

ORGANIZATION and discipline on the march were superb. Each column was instructed by notices posted every few miles, where it was to rest, eat, drink and sleep and at no point were the men to be found resting in villages during the day and disturbing the life of the village folk. Hot meals were always served. To a Chinese soldier, a meal is not a meal unless it is hot. Yet the food, fuel and even cooking vats had to be carried to the men in many of the districts where there were few farms and no animals which could be lent to the army for transporting the food.

The villages through which we passed were hung with banners saying: "Welcome to the ever victorious Northeast People's Liberation Armies!" Proud and smiling peasants brought peanuts, pears, persimmons and cakes to sell to the passing troops and exclaimed with delight as the columns disappeared and new ones came in sight. "Old fellows," I heard one say, "Look at all these soldiers and guns. Our land is safe." The people, young and old—streamed out of the villages and accompanied the men with bands of drums, cymbals and two-stringed fiddles, from village to village for many miles.

★

SO THE ARMY travelled, day after day, mile after mile, crossing half frozen river fords, bleak mountains and sandy wastes where nomad caravans are still a common sight. Then it went through the rocky passes of the Great Wall and with blistered feet and backs bent with carrying weapons, the men struck across the plains of Hopei.

As we approached Peiping, thousands of peasants with more mule carts and every sort of big wheel barrow marched with the Army, moving up supplies of grain, fuel and fodder, all at the same steady pace, until the advance columns came within reach of their objective.

Then the pace changed. Without stopping for rest, food or anything but an occasional drink of water, they raced over 70 miles in the last 24 hours and went straight into the attack against the unwary Kuomintang forces with shattering violence and surprise.

Here Are Communists' Conditions for Peace

Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader of the People's Liberation forces, last week laid down the following eight conditions for peace in China:

1. Punishment of war criminals —This would undoubtedly include Chiang and his henchmen who have been named in People's Liberation war criminal lists.
2. Abolition of the constitution adopted last year by Chiang's "National Assembly." The People's Liberation forces have repeatedly denounced the document as illegal.
3. Abolition of the present form of government.
4. Reorganization of the national army according to democratic principles.
5. Confiscation of bureaucratic capital.
6. Immediate land reform, breaking up large estates and parceling them out to small farmers.
7. Cancellation of all treaties which have sold out the people of China.
8. Organization of a consultative conference, without reactionary members, to form a new democratic government.

Seek Repeal of Ferguson Law

COLUMBUS, O.—Three members of the House have introduced legislation which would repeal the Ferguson law prohibiting strikes by public employes.

They are Joseph H. Avellone, (D) Cleveland; Frank W. King, (D) Toledo, and Guy C. Hiner, (R) Stark County. Avellone's bill is endorsed by the Ohio State Federation of Teachers.

End Midland Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The strike at Midland Steel here came to a close with the UAW-CIO local agreeing to work suspensions for the president and chief shop steward. There was no agreement to settle the grievance on the Studebaker frame assembly line except for a promise by the company to negotiate.

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THE UNTED FRONT by Georgi Dimitroff
JIMCROW AMERICA by Earl Conrad
THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF GERMANY by Gordon Schaffer
SOVIET RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR by the Dean of Canterbury
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BARE CIO FLIPFLOP ON SOVIET LABOR, WFTU

By George Morris

"Publication No. 128" of the CIO, a slick-papered illustrated pamphlet issued in 1946, is no longer in circulation. The reason? The facts in it no longer correspond to the opinions of the CIO's leadership. The title of the red, white and blue covered 28-page pamphlet, once widely circulated, is "Report of the CIO Delegation to the Soviet Union."

The report was submitted by secretary-treasurer James B. Carey, who headed the delegation; the same Carey who last week announced the CIO's withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions with an attack upon the USSR's unions as "government-dominated" and "totalitarian."

The others in the delegation who signed the repoort were Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; John Green of the Shipbuilders; Allan S. Haywood, organizational director; Emil Rieve of Textile; Reid Robinson of Mine, Mill; Albert J. Fitzgerald of Electrical; Vincent Sweeny, publicity director of the United Steelworkers; John Abt, then counsel of the Amalgamtaed Clothing Workers; Lee Pressman then counsel of the CIO and Len De Caux, then publicity director of the CIO.

★

THE PAMPHLET carries a foreword by President Philip Murray (see photstat) paying glowing tribute to the Soviet trade unions whose delegates were toured by the CIO in the U.S. some months earlier.

Murray said he considered the report (now withdrawn) as "a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement."

Carey had high praise for the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCTU) "for enabling us to see all that we asked or were able to see in the period" and to "obtain all the information we requested."

Carey includes in his report the text of a statement the right-wing dominated delegation issued on its impressions of the trip. They were "deeply moved" and their determination was "greatly strengthened" to "do everything within our power to cement our cordial relations with the Soviet trade unions." One section of that statement declared:

> The following report of Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, who was chairman of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union, embodies the observations of a representative group of outstanding CIO leaders who visited that country as guests of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in return for a visit paid to the United States by a Soviet trade union delegation, invited by the CIO.
>
> I consider this a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement and in promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of our two countries. Unfortunately, there are those who prefer to sow seeds of distrust and suspicion, who magnify the social and cultural differences into unbridgeable gulfs, and who seek to divide rather than to unite the world.
>
> It is my hope that this report will help to prevent the division of the world into hostile blocs and to eliminate hostility against the great people whose cooperation was so essential to United Nations victory and whose continued friendship and cooperation is equally essential for lasting peace and world prosperity.
>
> *Philip Murray*
> *President, CIO*

Philip Murray's preface to the printed report of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union. This and the other reproductions on this page were made from the official CIO pamphlet.

Pride of Association

"As trade unionists, we have of course paid particular attention to the activities of the Soviet trade unions. We have been impressed by their promoting of the interests of the workers, as well as by their magnificent and wholehearted participation in winning the war and in the tasks of reconstruction. We have also noted with pleasure their many activities of a social welfare and cultural character and the comprehensive nature of the social security system which they operate.

"Our observations have increased our pride in being associated with such a great trade union movement through the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"We are sure that our visit and the report we shall bring back to American labor will aid in cementing international trade union unity and in bringing about a closer understanding and more active cooperation between our two peoples. We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the Soviet trade union movement for giving us this opportunity and for its most generous hospitality."

THE CAREY DELEGATION described its experiences and meetings with shop committees, heads of departments of the AUCCTU, and of what it learned of Soviet procedure in wage negotiations. Upon their visit to a plant clinic, the director informed them that there is no such thing in the Soviet Union as a bill for medical care. It is universally free, they were told. They soon discovered that Soviet workers are under as comprehensive a cradle to the grave "welfare plan" as anyone ever dreamed of in this country.

A. I. Gorbonov, director of the AUCCTU's insurance department, described to them how this entire plan is under the superivsion of the USSR's trade union body, financed entirely from a fund collected from the enterprises proportionate to the number of employes. The government passes only on the budget.

"However," goes on Carey's report, "these governmental bodies pass only on the total amount of the budget, and the distribution of the funds is determined solely by the AUCCTU." Not only sick benefits and pensions come out of this fund, the delegation learned. Also "establishment and maintenance of rest homes, sanatoria, prophylactoria, health resorts, children's summer camps, child care centers and other similar welfare services."

★

THE REPORT also said that there is no such disease as unemployment in a socialist country. Say Carey's report:

"Up to 1940, unemployment insurance was included in the social insurance system, Mr. Gurbonov said. But with the disappearance of unemployment in the Soviet Union, there has since been no call for jobless benefits and the unemployment insurance fund has been used for other purposes. If a worker is rendered temporarily idle, through a breakdown of machinery, changes in equipment and similar causes, there is a general rule throughout Soviet industry that he must continue to receive his average rate of wages until production is resumed."

A sizable section of the report describes the Soviet trade union setup—the 168 industrial unions to which the nearly 30,000,000 workers belong; the secret and regular elections; the shop steward machinery with an average of one for every twenty workers.

On wages, the AUCCTU is represented in and is consulted by the government planning body that decides on the portion that goes for wages. The unions then negotiate with the respective factory managements on the annual contract. The rates are subject to discussion in the shops. As Carey's report says:

"They discuss the matter in factory meetings and the shop committees take up their suggestions and demands with the management, with the view of their incorporation in the agreement. The final rates have to be referred back to the shop committee and cannot be placed in force until that committee has attached its signature to them."

★

DESCRIBING the grievance procedure which goes to a joint union-management "rates and conflict committee" Carey noted that this body could discuss "a particular grievance only in the presence of the worker who advances it and the decision must be made openly in his presence." He further noted that if no agreement is reached through several steps of appeal then the "final decision rests with the AUCCTU."

"Rents are strictly controlled and vary from five to 14 percent of a worker's wages, according to figures given the delegation," Carey reported.

Concluding their observation on the workings of the USSR's labor unions, the Carey report said:

> We were impressed with the character of the Soviet trade unions, and with their many excellent activities in promoting the interest of the workers, in the economic, social welfare and cultural fields—as well as with the most far-reaching character of the social insurance system they operate, which is designed to protect working people and their families against all contingencies from the cradle to the grave.
>
> While there are many obvious differences in the systems and governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, we found parallels in the functioning of labor unions in both countries, as indeed throughout the world.

SUCH WERE THE OPINIONS of the CIO's officials when they exercised some independence of judgment. But in the past three years they have adjusted their vision entirely to the needs of the State Department's "cold war" foreign policy and to dictates of the Vatican. Already in April, 1948, when Carey and several CIO aides attended a meeting of the WFTU's bureau in Rome, we saw the following in Carey's own report on his trip, which began:

"Thursday, April 28: Carey and Read arrived in Rome at 6 a.m. Ross and Kissane arrived later the same day. At 8 p.m. Carey and Read went to the U. S. Embassy where they talked with Labor attache Tom Lane, first secretary Ed Page and finally with Ambassador James Dunn who conferred with them for nearly an hour. . . . He was given an outline of the situation that has developed within the WFTU with regard to the (ERP) program."

"Friday, April 28; At 8 p.m. that evening Carey, Ross, Kissane and Read had dinner with Monsignor Walter Carrol, American secretary to Pope Pius XII and his staff at their residence."

On the next day, Carey and his people were set to enter the meeting of the WFTU executive, where they already then tried to provoke grounds for CIO withdrawal.

On Jan. 3, 1949, the CIO News had the audacity to slur the USSR's unions as "state-controlled or dominated" unable to "function independently in the interest of their members."

★

FURTHER INDICATION of the CIO's about face was the resolution of its Oct., 1947 convention in Boston which said "the WFTU has firmly established its position as the authoritative spokesman of the working people of the world," and has "steadfastly defended the trade union rights and liberties of the workers wherever they have been under attack by anti-labor forces, as in the cases of Brazil, Greece and China."

The CIO's resolution further noted that the WFTU "demonstrated that the representatives of the labor movements of all the countries of the world can meet, work together and cooperate in complete agreement" in contrast to disagreements in the UN. Declaring that it was "proud" of the part it had in founding the WFTU, the CIO pledged "continued support to the strengthening of the WFTU" and its "decisions and policies."

Some months later the real framers of the CIO's foreign policy called for delivery on the Marshall Plan and everything changed in CIO headquarters. The USSR's unions became "state dominated" and the WFTU became "communist dominated."

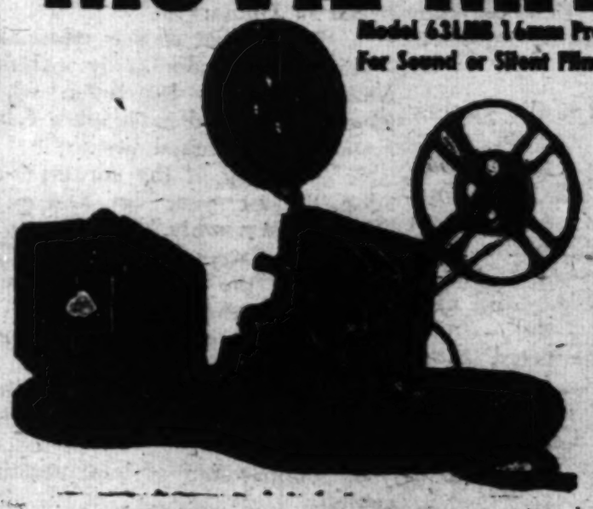
Woe in Wooster

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THE HERESY TRIAL HAS BEGUN

The trial of the 12 Communist leaders is on.

The case aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and robbing the American people of their inalienable right to the principles and practice of political parties is being tried in an atmosphere of police intimidation, before a prejudiced judge who refused to disqualify himself.

But this 20th century Political Inquisition is not proceeding according to Bipartisan Plan.

In the courtroom the accused have become the accusers. Falsely charged with advocating the forcible overthrow of the government, they have revealed a sordid conspiracy against the people—by the agents of government itself. In defending their working class principles and Party, these Communist leaders have proved effective defenders of the Bill of Rights. That is the meaning of their legal challenge to the corrupt federal jury system in the Southern District of New York.

Now thousands who did not understand before can see how this political case, outside the jurisdiction of judges and juries, got into the courts in the first place. The Truman Justice Department smuggled it in by way of a hand-picked jury composed of bankers, Big Business industrialists and coupon clippers.

Now thousands who sincerely hoped for a "fair trial" can see how the "Knox System" has precluded any possibility of fair trial by setting up a penthouse panel of prospective jurors, from which workers, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans are systematically excluded.

Now the trade unions can see how the open-shop employers directly control the grand juries that indict and the petit juries that convict workers and their organizations.

Now the Negro and Puerto Rican people can see that "justice" in the federal courts of the Southern District of New York is no different from lily-white "justice" south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Now the Jewish people can see that they are excluded from jury service, while anti-Semites may sit in judgment upon them.

Now the people of America, and of the world, can see what kind of rule the Wall Street imperialists seek to impose on other peoples by force of arms.

A corner of the curtain of hypocrisy that hides the shame of class justice in America has been lifted. The American people don't like what they see. **And so new opportunities open up for winning not only the freedom of the Communist leaders and the legality of the Communist Party—but an historic battle in the people's struggle against those who plot fascism and imperialist war!**

The National Committee calls on all Party Districts, on all Communists and Communist sympathizers to seize and shape these new opportunities. We call on every reader of The Worker and Daily Worker to go out now and work to win! Fight for your rights!

Give till it hurts monopoly reaction! Join the party of peace, democracy and socialism!

Here is our plan for a nationwide campaign to quash the heresy indictments and preserve the Bill of Rights:

1. SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE
Organize Brigades of Minute Men to speak to every trade union, church, civic and fraternal organization, to every national group in your community. Invite your neighbors to your home, arrange house gatherings. Talk to your shopmates, in the lunch hour, on the way to and from work. Hold shop-gate and lunch-hour meetings.

GET ALL WITHIN THE SOUND OF YOUR VOICE TO PASS RESOLUTIONS AND SEND TELEGRAMS TO ATTORNEY-GENRAL TOM CLARK, demanding that he quash the anti-Communist indictments and abolish the corrupt Knox system of jury rigging.

2. GIVE THE PEOPLE SOMETHING TO READ, AND PASS ON TO OTHERS
Distribute all available pamphlets and folders, issue your own leaflets. Get a regular weekly readership for the 250,000 edition of the Daily Worker's special heresy trial supplement and keep building The Worker and Daily Worker.

3. SHOW THE PEOPLE HOW TO ACT TOGETHER
Organize your shopmates and neighbors into shop, factory, apartment house and community committees. Help these committees reach out to new organizations, groups and individuals, circulate petitions, organize telegram campaigns.

4. ASK THE PEOPLE TO PASS THE AMMUNITION
Explain how great a financial burden is borne by the Party that bears the main brunt of the battle in defense of the people's rights. Collect the nickels, dimes and quarters needed for mass education and legal defense.

5. BUILD WHILE YOU CONVINCE
Those who see the Communist Party defending their democratic rights in court will more readily understand that it is identified with EVERY struggle against the Wall Street monopolists —against wage-cuts and speed-up and Taft-Hartley injunctions, for economic security, democracy and peace. Build the Party of Socialism as the best way to defend the workers' living standards and extend the people's democratic rights!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, *National Chairman* EUGENE DENNIS, *General Secretary*

HENRY WINSTON, *Organisational Secretary*

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The Issue at Stake

THE trial of the 12 Communist leaders on a frame-up indictment enters its second week.

During the first week the defendants won an important victory. They won the right to call witnesses and prove their contention that the Blue Ribbon Grand Jury, which brought in the indictments, and the prospective list from which the jury will be chosen to render the verdict, have both been rigged against the accused. And against all labor and democracy as well.

Here is not merely an outrageous travesty of justice. What is directly involved in the charge of jury rigging **are the constitutional rights of the whole people** and the democratic process of government. Both are being systematically undermined by the tools of Big Business.

The handpicking of rich men to sit in judgment on militant fighters for labor symbolizes the very issue of the trial itself—the issue of whether democracy, limited and capitalistic, though it be in our land, shall continue to operate—or whether reaction and fascism shall wipe it out and the country be ruled nakedly by Big Business imperialism to whom democracy is only a sublime word with which to conceal the iron fist.

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WHY HAS THE JURY LIST been rigged to exclude workers, Negroes, members of minority parties, and the poor generally? Because the silk hatted crowd fears the little people. Because democratic processes allow the little people the possibility of some pressure on the government if only to restrain the financial oligarchy and prevent their complete and undisputed sway.

Of course, capitalist democracy, even in its best days was, in the last analysis, democracy only for the rich and strong. The poor got relatively little of it. By means of its control of industry and wealth, the press and other avenues of publicity, the employing class have had their way in Congress, the courts, and the machinery of government generally.

However, wealth did not rule without strong resistance from the people who have used their limited rights in government, including the right to sit on juries at times to restrict the power of the wealthy and in some cases to administer some powerful defeats to Big Business justice.

This happened in the trial of Eugene V. Debs in 1895 and in the Haywood, Pettibone and Mayer trial in 1907, when the juries sided with the radical labor leaders against the Railroad Barons and Copper Kings.

• • •

TODAY THE MANUAL WORKERS, Negroes and the poor who make up the overwhelming part of our citizenry, are growing in labor consciousness. They profoundly hate the trusts. Therefore, the trusts do not want to take chances of having their conspiracy to wipe out democracy, undermine the labor movement and bring on a new world war interfered with. They fear the people and hate democracy.

By means of loyalty oaths, witchhunts, the activities of the Un-American Committee, spy scares and the like they are combing out all democratic elements from the government and reducing its personnel to servile and obedient tools. **Handpicking juries is part of this reactionary process of curbing democracy.**

Hitler in his brief days of glory called this process by the high sounding name of "gleichschaltung"—the coordination of government with fascism and hastened it by means of the notorious Reichstag Fire frameup. In the United States it is being done by like frameups but in the name of democracy.

The jury rigging was done behind the backs of the people, in deliberate violation of the Constitution, by people who were highly class-conscious of the interests of Big Business, It was done by men who, fearing the defeat of fascism in the recent war, wanted to fix things so that the trusts would have a free hand to crush the people's movements after the war.

That is why this conspiracy of jury-rigging must be fully exposed to the light of day. In vigorously pressing the issue, the defense is not only acting in its own behalf but in the cause of democracy which the Communist leaders are defending in this trial.

We urge all individuals and organizations, trade unions, etc., to protest the trial to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark, Washington, D.C. We urge unions, Negro, Jewish and other organizations to join the fight against the rigged jury system. Protest to Judge John Knox and U. S. Attorney F. X. McGohey, Federal Court Building, Foley Square, New York City.



Face to Face

Criminal Means To Attain Criminal Ends

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

THE JURY system, under which the Communist leaders were indicted and are now being tried, exposes the corrupt nature of the current political trial to outlaw the Communist Party and to do away with the liberties of the American people.

It's a rigged, hand-picked system—which produces juries of bankers, manufacturers, corporation executives and big businessmen. Labor, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans and other workingclass Americans are deliberately excluded.



Chief Judge John Knox, father of this contaminated system in the Southern District of New York, proudly admits his tainted offspring, and boastfully reveals the class character of justice in American capitalist courts, particularly in this trial.

In the sordid drama now unfolding in Foley Square, the small-fry villain is District Attorney McGohey who is, at the same time, the lackey of the relatively big boss, the polltax Attorney General Tom Clark, the man who climbed to power on the Texas lynch system against Negroes.

McGohey sought to prevent introduction of any evidence of the corrupt nature of the hand-picked grand jury that indicted us. Judge Medina —in point of seniority, the court's infant prodigy— leaned over so far backwards trying to sustain the District Attorney's insidious "technicality" that he almost fell out of the chair and sprawled on the floor.

The trick did not prevail and the evidence on the jury was, at this writing, getting into the record. Even the not fully-expressed indignation of the American people against a palpably crooked jury system was too much for the prosecutors to overcome. Whether the shocking evidence will continue to be admitted and whether the indictment and trial based upon this hangman's jury system will be dismissed—as they should be—will depend upon the militant, fully-expressed popular pressure of the American workers and masses in the next few days.

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IN FIGHTING through for the admission of this competent evidence, credit must be given to the brilliant battery of defense attorneys, including the young Negro lawyer, George Crockett, who emerged as a new star in the legal firmament of civil rights.

On this issue, the government of the U. S., in particular the two-faced Truman Administration, is on trial. It is no less on trial in trying to outlaw the Communist Party in the name of upholding "freedom," which is the main objection of the prosecution.

The jury issue is a graphic example of how the defense of the 12 Communist leaders merges with the broadest and most elementary rights of the whole American people, how our trial is the trial of 12 times 12 million Americans. Sen. William Langer's outburst of old-fashioned Americanism on the U. S. Senate floor, condemning the vicious jury system in this trial, is but one proof. More basic confirmation is the fact that this stacked jury system operates not alone against the Communists, but against any and all Americans who come up for trial.

If juries can be stacked in New York City—how can one be suprised at the more openly lily-white, rigged juries in Georgia and Mississippi? To outlaw such juries in the North will help get rid of them in the polltax South.

• • •

THIS INDICTMENT and trial bears the trademark, "made-in-Wall-Street." The package was handed to Truman for execution. Truman is little more than a process-server for the big monopolies and trusts now seeking world domination, via war, fascism and economic disaster at home. Consequently, no chances are being taken by Truman and his billionnaire masters on a jury composed of laborers, Negroes, Jews or other wage-earning Americans. They might dispense some real justice. And political persecution, the outlawing of a political party, the further degradation and intimidation of the American workingclass and people are the aims of the prosecutors.

The raising of the jury issue is typical of the fighting calibre and program of the Communist Party, which have earned it the undying hatred of the reactionary Wall Street capitalists. The Communists are demonstrating not only that the present attempt to outlaw the Party is a violation of the Bill of Rights—but it is showing that the way it is being attempted is necessarily criminal and that the method itself is a violation of the Bill of Rights.

In exposing the jury system, the Communists are performing a service to the American people that will long endure, and that shows again the historic role and indispensability of the Communist Party to the American workers and people generally.

• • •

SUCH A JURY could not be attempted in New York City had not the Southern landlords and lynchers been permitted to get away so long with

(Continued on Page 12)

World of Labor

Father Rice Dons Coughlin's Mantle

By George Morris

THE ASSOCIATION of Catholic Trade Unionists is fast taking on the basic characteristics of Father Charles E. Coughlin's defunct pro-fascist "Social Justice" outfit, and the Rev. Charles O. Rice, ACTU chaplain, it appears, is taking the silent radio priest's place. Father Rice is not using the radio, however. He is employing the more insidious bacteriological war technique of injecting little doses in the right places through clerical propaganda sheets and letters to trade unionists.



Readers of this column have been frequently informed of the ACTU's activities as an agency of the Vatican for injection of religious dividing lines into the trade union movement. This is part of a campaign to combat our traditional separation of church from state, union, school and all other such non-religious institutions. The ACTU and its inspiring father, now give more open expression to their program. Father Coughlin, it will be remembered, also began with professed sympathy for labor and with his innocent-sounding "sixteen principles of social justice."

•

FATHER RICE, it now appears, not only insists on the right of the Catholic heirarchy to interfere in union affairs and organize adherents of the Catholic faith to work as a faction in labor organizations; he now takes the authority upon himself to decide whether a labor leader is a good or bad Catholic. And he is beginning to slur others in the labor movement for not sharing his views or religious faith.

The Wage Earner, organ of the ACTU in Detroit, runs Father Rice's reply to a letter of President James Durkin and secretary-treasurer Ber-J. Mooney of the United Office and Professional Workers. The two protested his campaign of letter-writing interference in their union and reminded him of the American tradition of keeping religion out of the unions. The two labor leaders are themselves Catholics. Rice replied:

". . . . You say that you and Mooney were reared Catholics. . . . The reds picked you because of your Catholic and Irish sounding name and you played it for all it was worth. . . . So far as I can find out you may have been reared a Catholic, but you no longer live up to your faith. . . . I don't know about Mooney, and I do not care. He is merely another pitiful Irish monickered half man. . . . You say you have deep respect for the cloth. The only cloth you men respect, is the cloth in the red flag of Moscow."

•

THE SAME ISSUE of the Wage Earner carries a lengthy diatribe by Father Rice in which he thanks heaven for the elimination of some "strange fish and queer ducks" from the CIO's national office. But he isn't talking of Communists.

"There was J. Raymond Walsh of the golden voice, who within the space of a few months declared in Pittsburgh that he was a Roman Catholic and in New England that he was an Episcopalian, having left the Church over Spain and having been kept out by the Church's horrible attitude on Russia."

I don't know a thing about Mr. Walsh's religious convictions, and Rice who tells more falsehoods in one column than you could detect, is the last person in 48 states I'd go to for information. But what have Walsh's religious sentiments to do with his qualification for the post of research director of the CIO which he held?

"Which brings us to the gentle Kermit Eby who succeeded Walsh as Research director. Kermit has been a Protestant missionary in Japan," continued Rice, as he unloaded a heap of personal abuse upon the Protestant instructor at Chicago University's divinity school. What has the fact that Eby was a Protestant missionary in Japan to do with the case?

Rice's two-column indignation against Eby is understandable. The latter, addressing a seminar, complained of the stifling atmosphere in the CIO's national office which even he, a churchman and an anti-Communist couldn't endure and left.

"Kermit suddenly discovered the Catholic menace," writes Father Rice. "The fight in the CIO is between Catholics and Communists, he says, both want control." If, Eby has, indeed, spoken as Father Rice says he did, then it is further evidence of what the ACTU's injection of religious power politics and bigotry means.

I don't think that the workers, including millions of Catholics, want unions clericalized or torn by religious strife. Their livelihood depends too much on unity and equality of unionists of all faiths, and, therefore, upon strict maintenance of our traditional exclusion of religious affairs from the labor movement.

SOVIET PRESIDENT DECORATES A TEACHER



A Moscow school teacher, Evgenia Kadomskaya, being decorated with the Order of Lenin by N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Kadomskaya has been a teacher for forty years and she is one of 7,000 Moscow and Leningrad teachers who have been awarded orders and medals in appreciation of their work.



BY BARNARD RUBIN

ONE OF THE big Jimcrow scandals in this town, which hasn't been adequately publicized as yet, is the policy of the New York City transit system, including the Independent subways, in keeping Negroes in menial and low-paid jobs.

There is case after case of Negroes within the system, eligible for higher paid, administrative, or executive posts, who have been systematically barred from promotion—for no other obvious reason than their color. . . .

• • •

TOWN TALK



Some television set manufacturers planning a set with "detached screen" so that several rooms in the house can watch the video programs tuned from one central point. . . .

Garson Kanin reported to have practically finished a comedy-drama which he will produce on Broadway, probably in the spring, with **Ruth Chatterton** in the lead role. Character is rumored to be a cross between **Cissie Patterson** and **Alice Roosevelt Longworth**. . . .

Chico Marx starting a tour of British and Scottish music halls. . . .

Buster Keaton making something of a film come-back. Just gone into his third role in several weeks in **The Great Speculator**, after completing work in **You're My Everything** and the **Good Old Summer Time** all as yet unexhibited. . . .

• • •

Hollywood studios doing an about-face in use of foreign words and lines on screen. Time was when producers wouldn't okay any foreign talk, but now it's quite the order of the day for entire scenes to be in foreign tongues, all for the sake of greater realism.

First considerable use of this practice was in **Treasure of the Sierra Madre**, in which Spanish was talked for minutes at a time. Columbia followed with the use of Italian in **Undercover Man** and now approximately 20 percent of the dialogue of 20th-Fox's **The East Side Story** is in Italian. . . .

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Two traveling men were discussing the merits and demerits of various small-town hotels. One mentioned a hostelry where the radiators could just as well have been used for refrigerators.

"That's nothing to a place I hit up in Snowblow, Mich.," replied the other. "There wasn't even a radiator in my room, although the thermometer stood at 16 degrees below zero. All I found was a small bottle of dark-looking liquid on a table near the bed.

"On a card pinned to the wall, which was evidently a duplicate of cards used in the other rooms, was this instruction: 'Take one tablespoon of the Tabasco sauce after you get in bed. If you require a great deal of heat, take two tablespoons.'" . . .

• • •

One day recently, an eastern university professor visited the expanding campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.

He watched construction work on half a dozen new buildings; he inspected new labs and attended summer classes in modern study rooms; he walked across miles of eucalyptus-lined lawns and athletic fields with one of the deans. He was impressed. "My," he said, "just how many students do you have here?"

"Let me see," the dean answered thoughtfully. "I'd say about one in a hundred."

• • •

American movie reviewers are sometimes unkind to the pictures they see, but they hardly compare with the reviewers in India. The leading movie magazine over there is "Filmindia." Here are the headlines on successive pages of reviews from the latest issue:

"Gulbakavli, a Celluloid Stinker! The Most Disgusting Picture Ever Produced!"

"Doosri Shadi, Long and Boring Affair!"

"Ahinsha Is a Well Meaning Flop!"

"Andhon-Ki-Duniya, a Picture for the Blind! Picture Presents Unimaginable Idiotic Mess!" . . .

As We See It

The Astounding Logic of The Wait-and-See School

By Milton Howard

I WAS HORRIFIED by an editorial which appeared recently in the liberal **New York Star**, successor to **PM**. This was an editorial on the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders. The substance of the editorial was that the defense attorneys are wrong in trying to quash the indictment. Because if there is no trial, and no Supreme Court decision on the charge that the Communists really are guilty of advocating and planning for the overthrow of the government by force and violence, **"the big question of the case will be unanswered, perhaps for some time."** And since this puzzle about the Communists will not be answered by the Supreme Court "for some time" argues the **Star**, the tories will be able to hound all left and progressive thought.



Such is the horrifying, fantastic logic of the liberal **Star**. If there continues to be persecution of Americans for their beliefs, it will be the fault of the Communists who are holding up a court test of the Smith Act under which their leaders face 10-20 years in jail and the entire Party faces outlawry and arrest.

The **Star** insists that the Communists shall submit themselves to the mercies of a "test" to see if there can be a police state in the United States. Who will decide that?

Wait for the Supreme Court, says the **Star**. Suppose the court rules "Yes," there can be a police state in the United States. Ah, well, we shall all have to submit to the new dispensation.

• • •

THERE ARE SO MANY THINGS wrong with this attitude that one hardly knows where to begin. In the first place, it is a vicious absurdity to assert that there is a "big question" about the Communists and their philosophy. To say that is to play right into the hands of the police state plotters.

The philosophy and platform of the Communist Party are public matters and have been for 30 years in this country. The Constitution of the Party is available to any citizen for five cents. Far from being a "conspiracy," as charged by the Truman Administration, the Communist Party strives with might and main to break through the Iron Curtain of the monopoly-controlled radio, press, book and magazines of the country.

One does not have to agree with the views of the Communist Party on peace, American-Soviet friendship and the ultimate change of ownership of industry from private to Socialist. But to pretend that it is still an open question as to whether the Communists are criminals as charged in the government frameup indictment is to join with the very forces in America who would outlaw not only the Communists, but would silence or obliterate every vestige of political dissent, including even the New York Star itself. It is as if in Nazi Germany, a liberal would say, let us wait and see if the Jews are guilty as charged by Julius Streicher.

• • •

THIS ASSUMES THAT THE COURTS in the country, including the Supreme Court, are above the battle, that they are non-political, and are aloof from class interests. But this is an illusion. The Supreme Court of the 1850's ruled in the Dred Scott decision that chattel slavery must be upheld by every American.

Was this decision binding on the American people? Would the **Star** have urged Abraham Lincoln to submit to this decision as being a pure and above-the-battle decision? Obviously not.

The Supreme Court of later days did nothing to halt the frameup of the Haymarket victims. It did nothing later on to save Tom Mooney from the notorious frameup which nearly murdered him and kept him in jail for more than 20 years. Did the liberals on the Supreme Court bench — the vaunted Justices Holmes and Brandeis — lift a finger to save Sacco and Vanzetti from what every American now knows to have been a cold-blooded legal lynching?

What argument does the **Star** have to offer that this court today will be any more reliable as a defender of democracy at a moment when the financial oligarchy is in the saddle and is driving the United States down the path of police state repression and war?

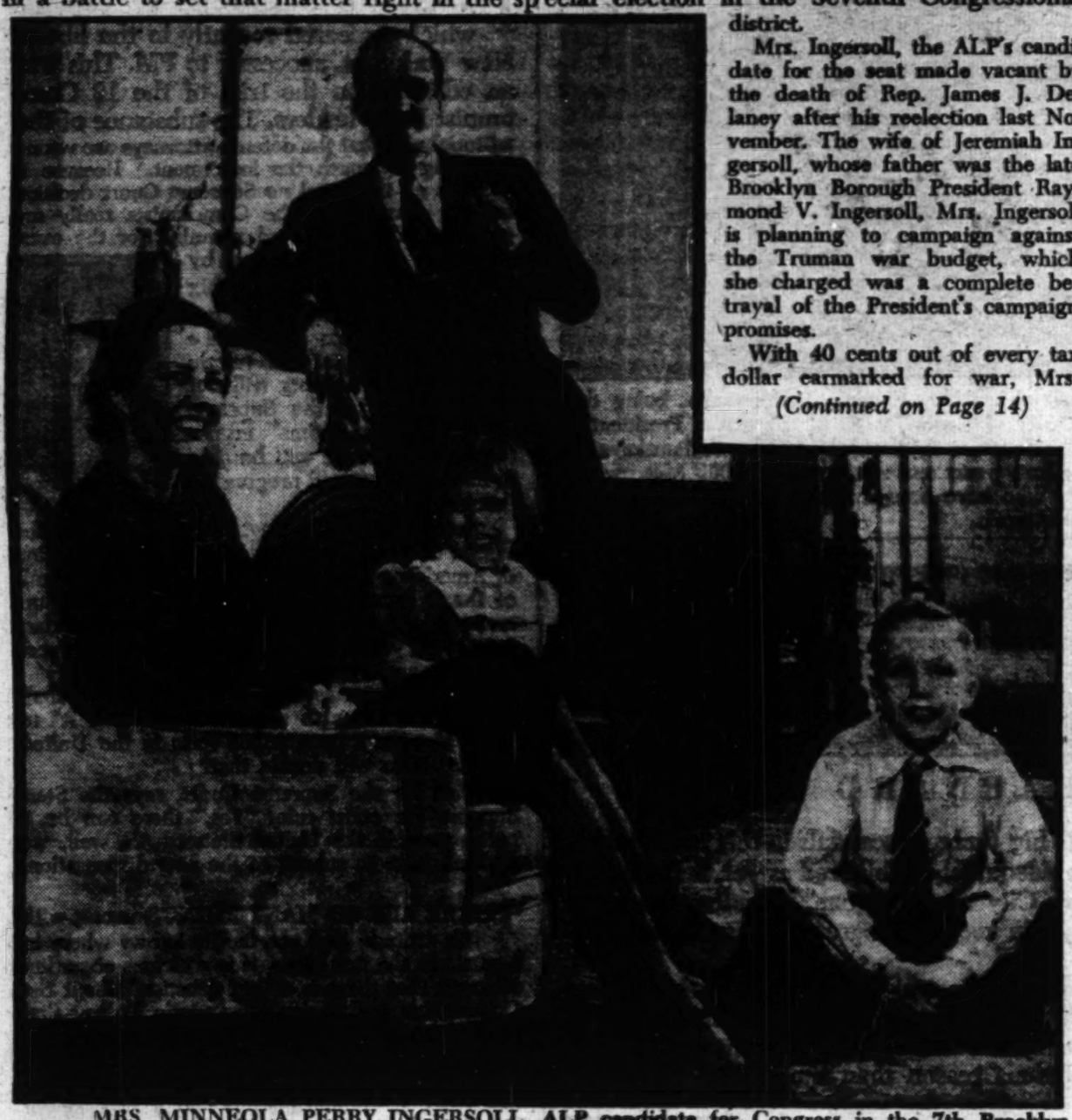
Let the **Star** but look at the loaded, fixed and rigged jury system which handed down the indictments.

Whichever way the Supreme Court will go, the nation cannot sit by and tremblingly await the verdict on the fate of American democracy while the Communist Party is flung into the machine to be "tested."

That kind of test was made in Hitler's Germany. Does the **Star** want to pay that kind of price to find out all over again?

Truman Program Will Increase Slums, Mrs. Ingersoll Charges

Brooklyn, so often the leader in everything else, has never had a Congresswoman and the American Labor Party through Mrs. Minneola Perry Ingersoll is now engaged in a battle to set that matter right in the special election in the Seventh Congressional district.



Mrs. Ingersoll, the ALP's candidate for the seat made vacant by the death of Rep. James J. Delaney after his reelection last November. The wife of Jeremiah Ingersoll, whose father was the late Brooklyn Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll, Mrs. Ingersoll is planning to campaign against the Truman war budget, which she charged was a complete betrayal of the President's campaign promises.

With 40 cents out of every tax dollar earmarked for war, Mrs.

(Continued on Page 14)

MRS. MINNEOLA PERRY INGERSOLL, ALP candidate for Congress in the 7th Brooklyn District in the Feb. 15 special election, with her family at home at 57 Gates Ave. (L. to r.): Mrs. Ingersoll, Jeremiah C. Ingersoll, Barbara, 4, and Andrew, 9.

DR. RUBENSTEIN CALLS FOR SCHOOL REFORMS

Few of Manhattan's West Siders know their territory and its problems as well as Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, the American Labor Party's candidate for the State Assembly in the special elections on Feb. 15.

Long a leader of community organizations and principal of the Robert L. Stevenson School since 1934, Dr. Rubinstein has been a key figure in securing the few community improvements the 5th A.D. has won in the past 20 years. And today it needs many of them.

Its schools, for example, are among the worst in the city, outside of Harlem. In an interview Dr. Rubinstein pointed out that there were approximately 30,000 children of elementary school age in the district. These children have at their disposal only seven elementary schools, several of them with inadequate toilet facilities, playgrounds or gymnasiums.



ANNETTE RUBENSTEIN

So overcrowded are these schools that only one has a suitable auditorium, the rest having carved theirs up for classroom space.

Six of the seven schools are more than 30 years old. The "new" school PS 118, is more than ten years old, having been built by the WPA during President Roosevelt's second term.

The average attendance at the schools is 4,500, which means approximately 550 children per school year. With this situation classes of more than 40 are common, despite the fact that Board of Education standards call for 32 children to a class. New Rochelle, for example, has a maximum of 20 children per class.

★

THE CAUSE of the situation has been the refusal of the Dewey-dominated State Legislature to grant the city increased financial aid for the school system and the failure of the O'Dwyer-dominated city administration to put the heat on Dewey for the money. Election of an ALP legislator, Dr. Rubinstein said, would help break up this Democratic-Republican double play, which actually double-crosses the school kids of the district.

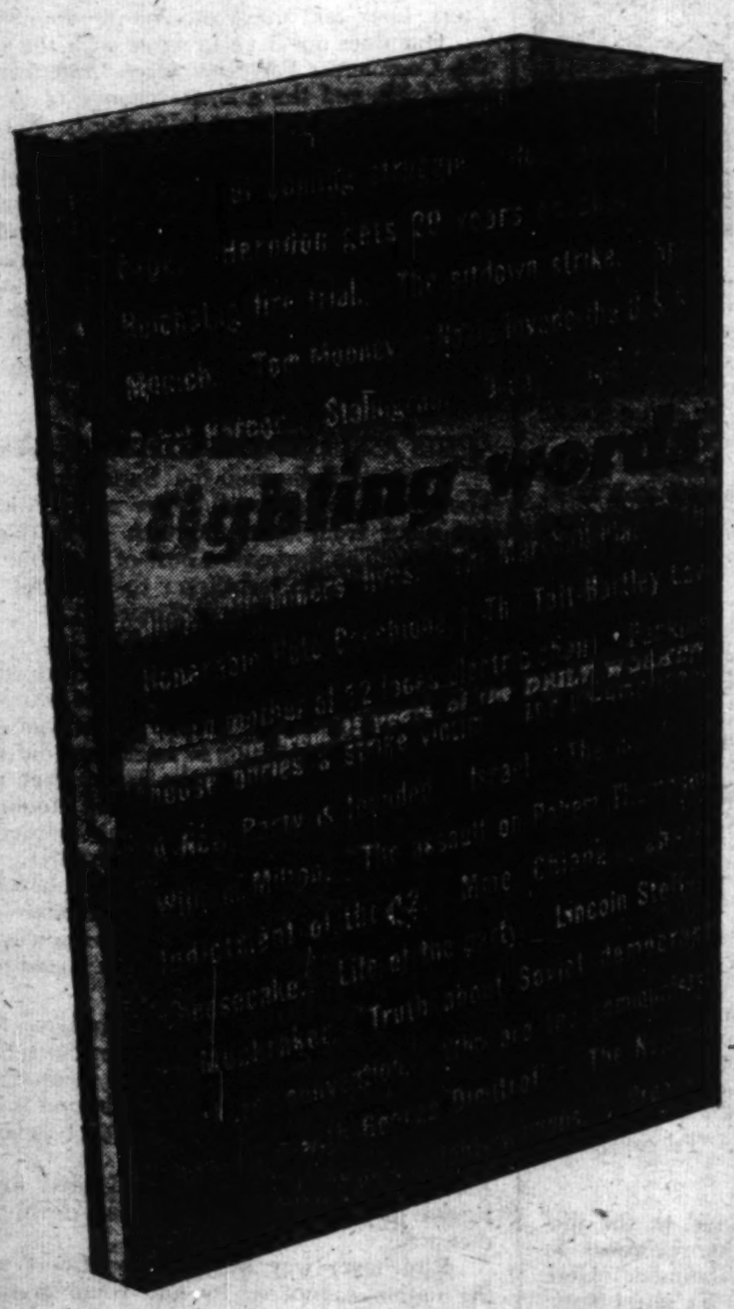
Campaigning on a program for doubling state aid to education, Dr. Rubinstein pointed out that in the last decade states outside New York have increased their aid to education by 141 percent, while New York has upped its ante to the city by only 51 percent in the same period.

Dr. Rubinstein also linked the inadequate educational program in the city to the war program, charging that money needed for social improvements was being diverted

(Continued on Page 14)

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Employers Use Layoffs To Intensify Speedup

By Bernard Burton

The post-war high unemployment expected by next spring is having its effect now in the bearing down on wages and working conditions. Within the shops it's being spelled out in greater speedup and refusals to grant wage increases.

The employers are being helped out by right-wing labor officials who join in singing dirges about "business conditions" not being favorable for the winning of wage advances.

RESULTS: Textile cotton and rayon workers are refused a wage increase in arbitration, and Emile Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers, answers by saying nothing more can be done about it. Walter Reuther, despite growing rank-and-file demands for a cost-of-living raise, makes the main auto demand the obtaining of welfare clauses, with wages only a subordinate matter. Steel Labor, paper of the CIO Steel Union, fails even to talk about wages although the question is due for negotiations soon.

★

THE SAME GOES for speedup, a word which men like Reuther, Reive and others shun, preferring to help the employers put over "efficiency" operations. "Efficiency" plans are helping to further swell the ranks of unemployed, as casually admitted by Edward Corsi, New York State Industrial Commissioner.

While maintaining there was "no cause for alarm" in the state's estimated 500,000 unemployed, Corsi listed some "factors" causing the loss in jobs. These included a "tapering off on the part of many employers who are eliminating their less efficient employes" and also the fact that "in many plants greater efficiency has resulted in the maintenance of production schedules with reduced personnel."

★

VIRTUALLY EVERY part of New England has had an increase in unemployment insurance claims: in round figures 120,000 in Massachusetts, an increase of 25,000 in one year in Connecticut, a 40 percent increase in Vermont.

★

HERE AS ELSEWHERE, the insurance figures tell only part of the story. Thousands have exhausted their claims and thousands more in such industries as textile are working short weeks, making them ineligible for unemployment insurance.

New Jersey applications have jumped 100 percent since October; increases have taken place in Michigan, Illinois, the South and other areas.

Conservative estimates place the nationwide job loss at 750,000 in the last three months, with a total of 3,500,000 by next spring. Actually this is an understatement. For this estimate is based primarily on insurance applications, a large part of which has been exhausted. It also excludes 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 workers who never got back into industry after the war. Six million by next spring would be a figure closer to reality and still on the conservative side.

Even in basic industries such as coal mining the loss of jobs has been heavy. Anthracite has been on a two-day week in many areas and bituminous has also been hit, with one of the main causes the introduction of more "efficient" methods.

Forgotten and buried is the traditional demand for a 30-hour week; a demand which is more possible of realization today than ever before, in view of the tremendous advance in the nation's productive capacity.

Only mention of it came when AFL leaders announced that if unemployment became general they would press for the 30-hour week —at reduced weekly wages.

★

IN AUTO, for example, the employers have long fought for the right to eliminate workers with long seniority in favor of younger and stronger workers who can take the gaff of greater spedup. With the industry's swollen profits, the employers know that they would be on the losing end of an all-out wage fight.

They would rather have the fight channeled toward a pension demand. The cost could then largely be made up by "eliminating their less efficient employes."

Health, welfare and pension plans are needed by the workers, but not as a substitute for wage increases or for a program to meet unemployment. And a program to meet unemployment by preparing for war is no program. That was the way out taken in Nazi Germany and the results for the German workers was spelled out in "guns not butter," death and destruction.

Landlord Seeks Scrubbing Limit

CINCINNATI, O.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott have protested to rent control officials against a demand by their landlord that they take only one bath a week.

WARNING

This dance reserved for people looking for wonderful time with Laura Duncan, Artie Torg, People's Dance Group, Hally Wood, Ernie Lieberman, "The Investigators" Cultural Youth Sec. CP Birthday Party at Waterfront, 269 W. 25 St. Subs $1.00



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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

EVERYBODY says "Hello," Sat. nite at Ginger and Joe's. Delicious party. Jan. 29, at the home of Tarantola, 37 Paysen Ave. Apt. 2L, 8:30 P. M.

YA GOTTA COME! It's the Youth! Don't miss a great night at 171 E. 116th St. Pizzas, dance by East Harlem Youth. Subs. 80c.

WHO SAYS y'haven't gotta date? Sure, y'have; s'don't be late! East Side YPA's Carnival-dance. 82-2nd Ave. 8:30 P. M. Subs. 75c.

FIESTA para todos nuestra amigos and you know that means music, dancing, fun. Sat. night, 8:30 on. Luis Carlos Prestes Club, 201 2nd Ave.

FREE AND EQUAL HOOTENANNY. People's Songs presents Laura Duncan, Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Fred Hellerman, guest singer, Jan Mural, others. Tonight, Sat., Jan. 29, 8:00, Hootenanny Hall, 405 W. 41st St. (two blocks from Times Sq.) Square dancing. Reserved seats in advance at People's Songs, 126 W. 21, $1.00.

VILLAGE VARIETY CLUB presents something new in the village. See box ad. Dancing, entertainment, music by Cab Marcos.

WARNING! This party exclusively reserved for people looking for wonderful time. Presenting: "The Investigators," Laura Duncan, Hally Wood, Ernie Lieberman, People's Dancers, Artie Torg, and numerous other stellar attractions. C.P. Cultural Youth Section Birthday Party, launches Fund Drive with a bang. Waterfront, 269 W. 25th, subs. one dollar.

PARTY in defense of the Twelve! Sat. night, Jan. 29th, 9 P. M., Kerff, 1085 2nd Ave. (cor. 57th). Benefit Civil Rights Congress. Entertainment, refreshments! Come, bring your friends! Subs. $1.00.

FDR's BIRTHDAY is Sat., Jan. 29. Celebrate it at a Young Progressives Party: Maritime, Garment, Chelsea 613 8th Ave. (40th St.); girls especially invited. Lower East Side, 82 Second Ave.; West Side, 170 W. 81 St. (apt. 6C).

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere, folk dancing. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

CONTEMPORARY WRITERS offer an evening of new talent, fresh from the workshop classes. Stories, poetry, drama, read by the authors. Discussion, dancing. 350 4th Ave. (28th St.). 8:30 P. M. 75c.

Bronx

BANG-UP PARTY. Cheerful gals, fine fellows, entertainment, food. ALP, 8th A.D. West, 2075 Mohegan Ave. Apartment 1D.

"THE TWELVE INDICTED are invited" (everybody else too). Defend Civil Liberties. Music, refreshments. Have your fling, dance, sing. Contrib. 75c. 2500 Grand Concourse, apartment 5A (near 186rd St.). Sat. nite.

LOW LIGHTS, little conversation, hot dogs and trimmings, and Gabby at the guitar, to boot. Grist's, 2094 Lemoyne Ave., apartment 2. Subs. 50c. Bronx Folk Youth.

Brooklyn

CROWN HEIGHTS American Labor Party is having a party. Sat., Jan. 29th, 8:30 P.M. Apex Club, 667 Nostrand Parkway, Brooklyn. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing.

ROOSEVELT BIRTHDAY PARTY. Come join the merrymaking at 360 Abbey Pl., 9 P. M.; admission $1.50. You'll get your money's worth in entertainment, food and dancing. Sponsored by American Labor Party, 23rd A.D.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

BE-BOP AFFAIR! Begin to Bop on records. Free refreshments. Sunday, 3-7 P. M., 137 Ave. B, first floor. 75c.

GEORGE BLAKE speaks on "What to Expect from 81st Congress." Unusual films, free refreshments. Contrib. 50c. Unity Forum, 2744 Broadway (105-106). Sunday, 8:15 P. M.

IDEOLOGY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. A discussion of psychoanalysis as a bourgeois theory of society and individual motivation. Lecturer: Dr. Joseph Furst. 8:15 P. M. Jefferson School Forums, 6th Ave. and 16th St.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancing fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

A FOLK-FEST: Dance and sing with us, we'll show you how! Sunday afternoon, 3-6 p.m. at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Sixth Ave. Contribution 75c.

Bronx

COMMUNITY FORUM sponsored by 3rd A. D. American Labor Party Club. James Neal, noted lecturer, discusses: "Whose China?" Jan. 30th, 8:30 P. M. Refreshments and dancing. 154 W. Tremont Ave. (over Park Plaza Theatre), Bronx. Contrib. 49c.

VLADIMIR KAZAKEVICH, well-known lecturer, will speak on: "The Outlook for China." Jan. 30, 8:30 P. M., in COOP Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Ausp: Library Committee.

Psychological and Cultural Foundations of sex; lecture and discussion by students of anthropology. Social and refreshments afterward. Hunts Point Youth Club, 1029 E. 163rd St.

JOIN US at our regular Sunday social, Jan. 30, 7:30 P. M. Refreshments, games, dancing. Auspices: Fraternal Mandolin Orch., 809 Westchester Ave., near Prospect Ave. station. Adm. 35c.

Brooklyn

FOLK DANCE and meet "My Glorious Brothers." Starts promptly at 7:30 p. m. Caller, skit, songs, accordian, mandolin. Contr. 35c. Bundles for Israel. Sunday, Jan. 30. Meyer Levin JYF, 1190 St. Johns Pl.

Coming

EVERYBODY IS SWITCHING to the beautiful Skyline Ballroom atop the Hotel Theresa, Friday, Feb. 25th!

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JUSTICE ON TRIAL

The People of New York Must Speak Up Against Biased Juries

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'12' DEFENSE GRILLS BANKER-JURORS

(Continued from Page 3)

Dobbs Ferry, personnel assistant for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. He told the court he was a home owner and the man who bosses a company union benefit plan for Mutual's employes.

Judge Medina forbade defense counsel from ascertaining the actual annual income of the jurors above $5,000.

One witness was Donald C. Webster, who helped bring in the indictment against the defendants. He said he lives at 9 E. 96th St. and is the big sales boss for the Atlas Cement Co. Prodded by defense counsel, he admitted his name is in the Social Register. This Register, the defense charges, has been used unconstitutionally as a special source for blue ribbon jury selection.

Testifying before him was Milton Watkins, broker, of 44 Wall St. He, too, was on the anti-Communist grand jury. He testified he has been serving as a juror for more than 30 years. He is a partner in the firm of Shields and Co., investment bankers.

Another former grand juror to testify was James C. Johnson, of Bronxville, a customer's representative in a banking and brokerage firm. He was asked by defense counsel Harry Sacher if his income was more than $20,000,000 a year. The court quickly overruled that question.

"Well," said Sacher, taking objection to the ruling, "he looks as though he does."

"I want no personal comment," the court remarked, rebuking the attorney.

Neither would the court permit defense lawyers to determine the financial standing of Estice G. Sincerbum, of New Rochelle, another of the indicting jurors and a Western Union supervisor.

INSURANCE BOSS

Also questioned was Andrew J. Coakley, of the Providence Life Insurance Co. He said he served on many juries since he retired as a Philadelphia Athletics pitcher 40 years ago.

Mrs. Adelade E. Lowe, special editions editor of the Juliet Publishing Co. and Mrs. Pauline Charal, of 175 W. 93rd St., who had served on the anti-Communist grand jury, both said they had volunteered for their jury service.

Quite a stir was created in the courthouse during the noon recess when an elevator carrying 11 of the subpenaed grand jury members was stuck for a half an hour on its way to the fourth floor. Workmen were summoned and after feverish effort they released the 11 witnesses.

DELAYED FOR HOUR

The defense was delayed for more than an hour in calling witnesses because of Judge Medina's insistence that the Communists call jury officials instead of prospective jurors and members of the trial panel.

The court demanded that the defense hurry up and present memoranda on the law concerning U.S. Attorney McGohey's motion to quash challenge of the indicting grand jury.

Attorney Sacher reminded the judge he had agreed last week to hear all the proof before ruling on the matter.

"Let me hear your motions," the court declared, his voice showing more irritation

"The chief judge of this court is riding circuit and riding herd on these defendants, riding up and down the country making speeches upholding this nefarious jury system," the lawyer remarked.

The defense then moved again for Medina to disqualify himself on account of prejudice. A second defense motion called again for disqualification of all Southern New York District jurists in the matter of the trial of the jury challenge. Medina rapidly overruled both motions.

The threat of the court to rule on the government's motion to halt challenge of the indicting grand jury panel before the proof was presented was characterized by Sacher as "a sword of Damocoles hanging over our heads."

The court then noted defense attorneys A. J. Isserman and Richand Gladstein were absent. Gladstein had not yet arrived from San Francisco, where he was appearing before the U.S. Circuit Court on another case. Isserman was in Washington on another circuit court case.

The defendants insisted that the session be recessed until the other lawyers return. An agreement was later reached after a short recess to go ahead without the two lawyers if the judge would withhold his ruling against hearing prospective jurors testify.

The court withheld the earlier ruling and the first witness was put on the stand.

He was Donald Ashbrook, textile manufacturer, a member of the petit jury panel who was on the stand when the court adjourned last week.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Next to testify was Thomas L. Clyde, of 139 E. 78 St., a member of the grand jury which indicted the Communists.

He said he was an investment counselor and had given financial advice from 1942 until last summer for the firm of Scudder, Stephen and Clark.

"I was assistant consultant and determined policies of the firm," the witness declared.

He said he was a member of the Princeton Club, was listed in the Social Register and was a director of an apartment house property where he lives.

The judge warned a defense lawyer against asking "that silly question whether he's a white man or not."

NO NEGROES

But the defense continued to show that no members of the indicting jury were Negroes. Each witness was asked if he was a member of the white or Caucasian race.

Third witness was Alexander Abraham, 2221 Saint Raymond Ave., Bronx, a certified public accountant and member of the petit jury panel. Following was Arthur Heinman, 191 Central Park West, a member of the indicting grand jury.

Questioned by attorney Louis McCabe, Heinman said he was the head of Heinman, Inc., 1412 Broadway, a textile firm. He testified he was also a director of the Ash Corp., another textile business, and a director and stockholder of the Fylon Corp.

Heinman said he was a member of the Federal Grand Jury Association. A private organization, the defense charges, was set up to rig jury panels in favor of the rich and propertied.

KNOX ALWAYS HATED UNIONS

(Continued from Page 3)

at 27 St. and Broadway.

It was a typical Tammany clubhouse, with billiards and card games and smoking and an affable Irish leader who took the new member in.

"I paid the $10 and found myself a member, and from then on spent many of my evenings there," reports Knox.

★

THE JUDGE who "handpicks" business executives for his juries today was a red-baiter from the tart.

Knox gleefully tells of his Fourth of July speech against the "Socialists" in the Tammany Hall headquarters on 14 St. in 1908.

Sen. Morris Sheppard [correct] of Texas was the principal speaker for Tammany that day.

". . . and when I arose to speak," said Knox, "in criticism of the Socialist, who in those days were considered to be the 'dangerous political group' Sheppard pressed me on as I got well under way by whispering loudly: 'Give 'em hell, Knox!' "

The old **New York Herald**, which reported the speech, had the young political hack's number.

"A young speaker named Knox," wrote the **Herald** next day, "tied knots of red, white and blue over the staff of the Star Spangled Banner."

★

KNOX'S TAMMANY activities paid off. He went into the federal building as an assistant U.S. Attorney in 1913, and became a federal judge in April, 1918, at the astonishingly early age of 36.

Knox tells with pride how he inspired the prosecution of the anarchists, Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman on anti - war charges in 1917, and how happy he was when they were sent away for two-year prison terms.

He couldn't forget that Berkman had shot the ironmaster, Henry Frick, in the Homestead Steel Strike in 1892.

One of Knox's freshest memories as a boy, he relates, was of the time he bid goodbye to the militia men, who were leaving Waynesburg to suppress the Homestead steel strikrs.

Knox boasts that he personally used to attend the Berkman meetings with a stenographer to get the evidence he needed. He had trouble, he confesses, because the speeches at first seemed merely expressions of the right of "free speech."

Knox is also proud of his part in the prosecution of Indian nationalist leaders during the war.

★

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE tells (Feb. 13, 14, 1919) of young Judge Knox's role in the deportation delirium after the World War. Knox consented at first to issue a habeus corpus writ for 49 radical workers, locked up on Ellis Island, without the right to see their attorneys. But he backtracked the next day and kept the workers shut up.

Knox's special hobby today is jury-picking. He boasted again of his jury-picking in a speech last Saturday night before an audience of coal mine attorneys in Uniontown, Pa., not far from the spot where he was born.

The present presiding judge of the U.S. District Court admits his preference for Anglo-Saxons and business men as jurors and his opposition to unemployed workers.

We'll tell more about this judicial jury picker in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

FACE TO FACE

(Continued from Page 8)

lily-white, stacked juries against Negro citizens. Every blow for Negro rights aids democracy for all the people.

Negroes, Jewish-Americans, workers of all beliefs and all democratic citizens should raise their voice against this monstrous travesty on justice committed in the name of democracy and freedom.

American workers should speak out, irrespective of their political affiliations, whether they agree or disagree with the aims of Communism. Aren't American workers daily victimized by boss-packed juries, and anti-Communist employers?

This Hitler-inspired attempt to outlaw the Communist Party, and imprison its leaders, cannot take place without dragging down and reducing to naught the elementary liberties of the workers and masses of our land.

Jurist Refuted on U.S. Class Warfare

By Sid Stein *(Second of a Series)*

As we indicated in the previous article Justice Douglas did not confine himself to a simple request in his speech before the CIO Convention. On the contrary he was very specific in providing an outline for what American labor is to say to the people of Europe. Here are a choice example:

"American labor has, moreover, a tremendously significant message for Europeans. It can prove by its own accomplishments that human welfare and progress can be achieved without class warfare."

Now it is clear that the Justice is anxious to put this point across not only to the people of Europe but also to the American workers. If he could get labor to repeat this magical phrase to the Europeans why it would have a very beneficial effect (from the Wall St. point of view) on the witness as well. There is but one catch, Oh, Honorable Jurist. This is "hearsay" —there is nothing in the experience of the witness to substantiate the testimony you ask him to give!

★

ON THE CONTRARY the experience of the American working class is rich precisely in the class struggle which the judge, now in the role of a Wall St. lawyer, is trying to hide from the jury. To accomplish this the good judge has stooped to falsifying American labor history on two counts. First he gives a very false impression of how the American working class got what it has, and secondly he completely distorts what we do have!

Here is the history of two generations of American labor, as "slightly" condensed by Justice Douglas:

"Labor has marched a long way down the corridors of history. In this country it had no sooner thrown off the chains of chattel slavery than it seemed destined to be held in a new industrial serfdom. That fate was avoided by the devoted efforts of two generations. From the days of Bryan and La Follette the tide of liberalism ebbed and flowed, until at last under Franklin D. Roosevelt it gathered a mighty momentum and swept away the remaining threats of an industrial serfdom.

"Collective bargaining was established and became the accepted practice and tradition. A host of laws designed to protect the worker were written in the books. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness **became part of the philosophy of factory management** (Our emphasis). Human rights, not property rights alone, became standards of industrial justice."

Isn't it a pity that the justice does not recall what this ebb and flow between the days of Bryan and the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt was like? I am sure he knows about the great **class struggle** of the railroad workers. I am sure he knows about the great **class struggles** conducted by the Knights of Labor. I am sure he knows about the great **class struggle and the Haymarket Affair** which won the eight hour day. I am sure he knows about the **class struggles** conducted by the I. W. W. I am sure he knows about the **great steel strike** and **packinghouse strikes** after the close of the last war. I am sure he knows of the **great class struggles** of the thirties which won unemployment compensation and the great struggles of the steel workers, the auto workers, etc. which won industrial unionism.

★

IT IS TRUE that many of the veterans of the class struggle which succeeded in organizing steel, auto and other unions were not at the Portland convention, which in itself is a commentary on the present leadership of these unions. But there were many veterans of struggles in other unions there who must have felt furious at the antics of the judge turned historian.

There were men and women in that very convention hall who still remembered their personal experiences in the struggles of clothing workers, of the great sit down strikes in auto. of the struggles that resulted in the building of the fur, electrical and other unions.

And what about the class struggle of today? Was not the great West Coast strike going on at the very time that the judge declared the class struggle out of existence? And was the C. I. O. convention so purged of militant trade union delegates that there was no one there who has personally participated this past year in daily struggles against the monopolies of this country?

Today there is lots of evidence to prove that there have been many class battles in these United States and that the American workers have gained nothing without conducting the sharpest class struggles. If the witness is to be truthful, as American labor must be, it will tell the workers of Europe that **we in the United States have had many splendid class struggles. All we have gained has been through struggle against our greedy capitalists and their lackeys, and if they still rule us today and are attempting to subjugate you as well, it is because we have not yet acquired class consciousness.**

And instead of acting as a friendly witness for American Capitalism, the American labor movement can and should, out of its own experiences and out of the experiences of the workers of Europe, learn to gain class consciousness. Then the class struggle which is going on in our midst every day of the week between the industrialists who are hiking prices and fighting wage increases and the workers who are fighting for wage increases and price control, between the employers who are introducing every conceivable speedup and the worker who is fighting against it, between the employers who are out to maintain the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the workers who are fighting to abolish it, will cease to be individual battles and will become one stream of struggle against the enemy of all workers, American and European, against the exploiters and war-makers, the barons of finance and industry, with offices in Wall Street.



Paul Robeson (above), will be chairman of the Fifth Annual Dinner of the Jefferson School on Monday, Feb. 7, at the Hotel Statler (formerly Pennsylvania). Agnes Smedley, Ben Gold and Howard Selsam will speak. Jack Guilford will entertain. During the five years of its existence, the school has served 60,000 students.

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SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Don Gardiner
WCBS—Junior Miss
12:00-WNBC—News. Charles P. McCarthy
WOR—Recorded Music
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WCBS—Theatre of Today

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
WOR—Unsolved Mysteries
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News: The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—U. S. Navy Band
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Denver Symphony Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Art Mooney Orchestra
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS-Stan Daugherty Orchestra
WNYC-Shakespeare Drama Cycle
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forrest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WCBS—Red Barber's Club House
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Treasury Board
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—Hawthorne's Adventures
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—Gilbert-Sullivan Music

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RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, Jan. 29)

6:15 p.m.—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30 p.m.—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Hit Parade. WNBC.

TV

8:30 p.m.—Millrose Games. (Track.) WCBS-TV
9:00 p.m.—Stump the Authors. WJZ-TV.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, Jan. 30)

12:00 Noon—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15 p.m.—Elmo Roper. WCBS
1:30 p.m.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.
2:00 p.m.—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
2:00 p.m.—Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.
2:30 p.m.—NBC University Theater. WNBC.
2:30 p.m.—You Are There. WCBS.
3:00 p.m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony. WCBS.
3:30 p.m.—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00 p.m.—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
4:30 p.m.—Metropolitan Auditions of the Air. WJZ.
5:00 p.m.—Family Closeup. WJZ.
6:00 p.m.—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30 p.m.—Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet. WNBC.
7:00 p.m.—Jack Benny Show. WCBS.
8:30 p.m.—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Electric Theater. WCBS.
9:30 p.m.—Theater Guild. WJZ.
9:30 p.m.—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
10:00 p.m.—The Lively Arts. WNEW.
10:15 p.m.—Show Business. WNEW.

TV

8:00 p.m.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
8:30 p.m.—Meet the Press. WNBT.
8:30 p.m.—Actor's Studio. WJZ-TV.
9:00 p.m.—Television Playhouse. WNBT.

8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Play
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Phil Bovero
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WaGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—People's Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross

Dramatic Reading of Pablo Neruda Poem By Sam Wanamaker

Sam Wanamaker, the noted Broadway director and actor, will give a dramatic reading of the great Latin American poet Pablo Neruda's stirring poem Let the Rail-Splitter Awake, this Sunday night (Jan. 30) at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Place, N. Y., at 8:30.

WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Music America Loves
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM—News; Music
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—I Walk Alone
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Festival of Music
WNBC—It's All in the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Favorite Story
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Family Closeup
WCBS—Festival of Song
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Shoow
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama; Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Stories to Remember
WQXR—Pop Concert

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Movies:

Last Look at At Ancient Landmark

By Aline Mosby

HOLLYWOOD (UP).—The movies are full of landmarks, such as old plots, antique dialogue and aging players. But in real life, Hollywood throws out anything that's had a chance to sit around for a while.

A funeral is set for the Hollywood hotel; the cocoanut grove will be ripped apart. William Farnum's mansion is a heap of rubble, and that oil well in the middle of La Cienaga Blvd. gave way to progress.

Now citizens are peering at the famous "Hollywoodland" sign for a last look. The city council voted to tear the ancient landmark down.

This sign actually reads, "Ollywoodland," having had the "H" knocked out of it, and this has made it the subject of more hoary gags than the La Brea tar pits. The sign consists of huge letters, one of which was a starlet's suicide perch, that hang on a hill behind Hollywood and have been startling the tourists since 1923.

• • •

A COUPLE of real estate guys put it to advertise their subdivision, Hollywoodland. Forty-five foot sheet metal letters were tacked onto 65-foot poles and braced against the hillside. These had to be hauled up by steel cable, and there wasn't a road then, either.

Each letter was painted gleaming white, and then the glorious result covered with 3,600 electric light bulbs. The sign, tall as a four-story building and 342 feet long, then was the largest in the world, like everything else here. you could see it 30 miles away in long beach on a clear night.

"A construction miracle, as the hill has a 50-degree angle, and you can hardly stand up on it," explains one of the real estate men, Gilbert Miller.

It was a full-time job for a man to operate the $20,000-sign but it was worth it. Studios put the sign in their pictures, like "double indemnity," lovers took to parking under it, photographers rushed up with starlets in bathing suits and governors with cigars.

The sign also helped sell $4,000,000 worth of Hollywoodland lots, Mr. Miller adds.

• • •

IN 1933 THE company turned off the expensive lights. A few years later a struggling actress, Peg Entwhistle, despaired because her only scene had been cut out of a movie and leaped to her death from the "W." Then in 1942 a nasty storm blew down the "H", leaving "Ollywoodland."

Mr. Miller despairs the resulting gags, such as Reginald Denny proposing that English actors put an apostrophe in front of the sign. He says he couldn't get scarce metal to repair it. Three years ago, the real estate firm donated the land the sign was on to the city's Griffith Park.

The chamber of commerce wanted to fix it up to read "Hollywood." But park rules frown on advertising, and besides the City council was weary of the gags, the parkers, etc. It signed the sign's doom.

"Just as well. People were beginning to think the name of this town was Ollywoodland (Cq)," says a chamber of commerce man.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

New Stages, Inc. presents Federico Garcia LORCA'S Blood Wedding

MAIL & PHONE ORDERS NOW
4 WEEKS ONLY! Beg. Sun. Feb. 6
Authorized translation by Richard L. O'Connell and James Graham-Lujan
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MOTION PICTURES

THE STANLEY'S GREATEST HIT SHOW!
"Really Magnificent"—Post-Hame News "★★★ Beautiful"—Hews.
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ARTKINO'S PRIZE FILM in MAGICOLOR
Symphony of Life
SONG OF SIBERIA
Stanley 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 43 STS. DOORS OPEN 8:45 A.M.
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CITY 14ST & 4TH AVE. GR 4-5240
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FIRST POST-WAR YIDDISH FILM!
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"LONG IS THE ROAD"
MOLLY PICON as Yiddle with her Fiddle "DI YIDDISHE KAPELE"

Truman War Policy Dooms His Election Promises

(Continued from Page 4)

Maybank (D-SC), his opposite number in the Senate. A clerk said the committee will not begin hearings on rent control until about Feb. 8.

The Senate Banking Committee has already opened hearings on the extension of "voluntary controls," which the administration demands as necessary to its cold war program. Under this system, the Commerce Department works with manufacturers of certain scarce materials in the arrangement of "voluntary" agreements channelling materials to "essential" users. In the case of steel, for instance, this means armaments, airplanes and battleships, as well as to manufacturers producing for the Marshall Plan.

★

THIS PROGRAM, along with the Marshall Plan, is the keystone of the Administration's legislative policy. White House thinking is that anything and everything must be sacrificed to securing favorable action by Congress on this program.

For this reason, among others, Democratic leaders in the Senate are treating the Dixiecrats with kidgloves. Gone a-glimmering are the hopes of Walter White and similar Truman supporters that the majority party would press for drastic changes in the Senate rules which would end that ancient evil of the filibuster.

The Southern senators have stated arrogantly they will oppose any change in the Senate rules. The Administration spokesmen have humbly turned the other cheek and have offered a compromise which would leave untouched the power of a third of the Senate (from 20 to 30 members of that body) to prevent cloture and block enactment of any bill the Southerners opposed.

As a result, promised civil rights legislation may be one of the first casualties of the cold war. This incidentally will be no surprise to the Justice Department. In its budget request, it made no provision for funds to enforce civil rights legislation.

Although the amount asked for the department for fiscal 1950 was five million dollars over the current year, most of this is to pay salaries and expenses of nine hundred new FBI personnel and 90 additional employes for the immigration and naturalization division. These are expenses obviously attributable to the cold war.

THE REQUIREMENTS of the cold war have affected every aspect of the Administration's legislative program. For instance, labor demanded and Truman promised prompt repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the restoration of the Wagner Act. This clearcut issue, however, has now been complicated and delayed by the decision of the White House that along with this action, the old Wagner Act must be amended in line with previous proposals made by Truman.

These include a cooling-off period before strikes can be called, the prohibition of jurisdictional disputes and secondary boycotts, and, most important, a ban on strikes which the President regards as affecting the public welfare.

This last provision is without doubt a cold war measure which would empower the President to secure an injunction to break any strike involving war preparations.

DR. RUBENSTEIN CALLS FOR SCHOOL REFORMS

(Continued from Page 10)

to armaments and building a large army and navy. One of the main slogans of her campaign is: **"You Can't Build Schools With Bayonets."**

★

ANOTHER DRAMATIC POINT in her indictment of inadequate schooling for the area is seen in the high school situation. With approximately 30,000 children of high school age in the district, there is not a single high school in the area.

Children from this district must travel either downtown to Commerce or Haaren high schools, to Washington Heights to George Washington H. S. or across town to Julia Richman H. S. Average traveling involved is 90 minutes daily for these children.

A tight, three-cornered race looms for the Assembly seat, made vacant by the appointment of former Assemblyman Irwin Davidson to a judgeship. With only three weeks to the election, it is not expected that more than 35,000-40,000 votes will be cast. The Republican are expected to make a strong bid to capture the seat, having put up Edgar Nathan III, son of the former Borough President of Manhattan, and the Democrats having nominated an unknown Tammany politician, Monroe Flegenheimer.

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SAM LIPTZIN
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War Plans Increase Slums, Candidate Charges

(Continued from Page 10)

Ingersoll told The Worker in an interview, the President could not live up to his promises even if he wanted to. As a result, she said, he has come up with a housing program which "would increase slums, rather than eliminate them."

★

SHE EXPLAINED that the Truman housing program—1,000,000 new units in seven years—would not even replace the number of units that would deteriorate within the coming seven years, let alone relieve the housing shortage. The Seventh C. D., which embraces the Brooklyn Heights and Boro Hall sections and parts of Williamsburgh and Bedford-Stuyvesant, has a considerable housing problem, Mrs. Ingersoll pointed out, since it is one of the oldest sections of the county with a large proportion of old, slum dwellings.

She also pointed out that the two-party, do-nothing system at Congress, which was attacked by Henry Wallace in the presidential campaign was still doing business in the same old way. She had especially sharp words for Brooklyn's eight congressmen.

"They sit in Congress and do nothing to fight," she charged.

In the three months since Election Day, Mrs. Ingersoll continued, prices have remained high without any action having been taken by President Truman to bring them down. A housewife herself and the mother of a nine-year-old son and four-year-old daughter, Mrs. Ingersoll said women were becoming increasingly "fed up with that kind of stuff."

★

MRS. INGERSOLL is no newcomer to progressive politics. Born in Alabama of an old American family which goes back to before the Revolution, Mrs. Ingersoll worked in the great steel organizing drive in Chicago in 1936, where she met and married her husband. She was the first woman on Philip Murray's staff, serving as an organizer for the women's auxiliaries in the Chicago-Gary area.

Later she worked with her husband at Hull House, famous Chicago social work settlement.

She helped found the Progressive Citizens of America on her return to Brooklyn and in the last campaign she was a leader of the Women for Wallace in Brooklyn.

Store Unions Overcome Odds to Win Contracts

With four major department store contracts under their belts, members of New York's militantly progressive department store locals could take pride last week in victories won over overwhelming odds.

The stores—among the biggest in the Big Town—were Gimbels and Saks-34th Street, signed to new two-year pacts by Local 2, allowed by Hearns and Loeser's, which signed similar agreements with Local 1250. Both are independent locals, included among the eight left-wing led locals which months back seceded from the now disintegrating, rightwing Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, CIO, which sought to crush the locals' autonomy and seize members and treasuries.

The contracts, all of which provide for wage reopenings, were won despite a concerted, uninterrupted attack on all the eight locals during the last year.

★

THE DRIVE BEGAN last summer with a Hartley Labor Committee smear probe of the leftwing locals, after which William Michelson, president of Local 2 and Nicholas Carnes, president of Local 1250, were cited for contempt along with other leaders. The citations were subsequently dropped.

Louis Broido, executive vice-president of Gimbel's led off the red-baiting drive against the retail locals in testifying before the Hartley group. Samuel Wolchok, president of the URWDSE also helped the witch-hunters in his testimony.

A measure of the achievements of the locals today is to be found in the fact that Wolchok was eased out of his presidency, while the jointly-owned Gimbel's and Sake stores were the first from whom new contracts were won. Local 2 turned in membership cards from almost 100 percent of the 3,300 Gimbel's-Saks workers. Local 1250 in Loeser's and Hearns, also registered overwhelming majorities. Local 2 president Michelson termed the Gimbel's-Saks pacts victories won by the workers despite "a year's onslaught of red-baiting."

And, the four agreements were won since the inception of the much-publicized $1,000,000 organizing drive of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—rightwing union arbitrarily awarded the department store "jurisdiction of the URWDSE by the national CIO.

To date, the Amalgamated's accomplishments add up to signing a claimed majority of the workers at Bonwit Teller, Fifth Avenue shop. The catch is that the organizing was done by the company, whose section managers distributed Amalgamated cards, with a top store executive exhorting workers at a special meeting.

Next major development on the New York department store scene is an NLRB election among Macy workers on Feb. 9. Local 1-S, Independent is confident that the poll will register another victory.

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(Brooklyn)

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EXCHANGE 2 1-2 modern apartment, ground floor, 3 rooms, Manhattan. Evenings, LU 8-1659.

EXCHANGE

WORKING MOTHER, 2 school children will share apartment, exchange services evenings. Box 97, c-o The Worker.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NO ROOF over our heads. Two girls, comrades, both employed, both students, desperately need a 3-4-5 room apartment, preferably Village or downtown Manhattan. Reasonable rental. No objections to cold water, no heating or even a livable loft! Box 102, c-o The Worker.

INTERRACIAL COUPLE, comrades, desperately need apartment, room with kitchenette, to marry. Box 99, c-o The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT (Brooklyn)

PLEASANT ROOM, board, with young couple. Brownsville. HY 2-0262.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for man only. Brighton Express, Prospect Park station. With Business couple. UL 6-5360.

(Manhattan)

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HEALTH FOOD CENTER. Sun-dried fruits, nuts, diet foods, etc. 1513 Sheepshead Bay Road, Brooklyn.

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Nehru, MacArthur Try to Bar Asia's March to Freedom

By Joseph Starobin

Pick three of the key cities of Asia, where the headlines were made this week, and you get the panorama of three big trends as the system of imperialism totters and breaks. At Nanking, the troops of the Paluchun (the Communist armies) were five miles away, and fanning eastward along the Yangtze river, while the North China radio thundered out the terms of peace—"unconditional surrender."

Peiping had been liberated, and Chiang Kai-shek had gone southward to Fenghwa supposedly to consult with his ancestors, who were proving no more helpful than his faraway friends in Washington and Wall Street.

Peace, said the triumphant Chinese Communists, can be had on the basis of Mao's eight points, and no deals or tricky coalition will do.

The great revolution which began 20 years ago after Chiang's betrayal in central China had now returned to central China. It was a thousand times stronger, steeled by incredible hardships and the sacrifice of literally millions. And here it was—shaking the earth.

Together with the Soviet Union's firm resistance in Europe, plus the rapid reconstruction of her own economy and the speedy advance in the peoples democracies, the Revolution in China was altering the balance of world forces decisively on the side of progress.

★

This week-end was China's traditional New Year. It is celebrated in the North under people's power for the first time; it is about to be celebrated in the heart of China by new victories.

And even the spokesmen of imperialism in our country were confessing their impotence to stop it, admitting that after the billions wasted on Chiang Kai-shek, the peasants and workers army was defeating them. Walter Lippmann and Mark Sullivan wrote in various moods of mourning and alarm this week. But it was too late along the Yangtze river.

In New Delhi, the delegates of 19 nations were assembled by Jawarharlal Nehru, premier of the Indian Union, allegedly to protest Holland's assault on the Indonesian Republic. But People's China had not been invited. Neither was fighting Viet-nam, nor the central Asiatic republics of the Soviet Union.

It was a conference of the potential Chiang Kai-sheks of southeastern Asia, India and the Arab world. And Loy Henderson, the American ambassador, moved among them as a guiding spirit.

They did not hail the Chinese Revolution. They said, at New Delhi, that they opposed colonialism, and Nehru gave an interview to the United Press complaining weakly that the western powers were "ignoring Asia," a thinly-veiled invitation to give the ruling circles a new measure of support on the basis of warding off Communism. Then the ineffable Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, admitted it was for an anti-Communist bloc that the New Delhi parley had been called.

But can a "Third Force" in Asia have any real perspectives? Can the ruling circles of India, Pakistan and southeastern Asia stabilize regimes which pretend to fight colonialism while fighting Communism? Chiang Kai-shek, too, had gone through that phase, and was finished. It was doubtful whether Nehru could repeat it.

★

MEANWHILE, IN TOKYO, Japan's second post-war election to its Diet gave the most reactionary party, the Democratic-Liberals, a victory which Gen. Douglas MacArthur immediately hailed. "A clear and decisive mandate for the conservative philosophy of government," he called it. As though Americans ought to cheer that the basic forces which brought Pearl Harbor were now firmly in political power.

With an absolute majority of 263 seats out of 466 in the Lower House, premier Shigeru Yoshida pledged a continuation of the same policies which have all but made a wreck of Japan's economy, plus more of them.

The excuse, as well as the object of the attack will be the working-class of Japan, three and a quarter million of whom gave a sensational boost to the Japanese Communist Party. Its representation in the Diet jumped from four (since April, 1947) to 35.

While consolidating control over Japan, under the benevolent guidance and shelter of MacArthur, Yoshida was obviously going to attack the Japanese workingclass. On this basis, hand in hand with a few American monopolies, Japan's rulers would attempt to push into the markets of southeastern Asia at British, Australian and Indian expense. The hope of exploiting China was gone.

Three trends in Asia. Democratic revolution, leading to peace, stability and progress. The fraudulent "Third Force" which cannot escape the impact of China's revolution except to follow it, or try to repeat the civil war. And reaction in Japan, which foreshadows only repression, and expensive chaos, in conflict with all the peoples of Asia who remember what happened after Pearl Harbor, even if Washington and Wall Street would have the rest of us forget.



THE ARAB'S FAREWELL TO HIS STEED...

—Gabriel in The (London) Daily Worker

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Britain Sanctions Slavery, $1 Monthly Wage in Africa

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. (FP).—The British Labor government has officially sanctioned slave trading and wages as low as $1 a month in its "trust territory" of Tanganyika, Africa, according to a special United Nations commission that studied conditions there.

A document handed to the commission by the African Assn. of Arusha describes a system of "labor recruiting" under which British-licensed contractors receive $12 to $16 for each worker "delivered to the place of employment."

The contractors, it states, make tribesmen sign away their freedom in return for false promises. Flogging is among the punishments used to cow the workers when they find out they have been fooled.

Another part of the report says average 1947 wages in Tanganyika were $1 a month for unskilled farm laborers and anywhere from $4 to $20 a month for skilled industrial workers.

British laws in Tanganyika allow forced labor, although they "limit" it legally to 60 days. They permit flogging of any worker over 16 years of age who "uses abusive language" to his employer, and three months in prison for anyone who quits his job "with intent not to return."

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JANUARY 30, 1949 SECTION 2

A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

He brands every assertion in the Committee's pamphlet on Communists and Religion a falsehood. Can't separate members of the Party from non-members on fundamental issues of peace and economic welfare.

By THE REV. ELIOT WHITE

PROMINENT headlines in the New York evening newspapers of November 22, 1948, announced the publication by the congressional House Committee on Un-American Activities, of the second in "a series of booklets," entitled "100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Religion."

The New York Sun used the following heads over its article:

HOUSE UNIT CHARGES REDS IN U. S. HOLD RELIGION AS ENEMY NO. 1

Committee on Un-American Activities Names Two Ministers as Consistent Followers of Communist Line, in Second Pamphlet.

The "two ministers" personally named in the pamphlet, "accused of flaunting Communist membership," are, as specified in the Nov. 22d evening papers as well as announced by radio broadcasting in the morning of that same day, the Reverend Claude Williams and myself. My "citation" being worded thus: "The Rev. Eliot White, retired Episcopalian minister, who served as a delegate to a Communist convention, and lectured at Communist meetings."

(I should like to express, in passing, my sincere admiration and affection for the Rev. Mr. Williams, who has endured brutal physical as well as malicious mental and other persecution for his progressive ministry among the working people of the South; and it is an honor to be associated with him in this document's denunciation.)

Members of the Committee, your dossier on myself is notably inadequate. You could have included much more definite and, doubtless in your view, "culpable" information. Why simply accuse me of having been "a delegate to a Communist convention," and having "lectured at Communist meetings," when you could have pilloried me as having become a member of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., in full standing, in 1943? This step, announced in a front-page news article, under prominent headlines, of the New York Sun, of Aug. 19, 1943, and at greater length by the New York Herald Tribune, of Aug. 20, certainly involved no secrecy or qualification whatever.

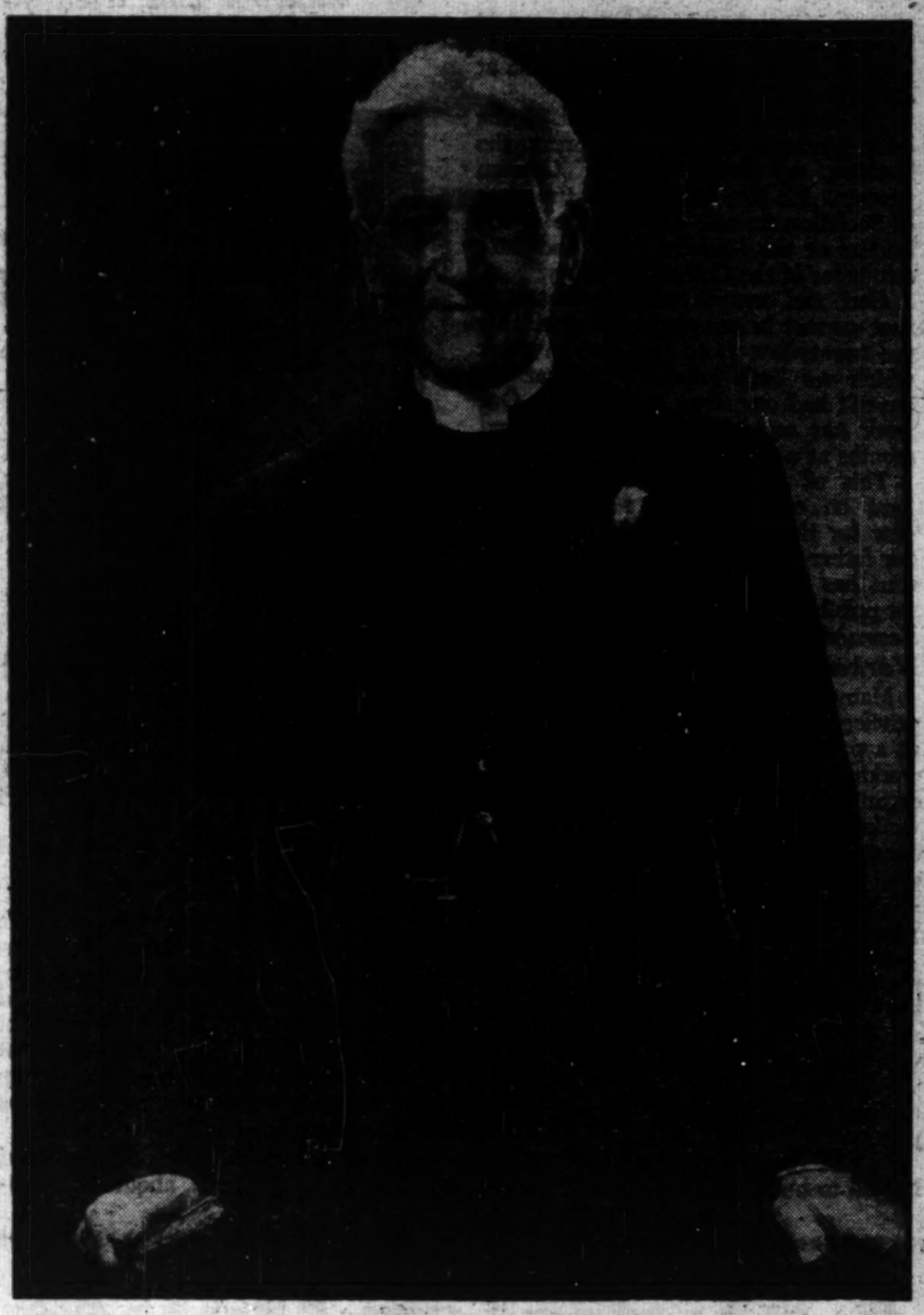
Furthermore, to enhance my "flaunting of Communist membership," you could have noted my contribution of a column to The Worker (at the Party's invitation) published every week in that paper for two years and a quarter.

Pamphlet Is Unqualified Slander

I am convinced that your chief reason for soft-pedaling these particulars is to avoid inquiries which might logically be made, how a clergyman in good standing for more than fifty-three years in as conservative a church as the Protestant Episcopal, can also be a member in equally good standing of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., if there be the slightest truth in your pamphlet's allegation that Communism is implacably hostile to Religion, and regards it as "Enemy No. 1."

Here I stand, then—no ghost or figment of imagination, but flesh-and-bones reality. You cannot brush me off or ignore me. I have got to be reckoned with by you members of this Committee and by any others who, like yourselves, are trying to split up and destroy all cooperation between progressives today, whether they be inside the churches of the various denominations, or in organizations called "radical" in politics and economics but making no claim to be "religious" in the usual meaning of that word.

This is no personal matter or magnifying of any self-importance. I might be anyone else; but an individual taking a clear-cut stand does count. And because at this juncture and by your citation of me by name, I am your "tough nut to crack," I adequately prove your pamphlet's attempt to portray Communism as uncompromisingly hostile to Religion, to be the slander that it unqualifiedly is!



THE REV. ELIOT WHITE

The Falsehood About "An Alien Transplantation"

Very definitely you reveal by this document that you regard any clergyman or other member of a church organization who dares to act or even think in opposition to your plans for control of the whole population, as deserving not only condemnation but also suppression of all his words and undertakings.

You prove, for example, among your other self-disclosures, that Mr. V. J. Jerome was entirely correct in his statement published in the Daily Worker, Nov. 23, 1948, that any Christian minister or follower of the Church who today sincerely adheres to the teachings of the "Prince of Peace" is anathema to you, and worthy of public opposition, because he constitutes a hindrance to your efforts to "line up" all the people for your drive toward a third World War.

And not only are you exasperated against every clergyman daring to challenge your war-fomenting plans, but also every like-minded member of the trade unions, and every "rebellious" (from your point of view) man and woman of each and all the professions and arts, whether it be in Hollywood or anywhere else.

Naturally, then, for anyone to stand up against you and your purposes and declare "I am and intend to keep on being an American in what I hold to be the best sense of that good title," is very irritatingly to rub you the wrong way. And because I, whom your pamphlet cites, speak as a descendant of American patriots who fought and risked their lives for this country's independence, and later for its freeing from the stain of chattel slavery—under George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, respectively—I constitute for you an even tougher "nut to crack" than you probably realized when you paged me so publicly in your pamphlet.

I am no newcomer to this nation which you are striving so persistently to deprive of its glorious title as "the land of the free and the home of the brave." I am, by long inheritance, deep-rooted in its well-loved soil. I mention this by no means in order to claim any superior status in the community; both native-born and foreign-born American citizens, and all who come to our shores to toil for the upbuilding of this land are true Americans. I bring this up in order to confute that flagrant falsity which is flung against Communism in the United States, that it is an "alien transplantation."

My great-uncle (several generations

(*Continued on Magazine Page 8*)

The Worker is happy to present this reply of the Rev. Eliot White, a Communist, to the Un-American Committee. The Marxist-Leninist world-view rejects all belief in the supernatural, but defends the right of the individual to religious belief and practice. This obvious fact is to be seen in the relations between state and church in the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies of Europe, the Liberated Areas of China, and wherever Communist influence prevails. The Rev. Mr. White's article is a fine contribution toward clarifying this against the slanderers.—Editors.



The Winters Might Be Your Family

By HELEN A. WINTER
DETROIT

Carl, Helen and Michele Winter are an ordinary American family — like yours perhaps, or different only in the fact that they believe in and teach Marxist-Leninist thought. So if Carl can be indicted and tried for this — what's in store for every American family?

WE'RE JUST an ordinary American family, Carl, Michele and myself. Carl is the American-born son of Russian-Jewish immigrants who had fought for many years against Czarist oppression and who came here before the revolution of 1905. Carl thus learned about fighting oppression at an early age.

My mother's family was part of the early pioneers who helped break the frontier; my father was of German parents. He too, had brought the ideas of Socialism to me. He was one of the leaders of the Socialist Party and later a founder of the Communist Party.

Carl and myself were fortunate in that we met in our youth and were able for twenty-five years to share in work which we both loved. Not that we haven't had our share of troubles. Our work has separated us for weeks and months at a time.

This of course has been especially hard on our daughter, Michele, who now for the past five months has seen her father for but a few days at a time. Carl has been in New York preparing for possible trial.

Learned How American Workers Could Fight

Many of the struggles we have been privileged to participate in have given us a profound respect for the American working class. Carl was instrumental in organizing thousands of unemployed workers, acting as Secretary of the Greater New York Unemployed Councils, helping to lead two of the great Hunger Marches of the early thirties on Washington.

As a result of this movement, unemployment insurance, old age and other benefits were forced from the government. We learned in those days that our working class could fight against overwhelming odds to preserve itself against the ravages of depression and great exploitation.

In Los Angeles, during the war, we helped to build unity between the Mexican population and other groups. We are proud of this work, because without this unity, just as without Negro-white unity in Detroit, our war effort would not have been what it was. It was not difficult for us to learn that so long as the Mexicans or any other national group are oppressed, our country cannot be free.



Carl Winter with his wife, Helen, and daughter, Michele.

In all of these struggles, our party has taught about socialism, about the necessity to change our economic system so that the people who produce the wealth of our nation through their labor, shall reap the benefits; so that the exploitation of man by man shall cease to exist.

Yes, we believe and teach Marxist-Leninist thought. And, too, we utilize the vast storehouse of European working-class experience. But we also teach the best of Jefferson and Lincoln, of Douglass and Debs, of Ruthenberg and Foster, and we utilize the vast storehouse of American working class experience.

We are proud of our internationalism, not the internationalism of those who seek profits from abroad, but that internationalism which, in the words of Lincoln, says: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside your family, should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindreds."

An Insult to the American People

The men of wealth have consistently persecuted our Party; they have made many attempts to outlaw it. The indictment which was recently issued says that we teach principles of the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

What an insult to the American people for the framers of this indictment to charge our Party with force and violence. Men who have turned their heads from the appeal of an angered citizenry demanding an end to lynch terror in the South; men who have condoned the killing of Negro youth like Beverly Lee and Leon Mosley; men who have called out the troops against unarmed, peaceful strikers; men who have sent guns to Greece, Turkey, China and Indonesia for the murder of civilian population by reactionary governments—these are the men who charge us with force and violence!

This indictment as it stands must be stopped. Our American heritage, our democratic tradition, our Bill of Rights, is at stake. A court must not be given the right to pass on the program of a political party. This right beolngs to the people.

I appeal to you, as an American and a Communist to take stock of what is happening today in our country; of this attempt by a few to usurp the democratic gains of generations of struggle; of this attempt to turn America back to the dark ages.

I appeal to you to stand up and demand that the era of Rankin and Thomas, of loyalty oaths and deportations cease; that the government dismiss the indictments against the leaders of the Communist Party.

A Minister Defies the Un-Americans

(*Continued from Magazine Page* 1)

back), Robert Newman, hung out the two lanterns in the belfry of the Old North Church in Boston in 1775, as the agreed-upon signal to Paul Revere before he began his historic midnight ride, informing him that the British enemy forces were approaching by sea. Today, I am confident, if he could establish communication, he would assure me earnestly that there exists equal if not greater need now to kindle new signal-lamps.

These would warn of the aggressive and sinister encroachment upon our country's most cherished blood-bought liberties by a far deadlier foe than confronted our colonial defenders. The new attack this time comes not "by sea," but "by land"—our land, which you, pamphleteers of this Committee, are manifestly plotting to inveigle into another war and the deadliest in all history—for world domination by financial monopolists within our own borders.

And yet you have the effrontery to accuse us of organizing a conspiracy, and of relying upon and advocating the use of force and violence to overthrow democracy!

All your barrage of hatred against us who are proud to be openly enrolled in the Communist Party, in these times of its savagely fabricated unpopularity, is evidently concentrated upon making it into a pariah, socially and politically an "untouchable," and meriting the swiftest possible outlawry.

And because you cannot wholly conceal even from our citizens who read only the most reactionary newspapers and magazines, listen only to the most shamelessly Red-baiting radio broadcasts, and see only the most brazenly warmongering screen productions, the stupendous fact that Communism, the world around, is daily gaining strength through natural and logical response and ardent support on the part of the masses and the workers of every land of the globe, therefore you must zealously try to propagandize the people of this country with the doctrine of American exceptionalism.

That is, the theory that American workers, no matter how ruthlessly exploited by capitalism and imperialism, will never, O never! be so misguided as to seek the same kind of social justice, self-determination, abundance and happiness which appeal so powerfully to the peoples of the rest of the earth, in the immense inflowing tide of Communist enthusiasm which no "King Canute," even though brandishing the golden scepter of Wall Street, and aided by all the brass arrogance of frenzied militarism, is or ever will be able to turn back.

One of History's Lost Causes—Capitalism

Now, such alleged American exceptionalism is being daily more plainly revealed as a sheer figment of monopoly's wishful thinking. The awakening workers find the same laws and influences of economics and social evolution operating to the same ends in this country as in every other. Hence, you have published this pamphlet in a veritable panic of desperation. But to no avail! In face of the people's arousal to the universal validity and indeed indispensability of Communism for all the workers with hand, head and heart, you find you can no longer separate members of the Communist Party from non-members, on the great fundamental issues of true democracy, world peace and permanent economic betterment.

Your frantic efforts to perpetuate a cleavage between Communists and those not yet accepting the full program which they advocate, are bankrupt! And whether or not you verbally acknowledge it, nevertheless you know it!

A solid stand of all the people (outside the comparatively diminutive, "die-hard" minority of the exploiters), for the basic rights of the masses, and a progressive, democratic and peace-strengthening policy for the United States in world affairs, is what you hate most of all to see developing, and what you are most of all impotent to break up and crush piecemeal on your outworn principle of "Divide and rule."

Also, just because you are well aware that the Communists, always in the vanguard of social betterment, are at the same time in that forefront position in uniting, regardless of immediate political affiliations, all who today strive for peace, social security, civil rights (including abolition of racial segregation and inflationary high cost of living), and world brotherhood, therefore you, exasperated and insolvent pamphleteers, are most of all pouring your futile vials of wrath upon those uncompromising leaders.

But yours is increasingly becoming revealed as one of the most hopelessly lost causes in all human history.

The House Committee As Guides-in-Reverse

In conclusion, let me emphasize to you, that if I were merely on the outside looking in at the Communist Party, personnel, methods, tenets and purposes, I might be more easily dismissed by you as not in a position to know at first hand the matters here under consideration. But as a member of the Party for more than five years, participating in its life and activities, and as a regular writer for its Press from January 1944 to April, 1946, I am in an indisputable position to declare every one of your accusations in this pamphlet absolutely without foundation in truth, and unmistakably framed to mislead, misinform and frighten the persons whom you seek at all costs to prevent from learning the facts.

And when in the preamble to your pamphlet, you have what is colloquially termed the nerve to tell me and the multitude of my comrades who, entirely without restriction or interference, maintain their various church affiliations and expressions of religious faith, at the same time with their membership in the Communist Party—that "The long and short of it is just this: You cannot be a Communist and believe in God. You cannot believe in God and have a peacable life under Communism"—I am at a loss to decide whether you are adopting the technique of the late Teutonic expert in mendacity, who declared that the bigger the lie the more likely it is to be believed by the simple, or whether you are merely registering your low-water mark of absurdity, before departing to the place too long awaiting you in the museum of extinct historic fauna.

But in the meantime, before that consummation devoutly to be wished, let me assure you that I rank you among the foremost of those whom I call my "Guides-in-reverse." These consist of persons in public life who are so consistently opposed to what I consider best worth while, and are so regularly in favor of what I am against, that when I learn what they think about any matter, I can be almost infallibly sure that it represents the exact opposite of what my own opinion about it is likely to be.

And since I have found you, the members of the Committee on Un-American Activities, to be one hundred percent reliable as that kind of guides, you will realize, I think, why your inclusion of me by name in this pamphlet, as one whom you deem in some degree an obstacle to your claims and plans, is a citation which I sincerely value.

Thank you, Sirs.



The Big Squeeze

A Short Story

By Lillian Long

BALLARD lay awake all night, unable to close his eyes or control his panic. The notice from the finance company had said that unless he paid up his "account" within a week they would be "forced to attach" the furniture he had given as security for the loan.

He held on to the bed he lay in. How could they take away the furniture and leave him and Ethel and the children on the bare floors? But he knew they could. And they would. He had seen it happen to Negroes. But to him. . . .

In the morning, he couldn't swallow more than a little black coffee. His stomach was tight and nauseous with dread. His head ached. He saw in the mirror that his pale blue eyes were red-threaded and puffy. They felt as if they had been sandpapered. His heat-reddened face had fear furrowed into it.

I look like hell, he thought, I really look like hell. And Williams will jump on me about it. He's always saying Company men must look their best at all times. He'll tell me to get enough sleep from now on. How can you get enough sleep after a final notice from the finance company?

As he got into the jacket of his immaculate seersucker suit (which cost him his cigarette money to launder) and put on his panama (which had deprived him of filling lunches for a month), Ethel said:

"What are we going to do? What in the world are we going to do?"

"My God, I'm only three payments behind," he burst out. "You'd think they'd realize—you'd think they'd consider—"

"If they considered, they wouldn't make money," said Ethel.

"Yes, but I didn't have the money for the payments," he persisted, as if this were not clear to anyone but himself. "I just didn't have it, even for the interest. Why, the interest alone is enough to kill you."

"Wouldn't the office give you an advance?" she asked. "After all, you've been with the Company 25 years. You're one of their own men. They know you."

He shook his head. "You know that's one of their strongest rules. They never give advances. They just don't. Anyway, I couldn't let them know about this mess. They wouldn't like it."

"There must be some place we can get it!" she cried. "They can't do this to us. We're decent people. We're not deadbeats or shiftless."

"I'll try," he said, without hope, with only that tightening in his stomach. "I'll think of something."

• • •

HE LEFT the house and walked to the bus stop. In the freshness of the early morning, he felt stale, unsavory, a hundred years old. He was sharply conscious of himself, his thin hair with its persistent scalp infection (couldn't afford scalp treatments), his body, soft with a sedentary life (sports cost money). His shoulders drooped. His stomach sagged. The question ground into him: where am I going to get that money within a week?

The bus came. He got on, paid the fare, dropped unseeingly into a seat. He looked out the window as the bus started.

What happend to me? he wondered. How did I get into this fix? What did I do wrong?

The bus went along between rows of small houses. In such a house, his parents had lived when he graduated from high school. Twenty-five years ago, but where had the time gone? That boy Ballard who had a high school diploma, who was going to get rich . . . how had he become himself, a man who felt and looked like hell and who was being ground up like hamburger by a finance company.

Right from high school he had gone into the Company. He thought at the time: what a break! To be able to write on his application: white, Protestant, 18, high school education. Exactly what the Company wanted. A white, Christian boy who was willing to start at six dollars a week and work up. Get in on the ground floor and some day be one of the owners. He had seen very clearly how to do this. He wasn't going to make mistakes. Work hard, learn the business, become valuable. Be thrifty, save your money, then invest it. But it had always taken all he made and then some to live.

A wild thought struck him. Considering what he had to spend it for, his present salary wasn't worth much more than six dollars a week then! And he knew now that you only got to be a big executive if you had friends or relatives among the big executives.

But I'm an assistant manager. When Williams dies, I'll be manager. But Williams, he realized gloomily, was the type who lived to be a hundred. And an assistant manager was only a clerk for Williams. But I make more than a clerk.

Not much more.

The bus turned a corner into the beginnings of the business district. He brought his thoughts back painfully to the problem at hand. What did I do wrong to begin with?

Let's see. He and Ethel had always had to struggle. It couldn't be said that they had ever had it easy. But when had he begun to have this feeling of hopelessness under the strain?

The war.

That was it. During and after the war, when things began costing twice, then three times, now four and five times what they used to cost.

Yes—Ballard felt a little clearer. Prices. But still, he told himself confusedly, he made a good salary. The Company paid him what he was worth to them and it was more than a lot of men were worth to them. Sometimes when Williams got mad he said it was more than Ballard was worth. The Company seemed entirely unaware of any difficulties about making their salaries do.

So there must be something wrong with me, he thought, if I couldn't make my salary meet the bills.

Well—he hunched himself forward. This was confusing. Skip the salary for a minute. The fact was, he hadn't been able to manage even rent, food, gas and electric bills. So they had begun borrowing from friends and relatives for clothes and such things. Well, I had to keep up appearances at the office. They're pretty sharp about that. And the kids couldn't go to school naked.

And then—he was coming to the sore part now—then they had begun to be always in and out of debt. They fell in and tried to scramble out. They never got quite out. Then, Ethel's operation.

But she couldn't have done without the operation, he told himself clearly, justifying himself and Ethel. She'd have died. So there was the terrifying hospital bill (he had stared at it unbelievingly). Ethel was still ill, still needing care. No one would lend them anything any more. Demands for payment came in constantly from all sides. And he kept getting in deeper. He and the children were living on rice and beans and still he got in deeper. So there was only one alternative. The finance company.

Maybe that's what I shouldn't have done, he thought, trying to put his

(*Continued on Magazine Page 4*)

TWELVE

By Myron Sparks

Twelve men are on trial—
what for? what for?
Did one of them
push open a door

and do something savage
to a young child?
Oh, no, not for this
would there be a trial!

Did two of them follow
a man at night
and shoot him down
for not being white?

Have three of them herded
innocent folk
into a chamber
of poison-smoke?

Have four of them plundered?
Did five of them spy?
Would six of them
drop death from the sky?

Were seven traitors
in time of war?
Twelve men are on trial—
what for? what for?

Have eight, like vampires,
sucked blood from our veins?
Have nine bound us all with
invisible chains?

Have ten scattered hatred
among us like seed?
Have eleven feasted
in time of our need?

Have twelve, have all twelve of
them
promised—and lied?
Oh no, not for this
would they be tried!

Twelve men are on trial—
and this is what for:
they'd tax the wealthy
and give to the poor!

they'd blast old buildings!
and open gates!
and exile grief
from the forty-eight states!

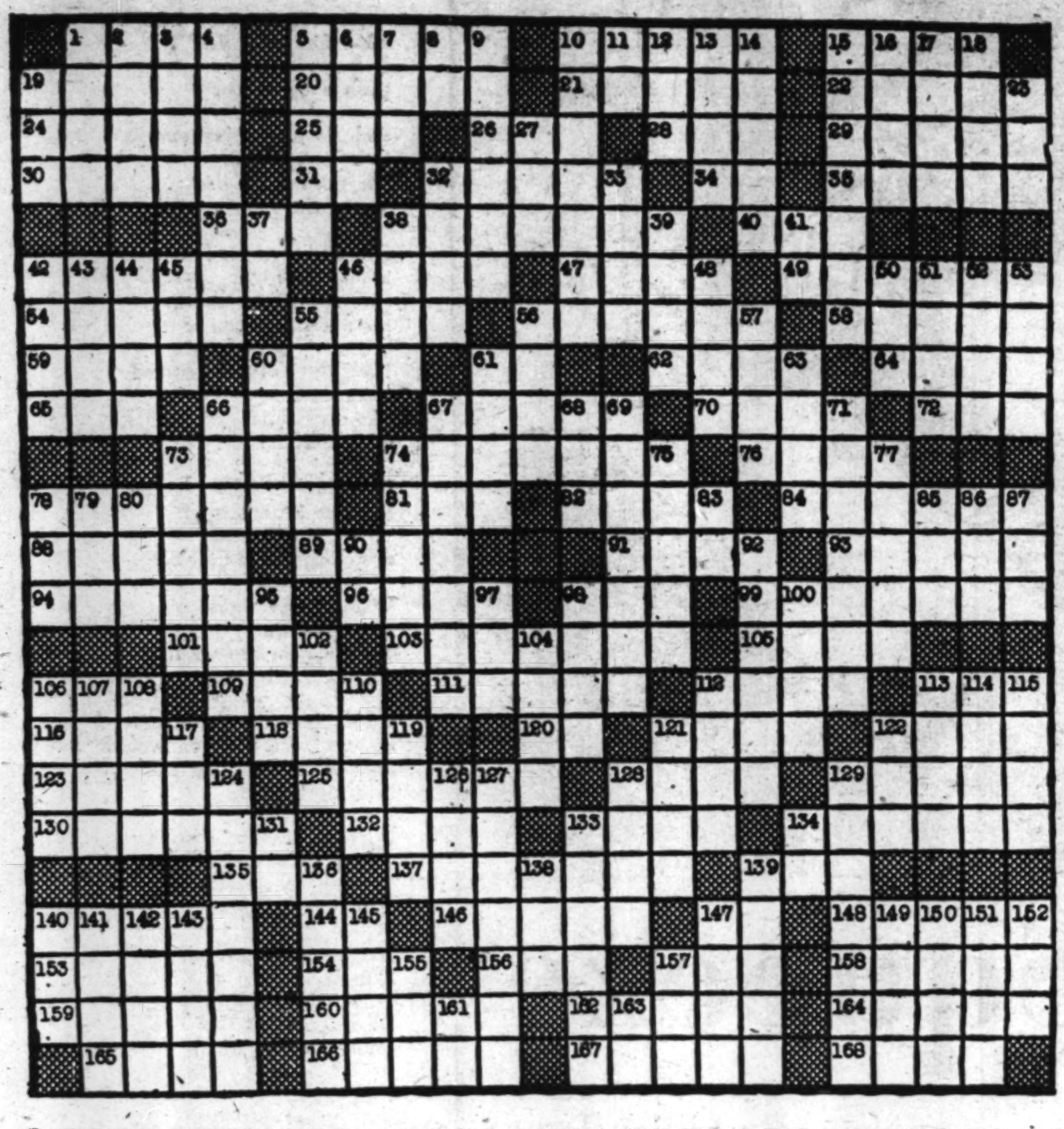
they'd sink every warship,
aud launch instead
freighters loaded
with love and with bread!

Prison's too good for them—
and give them the chair!
And while they are burning
we'll send this prayer:

"Thank God! Things aren't
as sad as they seemed.
Our way of life
has been redeemed!"



The Worker Crossword Puzzle



1-[illegible]
5-Tardy
10-Cold chill
15-Conspiracy
19-Metre
20-Secure
21-To shield by artifice
22-Buccaneer
24-One of the Apostles
25-Tavern
26-Cunning person
29-Ship channel
30-Russian blockade
34-Archaic: almost
35-Compass point
37-Chatter
38-Pronoun
39-To perfume
40-Writing fluid
43-Vociferous
44-To regret
45-Breed of sheep
46-To keep afloat
47-Girl's name
48-Web weaver
54-Amid
55-Four inches
56-Pronoun
58-Barter
59-Gentle
60-To pursue game
61-See!
62-Short jacket
64-So be it
65-Consumed
66-Withered
67-Prince of darkness
70-Spoken
72-Conclusion
73-Hurried
74-To appraise anew
76-Clock face
78-To extract by evaporation and condensation
81-Period of time
82-Moslem nobleman
84-Rents
88-Ethereal fluid
89-Pitcher
91-To redact
93-Lasso
94-Vacillation
96-Lamb's pen-name
98-Before
99-Refuge
101-Deliberate
103-Group of advanced students
105-Imitates
106-High note
109-To fly upward
111-To tease
112-The birds
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Crime of Germany's Labor Traitors

By GERHART EISLER

"Had there been enough Karl Liebknechts, the future of Germany and of the world might have been different."
—("Times of Decision," by Sumner Welles.)

THE VERY conservative gentleman, Sumner Welles, is right. Had the revolutionary German workers been victorious in the years after 1918, the German people and the whole world would have been spared unspeakable misery and tragedy.

Sumner Welles chose Karl Liebknecht, and rightly so, and not German William Greens and Philip Murrays, of which there were unfortunately all to many in Germany in leading positions in the labor movement. He chose, and rightly so, the Spartakist, the Communist, the true friend of the young Russian Revolution, the uncompromising enemy of the German warmongers, and he did not choose the German counterpart of those American trade union bureaucrats who fight—in the interest of the American big bosses—the progressive workers, the American Karl Liebknechts of tomorrow. He chose, and rightly so, Karl Liebknecht, the heroic fighter against his own warmongers, and not the German counterpart of so-called American labor leaders who are supporting today in Germany those forces that killed Karl Liebknecht.

The Murder of Liebknecht and Luxemburg

On Jan. 15, 1919, the revolutionary workers were fighting heroic battles against the imperial generals, the junker corps, forerunners of the Nazis organized by the right wing Social Democrats. On that day, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the revolutionary German workers, were arrested in Berlin by soldiers in the service of Ebert, Noske and Schneidermann, the right-wing Social Democratic leaders, heads of the provisional government after the flight of the Kaiser.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were brought to the Hotel Eden, in which the imperial general, von Luttwitz, on the order of Noske, had established his military headquarters to guide the action in crushing the revolutionary German workers. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemberg had never a chance. "Kill them," had been the lynch-cry of the whole reactionary German gang in the service of and allied with the right-wing Social Democratic leaders. "Kill them," had also been the spirit of the campaign of the right-wing Social Democratic leaders and newspapers. And Americans, interested in what their newspapers wrote at that time, will find this wild haste against these two great German labor leaders also expressed by the American capitalists.

Specially picked soldiers, chosen for their brutality, were ordered by the general to take the two for a ride through the Tiergarten. They were beaten mercilessly and then shot. The body of that little woman, Rosa Luxmburg, with her great humane heart and her keen mind so far superior to that of most German men of the time, was thrown into the Landwehrkanal and found only much later, terribly mutilated.

The forerunners of the Nazis, with whose murderous help the German Dubinskys, the German right-wing Social Democrats, established the Weimar Republic and who killed these two labor leaders, declared, of course, they were shot because they tried to escape. Their murderers became the national heroes of German reaction, establishing the "great" tradition of later, killing the best German fighters for freedom, like Ernst Thaelman. The right-wing Social Democratic leaders breathed more easily.

Why all this state hate against these two leaders of the German revolutionary workers? What did they do and what did they propose to do to the German workers that roused such a wild fury in the camp of the right-wing Social Democrats, allied with German big business and the German generals?

The father of Karl Liebknecht was Wilhelm Liebknecht, who, with August Bebel, was one of the founders of the German Social Democratic Party, then the only Marxist, political party of the German working class. Father Liebknecht, who had lived in London, knew intimately Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx and remained till his death in close contact with these two German revolutionary giants. Wilhelm Leibknecht protested the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by the new German Reich, led by Prinz Otto von Bismarck, and was imprisoned for his courageous stand.

Karl Liebknecht, his son, was born in 1871 at Leipzig, and brought up in the spirit of his father and the Marxist ideas of the German Social Democratic Party. He became a lawyer, not in order to become rich by helping the rich to become richer, but to defend the cause of the working class. He became politically active especially in the fight against German militarism and colonialism and directed his anti-war and anti-militarist activities toward the young Germans who were about to become soldiers.

In 1907, Karl Liebknecht was indicted because of a book he wrote, **Militarism and Anti-Militarism.** He was sentenced to 18 months in prison (soon such things may happen also in the United States if the Justice Department is successful with its trial against the 12 Communist leaders and in outlawing the advocating of the ideas of Marxism and Leninism!). While Liebknecht was in prison he was elected a member to the Diet of Prussia and in 1912 became a Deputy in the Reichstag.

In his fight against German imperialism, Karl Liebknecht stood on the left-wing of the Social Democratic Party in which opportunism, the readiness to transform the revolutionary party of the workers into a party of cooperation with and capitulation to the German imperialist, grew rapidly.

Background of Rosa Luxemburg

Rosa Luxemburg was born of Jewish parents in 1870 in Poland. She took part in the struggle of the Polish Socialists against Czarism, fought the chauvinist right-wing Polish Socialist leaders and finally had to leave Poland because of the persecution by the Czarist police. After studying in Switzerland, she took refuge in Germany and, because of her great revolutionary energy and intellect, soon became a member and a leader in the German Social Democratic movement.

Rosa Luxemburg also stood on the left-wing of the German Social Democratic Party and thereby came more and more in close personal contact with Karl Liebknecht. During the Russian revolution of 1905, Rosa Lexemburg went to Warsaw, participated in the revolutionary struggles and returned to Germany with the most valuable experience about the role of the political mass strike as an instrument in the battle of the working class against the capitalists. Such ideas, taken from the most important experience of the first Russian revolution, made most of the philistine leaders of the German trade unions and the Social Democratic Party shudder.

In 1914, the First Imperialist World War broke out. What would the Socialist leaders of the Second International and especially the German Social Democratic leaders do? Would they remain faithful to their so often pronounced vows to fight against every imperialist war? Would they tell their workers and their soldiers to turn their arms against their own imperialists? Would they fight with a courageous heart against the war hysteria, against the stinking lies with which each of the imperialist governments tried to mask its imperialist war as a just war in defense of the fatherland? Would they try to prevent, or at least, shorten the slaughtering of workers by workers, of peasants by peasants, of the common men by the common men in the interest of the Wall Streets of all imperialist countries?

Betrayal by The Labor Phonies

Nothing like that happened. Shamelessly betraying the great ideas of Marxism, the great majority of the German Social Democrats and trade union leaders made peace with their Kaiser and became the Kaiser's, the junkers', the generals', the big industrial bosses' obedient war supporters. Using the organization of their party and the trade unions to help in the suppression of every mass resistance against the war, they brought it about that the German workers and peasants, disorganized, helpless, demoralized, partially infected by the war hysteria, became the cannon fodder of the German imperialists.

In this night of treason only a small group of German Social Democrats, under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Clara Zetkin, Franz Mehring, Wilhelm Pieck (today one of the chairmen of the Socialist Unity Party of the Soviet Zone) and a few others, remained faithful to the ideas of Socialism, to their holy duty as labor leaders to fight tooth and nail the imperialist war of their own bourgeoisie.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and their group of upright Marxists started at once after the outbreak of the war to fight it. They distributed anti-war leaflets and pamphlets. They denounced the official policy of the Social Democratic Party and of the trade unions. They started to organize in the whole of Germany men and women who did not capitulate before the Kaiser and his generals, and they tried to establish contact with the enlisted men in the German navy and army.

In December, 1914, Karl Liebknecht broke the discipline of the Social-Democratic faction in the Reichstag and voted as the only one in the Reichstag against the war credits. To describe the atmosphere of this session, imagine a meeting of Southern Rankin-whites in which a single Negro tells them that they should all go to hell with their white supremacy.

Anti-War Activities And Punishment

The wild fury of the imperial government and the right-wing Social Democratic leaders was directed against those that fought the imperialist war and, of course, especially against Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, around whom everybody in Germany gathered who was opposed to the war.

In February, 1915, Rosa Luxemburg was arrested and remained—with the exception of a few weeks—in prison until the end of the war. But she kept in contact with the revolutionary anti-war movement, whose slogan was: **"The main enemy is in our own country: it is the imperialist government, its generals, its junkers, its big industrialists."**

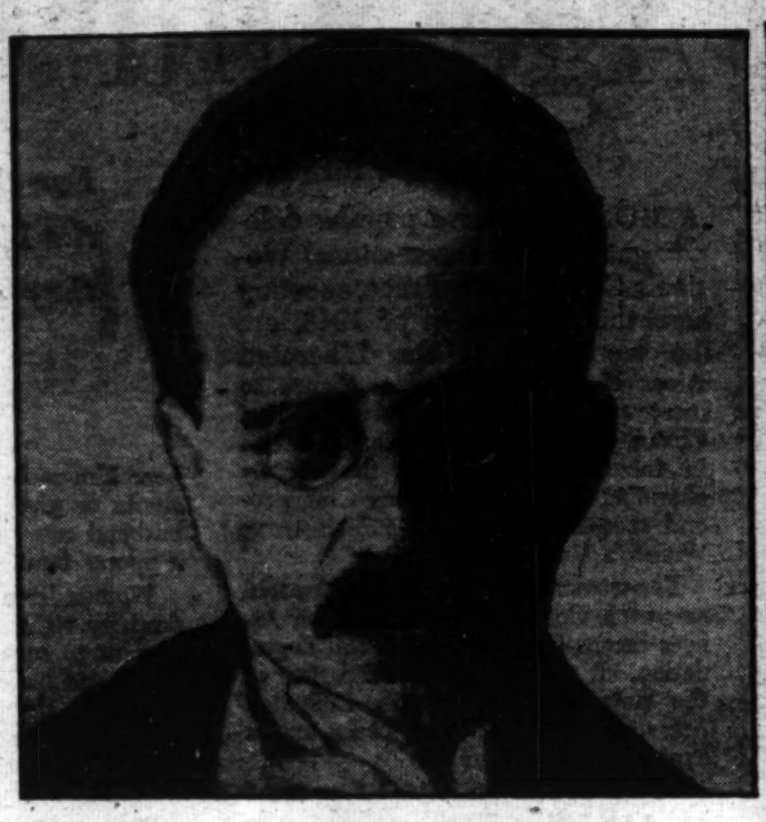
In order to silence Karl Liebknecht, he was made a solider and put in a special punishment detachment. In his uniform he went on May 1, 1916, to the Potsdamer Platz (the Times Square of Berlin), always full of crowds and many soldiers among them and shouted: "Down with the imperialist war! Long live Socialism!" For this most courageous demonstration, the effect of which strengthened the anti-war movement in the whole world, he was sentenced to four years at Zuchthaus, which was a prison with Alcatraz conditions.

This historical demonstration of Karl Liebknecht electrified the German people, who felt more and more the terrible impact of the war. Mass strikes followed his sentence. The name of Karl Liebknecht became a name honored and loved by all decent men and women in the world, by all those who wanted an end to the war.

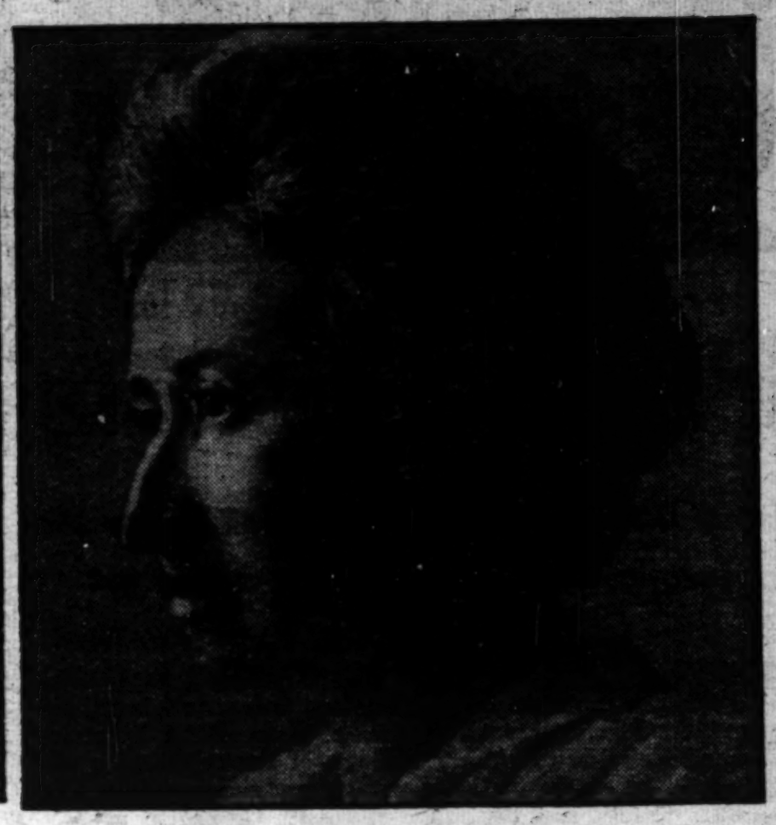
The greatest impetus to the revolutionary anti-war movement in Germany came, however, from the victory of the Russian revolution in the year 1917. There the Bolsheviki, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, who had remained faithful to the ideas of Marxism,

(*Continued on Magazine Page* 12)

TWO MARTYRED GERMAN LABOR LEADERS



KARL LIEBKNECHT



ROSA LUXEMBURG

Germany had a democratic future and the world would have been spared unspeakable misery—but for the German Greens and Murrays. How they murdered the heroes of German labor—Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.



Paper Cutouts

In a little Polish town near Warsaw the people have made them a native art

WARSAW, Poland.

FORTY-FIVE MILES WEST OF WARSAW, in Central Poland, is the little town of Lowicz. It is an old town, renowned for its churches and its market place. But it is known for another reason too: the inhabitants of the neighboring villages have preserved to this day their traditional cosutmes in all their beauty and decorative richness. Of course nobody wears them for work, but on Sundays and holidays, especially on Corpus Christi Day, one can enjoy the truly colorful spectacle of these splendid garments.

The region of Lowicz – although quite close to industrialized Warsaw – has remained true to quite a few other ancient customs, one of them being the interesting habit of adorning their homes with paper cuttings.

These paper cuttings consist simply of figures cut out of colored paper and pasted on a paper background. The pictures are always strictly stylized, clearly avoiding any naturalistic appearance. The choice of colors is a matter of individual taste, or rather accidental these days, depending on the choice of colored paper available in the store. Circles, ovals, and often very long rectangles, form the geometric patterns of the picture, the composition of which can be reduced to a few variants. Thus, we have geometric ornaments, or plant ornaments based on a symmetrical arrangement of rings, or rooster and peacock motives, worked out around a common axis. Finally, there is the typical variant employing human figures: weddings, field work, and scenes from religious life.

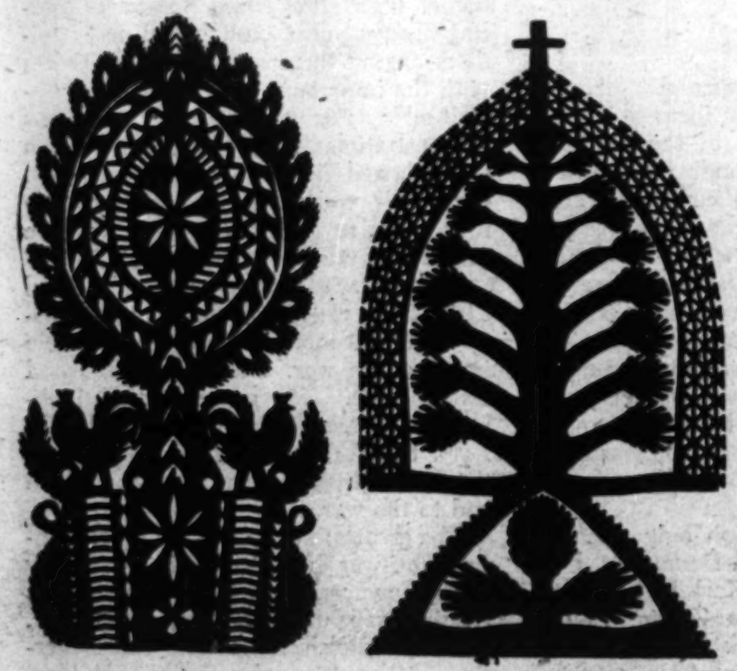
It is very difficult to describe these pictures adequately. The reproductions can only give a general idea, but they cannot possibly convey the richness of color which is their characteristic feature.

These paper cuttings can be found in the home of every farmer in the Lowicz region. He manufactures them himself, or rather his wife and daughters do. They are designed not only for home use but also for sale, for they are greatly sought after in art shops, throughout the country. Lately, their export abroad was started.

Once a year, Lowicz holds a special paper cuttings exhibition, showing the handiwork of all these local artists. At this year's exhibition, which took place in June, the first prize was awarded to 12-year-old Danusia Dzik from the village of Strugiennica for her artistic flower composition. The Ministry of Culutre and Art has taken proper charge of Danusia, making sure that her talent will be further developed.

The exhibition this year aroused great public interest. Crowds would gather around one of the foremost artists in this field, Mrs. Strycharska from Lowicz, attentively watching her every move while at work. Deftly manipulating her big shears, Mrs. Strycharska creates with truly amazing speed, innumerable little roosters, delicate flowers, and ingenious ornaments. She had been working on paper cuttings and embroidery ever since she was 14 years old. At present she is a member of the Folk Industries Cooperative, and is subsidized by the Ministry of Culture and Art.

There are quite a number of such artists in the region. They keep up the traditions of this unique art technique, and with their help, Lowicz and its surroundings have become a major center of Polish art industry.



Free China's Wome
Age-Old Chains of

For the first time in Chinese history, wome the Liberated Areas enjoy status of equality. they are helping to win the war of libera

By MARGARET COWL KRUMBEIN

BUDAPEST, Hungary

AMONG the more popular delegates at the International Women's Congress for Peace, meeting here this last month of 1948, are the women from the Liberated Areas of China. I had a chance to meet and talk with Madame Tsai Chang, president of the Women's Union in Liberated China, and the equally charming Madame Ou Mung Chu, general secretary of the 20-million-strong Women's Union.

For women, Mm. Ou Mung Chu told me, each victory of the Liberation Armies means freedom from brutal degradation. It means the consolidation of the new free life in the Liberated Areas. It means days of peace and a happier life for families.

To be born in the Kuomintang areas into a peasant or a workingclass family means to be born into a life of indescribable misery and poverty. And to be born a girl, in these areas, is indeed a calamity. Driven by poverty, parents have to sell their daughters to the landlords. Or in a bad year when the land rent falls due and cannot be paid, the landlord will demand a girl-child in settlement. In a landlord family, several slave girls may be found, aged from 6 to 15 years. These girls have no rights. They are beaten and misused. These girl-slaves are frequently sold later as concubines or to brothel-keepers, usually at a good profit to the master.

The most fortunate women are those who marry in the "normal" way—an arranged marriage with a man they have probably never seen before. He becomes the woman's master and she goes to live with his family to work and to bear him male children. If the wife is sterile or gives birth only to girls, the husband may purchase a woman from a poorer family to bear male children.

Women have no rights to divorce, no property rights, no right without male consent to seek work for a living. Illiteracy and backwardness are considered virtues on the part of women. Among the masses, the lack of hygienic knowledge is staggering and "witch-doctors" are numerous.

Many women are forced to work for a living, to help support the family. Women are the most expoited of all the workers. They work up to 15 hours a day for about two-thirds the wage of an unskilled male worker. In Shanghai a skilled worker's wage is hardly enough to keep him fed and in clothes.

The conditions of women in the textile industry transcend the worst horrors of European capitalism in the last century. Trade unions in the Kuomintang areas are illegal. Employers punish workers by locking them in cells, in which they can neither sit nor lie down. Any worker who attempts to take a leading part in bettering the conditions of the workers, is thrown out of work as a "communist." Many such are never seen again. They either die under torture or find their way to a Kuomintang concentration camp where they are "re-educated" with the methods that inflict all the horrors of a Under these conditions, t girl who resists the advan ployer or a foreman, c imagined.

I myself can testify to of the above description ditions under which wo Kuomintang China. For i a thorough study of the working women in China similar situation.

Dawn of Freedom for In Liberated Areas

In the liberated areas, hand, Chinese women for have stepped upon the freedom. Their complete with men is guaranteed ever, habits ingrained for of feudal backwardness wiped out immediately. Communist Party of Chi ized special education am ple on the premise that th of a democratic republic pends on the erasing of flowing from feudal sourc

One guarantee that t will triumph is the fact Liberated Areas the econo and legal basis for the e women has been destroy



A MARRIED COUPLE MAKE HOMEMADE BOMBS FOR THE COMMUNIST LIBERAT

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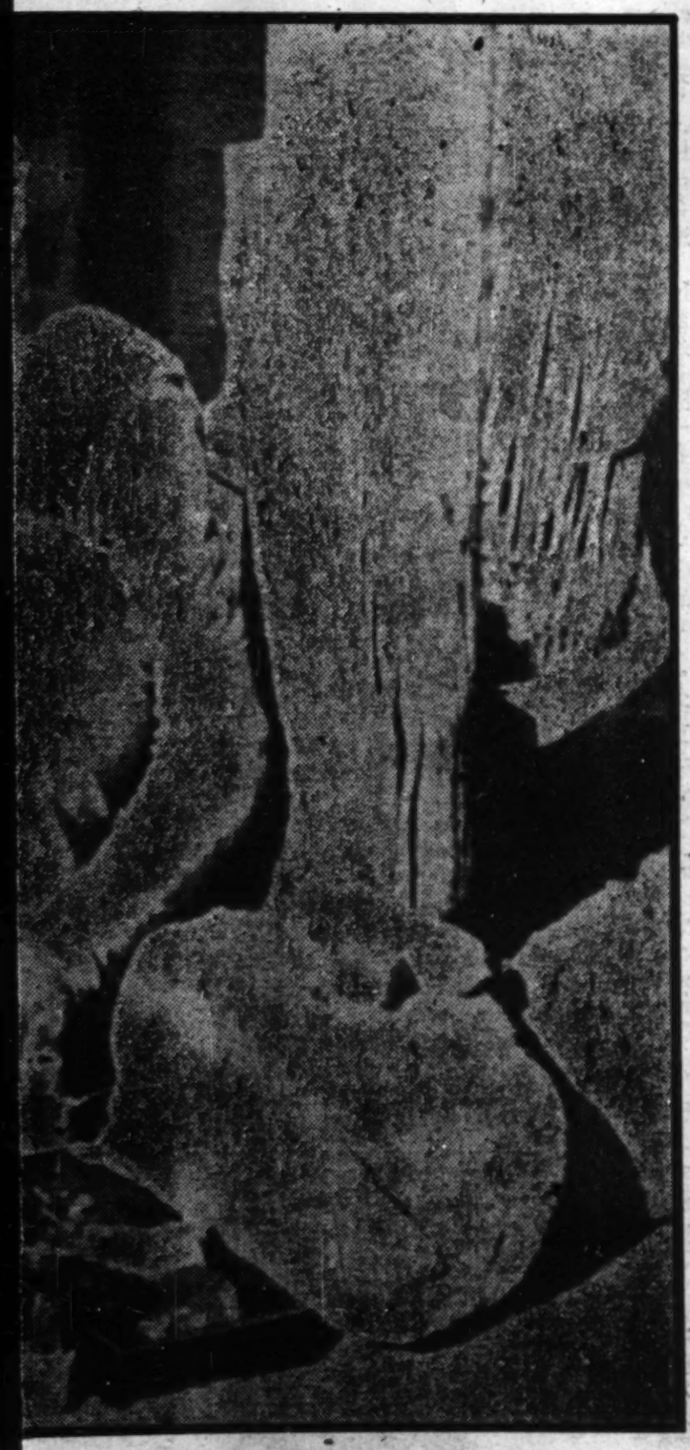
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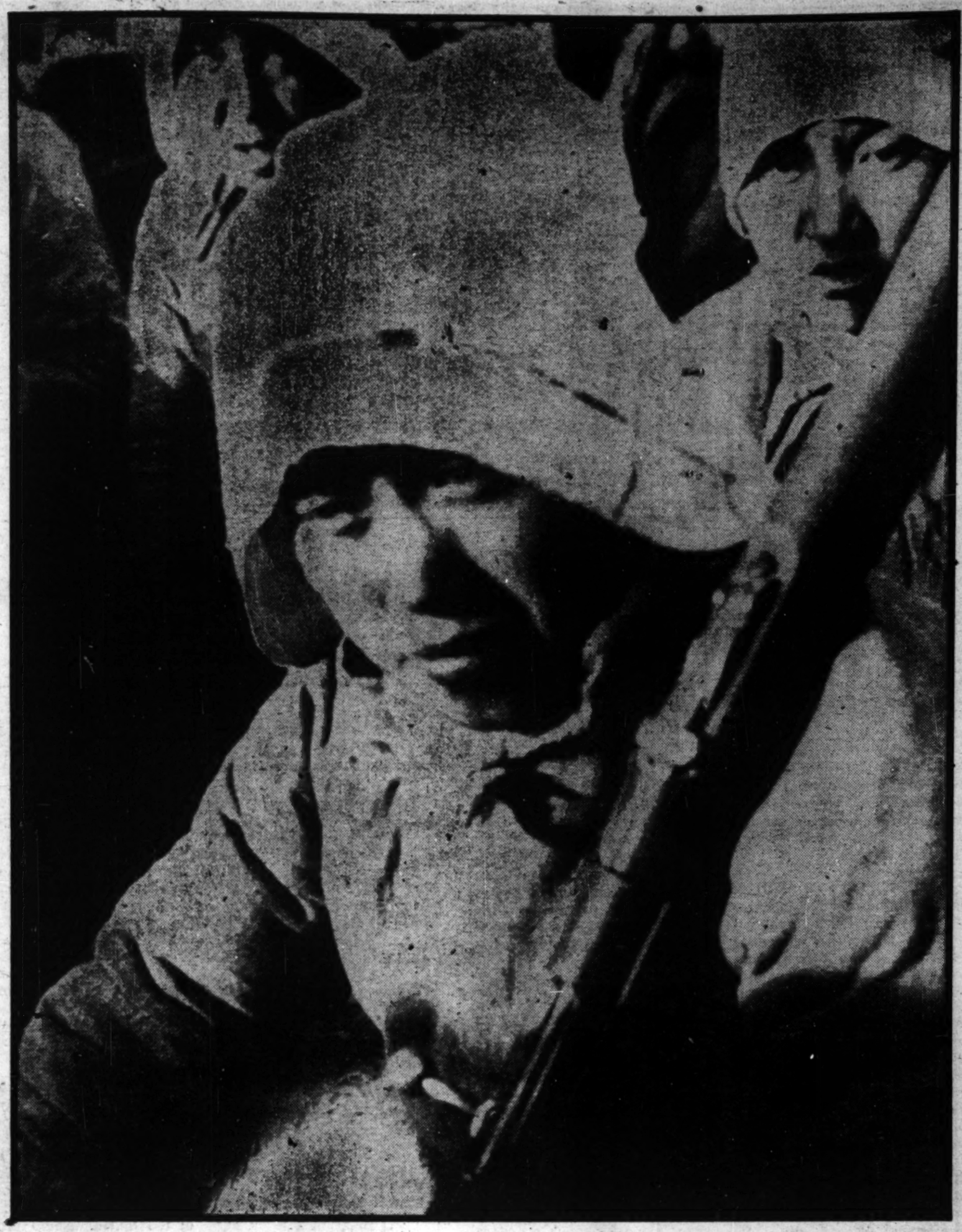
ON ARMIES.

the women work for their own complete equality, the Women's Union of China was organized. And it receives immense assistance from the Communist Party of China.

To China's peasant millions. To peasant women who make up the majority of the woman population in China, land is life. As early as October 1947 the Communist Party of China in its agrarian program stipulated that land must be distributed to the peasants without discrimination because of sex or age. For the peasant as a whole, the distribution of land meant the end of feudal oppression; for the peasant women it means in addition the ending of a dual enslavement—as peasants and as women. By June, 1948 over 80 million peasants received land. Women benefited by this tremendously.

In areas near the front, women often carry out the entire land reform policy. While the men are at the front, women with spears and rifles prevent the attack upon their families by armed gangs inspired by the landlords who are opposed to the land reform. Soldiers leave for the front confident that through the Peasants Union and the Women's Union their wives and families and their land will be looked after.

Women are to a great extent responsible for the increased agricultural production in the liberated areas. In the Tai-hang area a movement was launnched to make 2½ million yards of cloth in 100 days in honor of the army which was to launch an offensive under General Liu Po-chen to force the Yellow River. More than 74 percent of the women, under the most difficult conditions, using only hand and pedal machinery, accomplished the task and



A CHINESE PEASANT WOMAN, MEMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S MILITIA IN LIBERATED CHINA.

produced more than the required number or yards of the cloth.

Women in Industry Play Role in Policy Making

Workers in the liberated areas are the leading class of society. They are responsible to direct and administer the decisive state-controlled industries. Theirs is the task to elevate China to a first rate industrial country. In August, 1948 the Sixth All China Labor Congress took place in liberated China. Thirty-two of the delegates were women. This Congress worked out a program to raise the economic conditions of women workers. Equal pay for equal work; minimum wage; 8-hour work day; aid to pregnant women; security of the job; the factory to suppy special welfare aid to women workers, and also for all workers, classrooms where the trade union must conduct adult classes.

Mm. Ou Mung Chu pointed out that the living standards of the workers in the liberated areas, in general, are lower than those of employed workers in highly industrialized countries, but the workers now have security and the tendency of real wages is upward.

Li Feng-lian, delegate from Yenan to the Sixth All-China Labor Congress, indicated the enthusiasm with which women work for the New China. She told how her factory making uniforms evacuated Yenan in 1947. They had 50 sewing machines. These they took with them on mules, on handcarts and on their backs. Even under fire wherever possible they set up temporary "factories" in barns and under trees. The women workers actually accomplished their task in making 40,000 uniforms during the titme of this retreat.

Helping Win The War

The new conditions for women have resulted in the collapse of the marriage market as it exists in the Kuomintang areas.

With the delegates to the World Women's Congress from Liberated China, we talked about the new life for the children of China; about the new education and culture that has arisen in the new China and how it is affecting the women; about how women in the new China are taking part in government and in all phases of life.

But the most stirring tales about the women of the New China tell of their activity to erase the causes of war—to create the conditions for a permanent peace. The forces that produce war are violent. The people are forced to stop this violence through struggle.

During the battle of Laiwu, in Shantung, women prepared five million kilogrammes of provisions for the front within a week. In Yiyuan, the women prepared three million kilogrammes of rice, flour and cakes in 72 hours without sleep.

Chang En, chairman of the Women's Union near Hotze, led a guerilla corps of women against the Kuomintang troops when they occupied the area.

Girls from 15 to 25 years make up a women's militia which helps in laying mines.

Once when the army had to cross the Wulung River at night, at a point where there were no bridge the local women's militia built the bridge. They stood barefooted in the icy water far into the night. The bridge was finished by the time the army arrived. The army was able to cross the river before dawn.

Outstanding among the women fighters in the New China are the women medical workers and the nurses. Li Lan-ting is only 24 years of age. She is head of a medical group. In Kiangsu, during a retreat, she had charge of 500 wounded. There were no medical supplies. Not enough stretcher-bearers. The Kuomintang planes were strafing, the enemy was treading on their heels. Li mobilized peasant women to carry stretchers. She herself carried the first one. She succeeded in evacuating the entire 500 wounded troops.

All the stories about women's heroism in the people's war for liberation cannot be told in one writing. What can be said, is that they are an indispensable strength in defeating the enemy, the maker of war.

In this gigantic war of liberation, China's women are playing a proud part and in doing so, are finally breaking the chains that have bound them for thousands of years. They are doing more than that. They are a source of great inspiration to the women of the world who seek peace—who seek a world without fascism, a world without war.

Movies:

Unreality of Hollywood's Social Movies

By JOSE YGLESIAS

THE number of American movies that open on Broadway and the necessity to say something about each one of them often puts this reviewer in the position of seeming to belabor a point—that of the unreality of Hollywood movies and the spuriousness of their appeal. When such comment involves a movie that has a progressive point, it is difficult comment to make. One doesn't want to discourage attendance at those rare occurences and the temptation is to be more than thankful for small favors.

Yet the recent openings of **The Boy With Green Hair** and **A Letter to Three Wives** brings up an observation that seems revealing of Hollywood's approach to social-problem films. They make their appeal to audiences in terms of values and a social ideal that the movies, like other mediums of popular art, have done their best to inculcate in American audiences. The suburban, Anglo-Saxon, middleclass seems to be the aspiration held up to all Americans as the "sticking place" for all goals. And movies like the above and **Gentleman's Agreement** often make their plea concerning ugly facts of American life on the basis that this pretty picture ideal is in danger.

• • •

IN GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT the appeal for audience sympathy with the hero catered to these snobbish middle-class values. The hero was a good-looking, talented, gentile American. For a few weeks he posed as a Jew and his telescoped experiences in that time make it possible to show dramatically many of the forms anti-Semitism takes. But the dramatic situation held always firm ties with middle-class chauvinist values. Think of it—many of the movie's audience must have felt—here's a lovely ideal American going through hell. The social truth that it is Jews who directly suffer anti-Semitism is made to take second place in the audience's sympathies.

In **The Boy With Green Hair** the fact that it is fantasy helps obscure the snobbery. Yet it too works from this same base. The only thing that the boy, whose hair suddenly turns green and becomes the object of intolerance, lacks to touch the often plumbed emotional well-springs of American audiences is freckles. He is a fair, healthy and ball-playing boy; just as the small town is quiet, neighborly and pretty. Intolerance, the movie inevitably suggests, is an aberration in such an ideal town and an injustice to such a recognizable fine American boy. But what about the Negro in ghettoes of poverty and ignorance? Sympathy for them must call upon other values than those of the Andy Hardy family ideal of American life.

A LETTER TO THREE WIVES is perhaps the most pointed example of this divided conscience. Here the movies' torn allegiance between the bourgeois ideal and the social and cultural degradations that are part of middle-class life and its values is shown very clearly in one episode. One of the upper middle-class wives of the title reappraises her life on the day she fears her school teacher husband is abandoning her. She has been writing radio serials to remain in the country club set of her friends. Her husband's respect for culture makes him denounce her radio work and to say biting things of popular art mediums like radio. He makes her see what degradations her snobbery has betrayed her into working with.

The couple is reconciled. She sees that a genuine love of fine art is more important than a moneyed facade, that a teacher, despite the contempt in which social hierarchy places him in America, has the job of transmitting the uncorrupted traditions of American culture to children. The last scene of their united, rediscovered happiness is at the annual country club dance.

The Happy Ending is achieved. But the country club is not only the ultimate suburban social ideal that the movies perpetuate, it is also a graphic symbol of the cultural enemy that the hero has so valiantly denounced to his wife. Good Americans, the film in effect argues, must fight the vulgarity of radio or it will destroy the charm of the country club life.

Lee Newton said recently of Kanin's play **The Smile of the World** that its ineffectualness as a social drama was due to its vague liberalism. A progressive play today, he said, has to be radical in the sense of getting reality. That is also true of the movies. Hollywood, however, is encumbered with a moral code that makes such a phenomena even more difficult to expect. Meanwhile, it would seem, the average movie goer is forced into a position of being thankful for small favors—a line of dialogue here, a scene there, and sometimes a whole movie which with all its adherence to bourgeois prejudices manages, nevertheless, to consider a social problem.



THE LAST STOP: A scene from the sensational new Polish film 'Last Stop,' story of the Auschwitz concentration camp, coming soon to the World.

Hollywood:

Treatment of the Negro In Hollywood Films

(First of Series—For Negro History Week—Feb.. 6-13).)

By DAVID PLATT

THERE is no more sordid chapter in the history of the American screen than the treatment of the Negro in films.

From Thomas Edison's **Ten Pickanninies** in 1904 to **Gone With the Wind, Uncle Remus** and the latest film with Willie Best, Mantan Moreland or Hattie McDaniels, the story has been the same.

Year in year out, film after film circulates fantastic myths and lies about the Negro to the far corners of the globe.

These stereotypes take many forms: The Negro is a clown who shuffles lazily through life; the devoted slave who refuses to be freed; the convict who goes to his death singing a spiritual; the native who runs from the jaguar while his white employer stands his ground and shoots the beast between the eyes; the scary guy who trembles before a white sheet; the mental inferior who can't pronounce words of more than one syllable; the carefree maid who licks the hand of her white mistress; the natural-born cook, the superstitious church-goer; the razor and knife 'toter'; the chicken and watermelon thief; the social delinquent.

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TO MAKE THE NEGRO appear ridiculous "he is put into all sorts of situations that are out of keeping with the particular films," the noted Marxist critic Harry Alan Potamkin wrote in his pamphlet **Eyes of the Movie.** "A documentation of a polar



voyage intrudes a Negro to be frightened by a bear tightly bound. The animated cartoon contains 'black' animals personified-invidiously. The newsreels have shown Negro boys in battle royals and grease-pole fights, degrading sports for the amusement of the guffawing old line politicians. They have relished the demonstrations of frenzied baptism, which are as common, certainly, among the southern whites as among the Negroes. But white baptisms are not shown on the screen."

These slanders are perpetuated despite the Negro people's enormous cultural and scientific accomplishments. That there are Negro artists, factory workers, farmers, inventors, lawyers, teachers, college presidents, newspapermen, physicians, clergymen—that significant contributions to American life have been made by such prominent historical and contemporary figures as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, Jackie Robinson—that Negroes live in semi-slavery in the south and in ghettoes in Harlem—that Negroes are in the front ranks in the fight for civil liberties, equal rights and peace—to all this the bourgeois film-makers shut their eyes. As far as they're concerned the Negroes brought to America from Africa in chains were "howling savages" and they haven't changed.

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HISTORY, however, tells a different story. History says that among the slaves shipped to America were Mohammedan Negroes who could read the Koran. Negroes helped to build the Egyption civilization whose influence spread to the Negro tribes of the Sudan. Negro proverbs were picked up by Arabian travelers who carried them into India, Greece and other lands. Aesop's fables are said to be derived from Negro folklore according to one historian. These fables and tales were taken by the slaves to America and became part of our literature. Some of the finest music America has known is Negro folk music.

Negroes distinguished themselves in the American War Of Independence. They fought with Perry at Lake Erie; with Jackson at New Orleans. They were with Sherman when he marched across Atlanta in 1864. Negro statesmen and orators came forward during the anti-slavery movement in the 1830s, 40s and 50s and during The Reconstruction epoch after the Civil War. Little or nothing of this has come to the screen. The American movie moguls find it more to their interest to falsify Negro life, Negro history, Negro culture.

• • •

THE SYSTEMATIC failure to picture the Negro as he is in real life—the persistent typing of Negroes as comics and menials—is part of the divide-and-rule policy of the exploiters. The bourgeoisie discovered a long time ago that the movie was one of the most effective instruments for creating prejudice between Negro and white, for making a breach in the workingclass. More next week.

Around the Dial:

A Negro Network Commentator

By BOB LAUTER

IN PREPARATION for the celebration of Negro History Week, the **Voice of Fredom Committee** has announced the launching of a campaign to place a Negro news commentator on one of the national networks.

The Committee currently has approximately 2,000 radio monitors each of whom will receive a poll to determine which individual the campaign will be centered on. Monitors will be asked to submit names of their own choice as well as to vote on the Committee's proposals.

The questionnaire will also be sent to the Negro press to give its readers the opportunity to help choose the commentator whom the Committee will attempt to place on a network.

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IF THE RESULTS of the poll can be compiled in time, the individual selected will be a guest of honor at a **Voice of Freedom Committee** banquet early in February.

The committee will welcome suggestions from all who wish to help in this campaign, whether or not they receive questionnaires directly. Address your correspondence to the Committee at 122 W. 71 St., New York City.

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AS ANOTHER ASPECT of the campaign, the Committee is preparing its own transcribed show celebrating Negro History Week. The script will be prepared by Ted Ward, author of **Our Lan',** and acted by a number of prominent Negro artists. The committee will send the transcription to stations throughout the country, urging that it be used during Negro History Week.

• • •

ARNOLD PERL'S forthcoming radio drama, **Mind in the Shadow,** a study of mental health in the United States, has been selected, in advance of its broadcast, for inclusion in Marjorie Mayorga's **Best One-Act Plays of 1948** which will be published by Dodd-Mead.

Although the broadcast will not be heard until Wednesday, Feb. 2 (WCBS), Perl completed the writing and research during 1948, and it was thus considered eligible for the year's dramatic selections.

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TUNED IN, strictly for want of something better to do, on Pat O'Brien's Hollywood gossip program (Mondays, 10 p.m., WINS).

Alll Hollywood gossip programs are deadeningly similar, and Mr. O'Brien's is no exception. He is strictly in character: gruff, informal, with a large dash of Smithfield.

There are some terrific stories to be told about today's Hollywood, and some terrific people who could be interviewed, but you don't get these on Hollywood programs. Robert Ryan was O'Brien's guest when I heard the program. Ryan had the good grace not to mention his forthcoming vehicle, I Married a Communist. Maybe he was ashamed to mention it.



By HOWARD FAST

I Write As I Please..

The Depraved Heroes of Monopoly Capitalism

SOME will contend that the detective story, one of the most widely favored forms of reading matter among the so-called "free enterprise" countries, is no more than an amusing—and occasionally exciting—puzzle; and this point of view is most frequently advanced to uphold the astonishing morality of the genre. But this, I think, is a rather glib and superficial explanation for the popularity of a device which depends, almost always, upon a crime by violence and one or more dead bodies for its most basic motivation. Puzzles have always enticed people, but only in the fullness of modern capitalism do we find, in terms of an entire industry, this particular type of puzzle.

Having always been deeply intrigued by the very flexible ethic and general morality of capitalism, I cannot accept the elements of the detective story as a thing apart from the society which fosters it. A man is killed—frequently in the most brutal and hideous fashion—yet to no one concerned is there a sense of loss, of tragedy, of the irredeemable factor of life gone forever; no loved ones grieve; no comrades mourn. The deep and essential holiness of life is casually despised, and the corpse itself becomes an object of curiosity and derision, a mental mutilation that equals, on another level, the physical obscenity which depraved people practice against the dead.

• • •

Then begin the details of inquiry, but only on a quasi-legalistic basis, with never an intrusion of morality or humanity. Never is the author seriously concerned with the right or wrong of the act of murder; never is even lip service paid to the anguish of the victim, nor is there ever an attempt to make even a surface investigation of what tortured agonies of the human soul turns people into murderers. Only one fact concerns the author—to outguess and outsmart the reader, and he goes about this with all the vapid inhumanity of a British colonial administrator.

The hero—detective, amateur or professional—is a strange, new type of hero, historically speaking. Here is veneration for neither courage nor righteousness nor love of one's fellow man—nor for intelligence either, though you might be lulled into thinking so—but only for abnormality. Cleverness does not enter into the picture in any real sense, for I have almost never read a detective story where the obtuseness of the detective was not one of the most irritating factors, and it is always the author who provides the solution, never the detective; but overeating becomes a virtue; pedantry is delightful; idiotic tricks of speech become delineation of character; drugs equal astuteness; alcoholism makes for toughness and rationality too; and the gourmet is of necessity the logician. A dandified idiot prates of "gray cells," and a caricature of a British nobleman arrives at reason through unreason. A homosexual fop is a walking encyclopedia, and an itinerant priest is never surprised to find dead bodies dropping like snow, wherever he happens to be, and is never disturbed either, since the solutions appear as mystically as the murders.

• • •

As the genre evolves, so does the hero, and the depraved Burke, who attempted an assault on the 7-year old child of a Communist leader, might well have stepped directly from the pages of the latest Cain or Chandler. So insidious is this practice of brutalization that the thug is no longer overlaid with a phony "chess playing" veneer of culture. In America, vintage '48, the amiable cretin who, as the hero, rambled through the pages of the British detective opus, has come of age as a "private eye," cold, dehumanized, lumpen in a class sense, barely literate, a-moral, incapable of love, pity, or even regret, motivated only by money—and paltry sums at that, utterly without soul, honor or conscience, possessing neither hope nor aspirations, playing the puzzle through in a final tribute to the unholy senselessness of this curious society we inhabit.

And this is the reading matter of college deans and American presidents! Of corporation heads and secretaries of state! Of grayhaired mothers and wide-eyed children!

Such is the culture we evolve as we lead the world to civilization.

Books

Maurice Dobb Tells Economic Side of Soviet History Since '17

SOVIET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1917, by Maurice Dobb, M.A., Lecturer in Economics in the University of Cambridge. International Publishers. 474 pages. $4.

Maurice Dobb's book, Soviet Economic Development, has been selected as the current selection of the Soviet Russia Today Book Club, at a price of $1.98 for its members.

By BEN LEVINE



THE BUILDING of Socialism out of the shattered ruins left by the capitalists in Russia was no easy march of triumph. Nor was it a matter of building according to blue-print specifications. Every step was accompanied by errors that had to be rectified, by wrong theories that had to be defeated. A remarkably thorough and clear account of these experiences, and these debates, is now given by Maurice Dobb in his **Soviet Economic Development Since 1917.**

Take, for example, the debate that came to prominence in 1944 about the theory of value in a socialist economy. At first glance it might seem to be an academic debate between political economists. But, as Dobb relates in his excellent chapter called, "The Planning System," there were deep issues involved, of great practical importance.

At the root the debate was the question of what constituted "planning." Was the Soviet economy to be forced to follow an a priori set of figures hatched in experts' offices? Or was "planning" to be a matter of recording the facts of production and distribution and of cutting achievements down to the size of objective possibilities?

The first course was based on the theory that "value" did not exist in a socialist economy; the second course on the theory that "value" played the same role that it did in a capitalist society, that it was a blind force governing the actions of producers.

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DOBB TELLS us how a solution was worked out that discarded both theories as wrong, and how the policy was adopted that stressed the importance of plan-fulfillment, which involved the active participation of all, from the worker at the bench to the top Gosplan leaders, in constant revisions and approximations that took account of costs (reckoned in labor-time and therefore based on value) but drove to definite targets based on social needs.

Dobbs' method of giving the economic basis for every decision made by the Soviets since the early days makes the book a valuable contribution, and actually thrilling reading. We get the problems of "war communism" in the difficult days of the civil war, and we learn clearly how important it was to fight Trotzky's attempt to make the "war communism" policy permanent.

• • •

THE ECONOMICS of the New Economic Policy, the relations with the poor and middle peasants and the kulaks are described in pages that are worth study by those building the new democracies in Europe and Asia.

The "scissors" crisis, the attempts by Trotzky, Zinoviev and others to press for class war against the peasants through their insistence on high prices for industrial products, the attempt by Bukharin to turn the Soviet Union into a kulak paradise with his slogan to the peasants of "enrich yourselves" are told by Dobb with copious facts and figures.

We get clear accounts of the three five-year plans, what each set out to do, what each accomplished, and we get an excellent account of the role of the trade unions in helping fulfill the plans, as well as in caring for the material interests of their members. We also get the latest figures on postwar planning.

In the trade union field we also get the history of the controversy with "lefts" like Trotzky, who wanted to "militarize" the unions, and with "rights" like Tomsky, who wanted to confine the unions to merely passive factors in the building of socialism. The story of the syndicalist tendencies expressed by the "workers opposition" is also detailed.

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OF GREAT INTEREST, too, is Dobb's account of banking and finance in the Soviet Union. We learn about the use of banking to check on fulfillment of plans, the credit reform of 1930 and why it was necessary, and finally the role of "profits" in Soviet bookkeeping.

Then there is the explanation of how the taxation system, particularly the turnover tax, is used to balance Soviet economy and avoid disproportion between Soviet wages and consumption goods.

The account of the Dobb book can be double the length of this review and yet it would skim only the surface of this book.

One caution is needed. I would advise the reader not to read the introduction until he has finished the book. The introduction is written in the involved style peculiar to economics professors. Not so the book itself.

If the reader takes some pain to read with care, he will soon find that Dobb's style, far from being dry, is smoother and more lively than in any of his previous writings. Dobb has worked out a manner of writing that is really readable, without sacrificing its concise, informative qualities.

STARTING TOMORROW!

The Daily Worker Feature Section *presents*

Talks on Literature

by

MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman of the Great Chinese Communist Party

From Monday through Friday (Jan. 31 through Feb. 4), EXCLUSIVE in the DAILY WORKER

(COVERAGE! Read the Daily Worker's feature section for reviews of all the new movies, plays, radio and music events, books, art exhibits and Broadway and Hollywood trends.)

THE EMBERS STILL BURN

by IRA A. HIRSCHMANN

THIS IS AN ANGRY BOOK about the most important subject in the world today: *whether or not the world can live at peace.*

The author believes that though peace with appeasement is possible, our politicians, industrialists and the press are making this difficult or impossible.

What he saw and heard led him to the belief that American and British policies are deliberately torpedoing the heritage of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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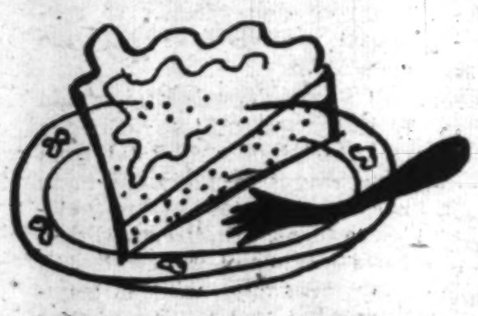
JUST FOR US

Try this one

FROZEN PIE

YOU can surprise your family by making a pie without a crust, that tastes wonderful and is just as easy as pie (no pun) to make.

Start off by getting out a regular size pie plate. Rinse it in cold water. Prepare a package of gelatine dessert (jello, sparkle, etc.) in the usual way. Now take a can of fruit—crushed pineapple, fruit salad, cherries without pits, pineapple chunks are all good for this—and drain off all the juice that comes along in the can. Put the fruit into the bowl of jello, and turn the whole mixture into the pie plate.



When it has cooled off, put the pie into the refrigerator to harden. Since it takes quite a long time to get really stiff, it's a good idea to make it in the morning for an evening meal, or even the day before. This pie may be decorated with whipped cream or marshmallow whip, or served just plain. It cuts beautifully, just like a real pie, and tastes M-m-m-mmmmm!



Pedro and the Baby Quails

(Reprinted from "The Old Aztec Story Teller," by J. A. Rickard, by permission of the Beechhurst Press, Inc., 296 Broadway, New York 7.)

What Happened Last Week

Pedro and his little donkey killed a mother quail by accident, and took her nestful of eggs home. The bantam hen hatched the eggs for them, but didn't know how to take care of these strange little quail babies. So Pedro fed them with bugs and worms.

PART TWO

DURING all this time Pedro had kept them in the pen, but now he moved them out and stood by while the bantam mother took them hunting. She scratched, and clucked, and scratched again. Once, when she found an extra large worm, she clucked so loudly that the other chickens came to see what she had. Pedro had to shoo them off to keep them away from the quails.

But the little baby quails never did learn what the clucking meant. Instead of running to the mother hen when she clucked, they often ran the other way. Most of the time *she* had to follow *them*, and she almost ran her legs off trying to keep up with them.

Worse than that, though, was their habit of hiding when anything went wrong. If there was an unusual noise anywhere, they squatted under the first leaf or weed that was near them. And they were so nearly like the color of the ground that they could hide almost anywhere. Not even the mother hen could always find them, and Pedro almost never could.

But worst of all was their habit of flying off from folks, and they did it many times. The first was one day when Pedro was feeding them. Old Bruno, the dog, came up close to them and barked just for the joy of barking. The mother hen ruffled up her feathers to fight, and Pedro started to scold old Bruno, but those quails did not wait to see what would happen. There was a *whtz-z-z!* and a buzz-z-z! and in two seconds they were a hundred feet away. It took the rest of the afternoon to find them.

Pedro kept them in a coop for some time after that. He knew that the older they grew, the wilder they would be, but he almost rebelled at the thought of losing them. However, he promised his mother to give them their freedom, and one morning he opened the coop again. They ran here and there so fast that the mother hen's clucking could not stop them.

By early fall they were almost grown, and they were spending most of their days in the woods. Often they came back to their coop in the chicken yard and ate the food which Pedro gave them, but they seldom stayed long. They were still gentle and even allowed Pedro to catch them, but they showed plainly that they liked their home in the woods better than their coop.

Just when Pedro was becoming used to the idea of losing them, he hard something which made him tremble with fear. It was a remark made by his father.

"Well, tomorrow the quail season begins," he was saying to Pedro's mother. "I guess the senores in the town will be oiling up their guns tonight."

"Do-do you mean that they will be shooting the quails—my quails?" Pedro asked with his heart in his mouth.

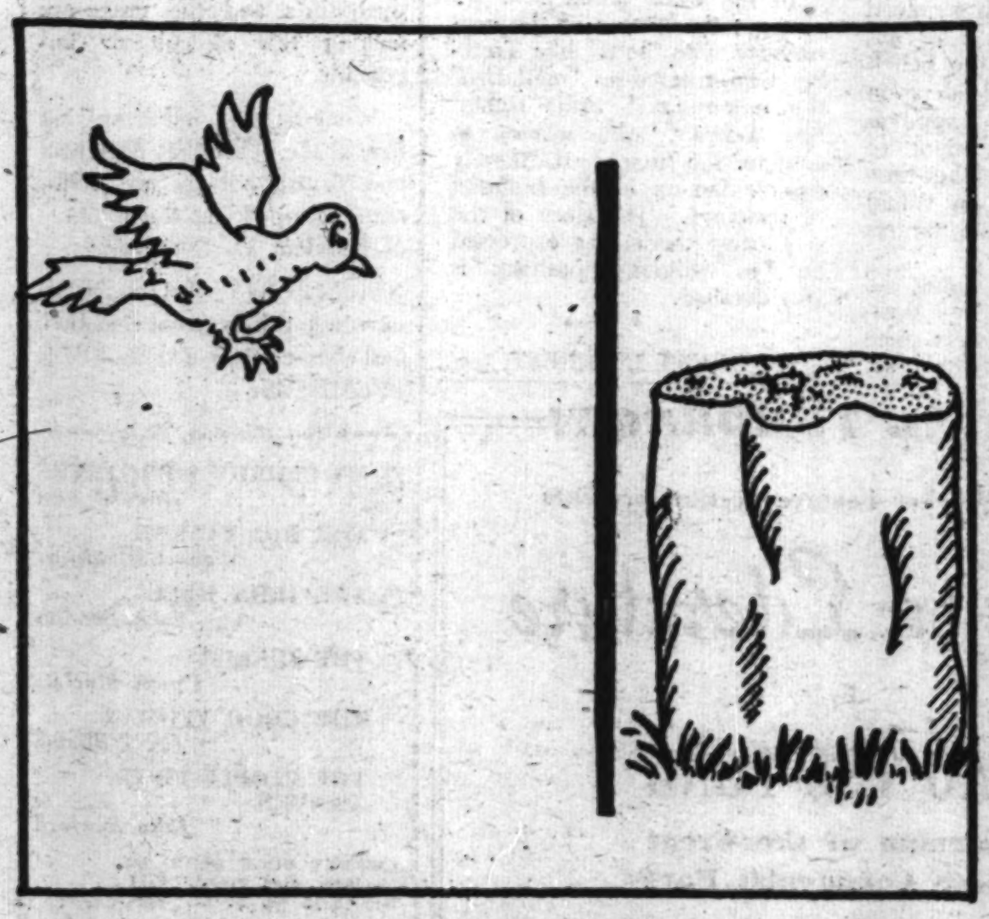
His father looked at him for a minute before answering. "My son, they think it is fun, and I only hope that they won't find your pets while they are hunting."

Pedro did what he could to protect them. He put out feed in the little patch behind the house to keep them from going to the woods, and he put up a sign which said, *No Hunting*. But the birds would not stay in the little patch, and for four nights they did not come back home to roost.

Then one day the thing happened which he had feared. Some hunters, with guns that popped and dogs that ran everywhere, came near. Pedro ran out to the backyard to tell them to go away. All of a sudden he heard a familiar *whizz-z-z! buzz-z-z!* toward the chicken yard.

He ran to the place and gave a cry of joy. His baby quails had come home.

[THE END]



Hold this picture at reading distance from your eyes. Then, as you look at the vertical black line, gradually bring the drawing closer to your face until it almost touches your nose. You will discover a surprising effect — the bird will fly over the line and perch on the stump!

[From the "Encyclopedia of Puzzles and Pastimes," by permission of Citadel Press, 120 E. 25 St., N.Y. C.]

FACTS FOR CONSUMERS

Your Dollar

By Consumers Union

Waffle Irons

YOU need spend only $8.49 plus postage to get a good thermostat-equipped waffle iron, Consumers Union found after testing 29 waffle irons ranging in price from $4.95 to $27.95. The Best Buy, costing $8.49, was only slightly inferior to the best waffle irons tested, which list at $17.95. Controlled practical baking tests in CU's laboratories showed that the irons varied in warm-up time and baking speed, capacity, convenience and safety.

CU technicians offer some do's and don'ts for baking waffles: use the right amount of batter; if waffles stick even when grids are hot enough, use more shortening; close iron immediately after pouring batter; don't use soap, alkali or water on the grids, clean them dry with a stiff brush.

According to CU, the Best Buys in waffle irons are Ward's Cat. No. 2211L, $8.49 plus shipping and Cat. No. 2216L (twin waffle iron) $12.50 plus shipping. Best in over-all quality are Westinghouse WSA-24, $17.95 and General Electric 129V9, $17.95.

Dishtowels

Since most dishtowels are sold either unlabeled or with a brand name covering a whole line of towels of different quality, Consumers Union tested only dishtowels sold by mail order, which consumers can buy with some assurance of getting the towels they specify. The tests included towels sold by Sears, Montgomery Ward, Alden and Spiegel.

Since differences in absorbency were relatively small, durability was the quality most emphasized in the ratings.

The Best Buy towel was Startex (Spiegel, Chicago 9, Ill.) Cat. No. 6568, 4 for 98 cents. The highest quality towel was Startex (Sears, Roebuck & Co.) Cat. No. 8553, 4 for $1.25, followed by Startex (Sears) Cat. No. 8712, 4 for $1.45.

Instant Tea

If you are not a connoisseur, and convenience and economy appeal to you, Nestea (51c) or Tender Leaf (41c) may be your dish of tea, according to Consumer Reports. Handier, less messy and quicker to use than tea bags or bulk tea, these instant teas each cost about .8c per serving against about 1.2c for a cup made from a Tender Leaf tea bag.

Instant teas also make it possible for you to get a cup of the same strength each time, once you find the proportions that suit you. Before you throw away your tea pot, however, you had better see whether you like the taste of instant tea.

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YOUR DOLLAR—distributed by Federated Press—is a digest of articles appearing in Consumer Reports, the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3. and available by individual subscription at $5 a year. Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests on samples purchased by Consumers Union in the open market.



Baby Sitters

They're a great institution, but how does baby take it?

By JEAN LANG

HOW many times have you heard people say "She's got a child, she can't get out in the evenings"?

It seems to be taken for granted that married women with children must be tied to their homes in the evenings.

I feel that, with some organization and a good dal of preparation, this should not necessarily be so.

There are two points of view on this question to which equal consideration must be given. There is the parents' point of view and that of the child.

Let's take the parents' first—after all, they were there first. Before children arrive, parents can go out whenever they like—just close the door, and go without a moment's hesitation or any responsibility.

They are free to enjoy each other's company on outings of any description when they please, and this a very desirable thing.

After a baby arrives this comes to an abrupt end.

Father says, "I must go to the union meeting Wednesday," so mother has to stay at home.

Or "What about the movies on Saturday night?" Father doesn't want to go alone, neither does mother. So they both stay in.

If only they had a sitter-in! But what does the child think of that idea?

I believe and have found it works in practice, that if you accustom a child from very early days to the fact that it cannot always have its parents there, and in making friends with other people, it will accept this cheerfully.

A healthy infant should sleep when it goes to bed, and is not likely to be lying anxiously awaiting its parents' return.

When a child is old enough to understand, it should be taught that the well-being of the family as a unit is the main consideration of the personalitities making up that unit.

It should be told that Mummy and Daddy are going out to enjoy themslves because they work so hard at other times. And in return, naturally, parents will organize outings expresslly for the children, so that they may enjoy themselves too.

A child should always be told when the parents are going out; it will then not lose confidence in them should it wake up and find them not there.

If the sitter-in is not a stranger to the child, but someone in whom it recognizes a friend and likes to be with, Mummy's outing can also be baby's treat. My daughter always look forward to her grown-up visitors.

Where there are older children they should be started early on the idea that they, as well as the sitter-in are to look after the baby while Daddy and Mummy are out.

I do not think any hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the age at which children can be left by themselves, it depends so much on the children.

And some children are more nervous than others and do not like to be left by themselves even with a friendly sitter-in. This problem has to be tackled at the onset and the fears discovered and allayed. A purely selfish attitude should be reasoned away.

As with other childish problems, an over-anxious attitude on the part of the parents will only make this matter worse. Sensible explanations are the best, and they must be truthful.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A Catch-All

Whenever there is danger of food cooking over in the oven, such as a juicy pie, sticky cinnamon bun, etc., slide your cookie tin in the oven under the pan. It will be much easier to wash off the tin than to clean out the bottom of the oven.

Chocolate Stains

Chocolate stains on white materials will usually yield by soaking in a solution of borax and cold water. If they still prove stubborn, sponge the spots with kerosene applied on a soft cloth. Wash well in sudsy water and rinse in clear water.

Measuring Butter

Don't try to measure butter for recipes by forcing it into a cup, thereby wasting quite a bit of butter. A pound brick of butter measures two cups and any fraction of butter can be figured according to the pound brick. Through frequent handling almost every housewife can cut the amount of butter to an ounce if she is watchful—and watchful she must these days with this precious food.

For Dress-up Occasions



Here are two charming frocks to keep you looking your loveliest—styles your audience is bound to approve. Attractive and slimming, each has distinctive detail and excellent cut.

• • •

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1856 is designed for sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 34, short sleeves, requires 5 yards of 39-inch fabric.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1840 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, short sleeve, requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material.

Two separate patterns, 25 cents each. For these pattern, send 25 cents, for each in coins, your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York 3.



IT'S ON THE HOUSE

PUT both hands to work is one of the simple rules for saving time and labor on household jobs which has been stressed recently in studies of efficiency in housework. For example, woodwork can be washed faster if one hand washes while the other dries, and such routine tasks as table setting and putting away dishes go faster and easier with both hands at work.

But when it comes to using electric equipment, the Rural Electrification Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises against using both hands for different tasks at the same time. For safety when handling any electric appliance or when changing a fuse, avoid touching anything else. If the appliance happens to be worn or otherwise defective, causing a short circuit, there is always danger of shock. But there is less chance of severe shock, if one hand is free—or is not touching anything else. Electricity seeks the shortest and easiest route to make its circuit to the ground, and should be prevented from making that circuit through the body from one hand to the other.

Here are examples of two-handed hazards: One hand is running a vacuum cleaner and the other moves a metal lamp out of the way. If either of these appliances happens to have a loose wire or other defect, the current may run through the body.

In the bathroom and kitchen, special care must be taken because electricity travels through water. When turning on an electric light with one hand, take care not to touch water or the metal water faucet with the other. Be sure hands are dry when handling any electric equipment, and make sure that the floor is dry, too. Cement floors often appear dry when they hold enough moisture to be shock hazards. Never touch a radio, portable electric heater, other electric appliance or even to turn on lights when in the bathtub or when washing dishes or clothes.

The Sticky Bean Pot

When you have a sticky bean pot to clean, the best way to do it is to drop a teaspoon of soda in the pot, fill with boiling water and place in the oven for a couple of hours. This will clean it beautifully without so much effort on your part. Do it some time when you are using the oven for something else.

Shortening for Pie Making

Don't use shortening that is not absolutely fresh for pastry. The least little rancid taste will ruin your baking. Render it sweet again and then use this fat for frying and buy fresh for pie-backing.

This and That

Painted shelves are most easily cared for.

Linseed oil will remove rust from the gas stove.

Wipe off the broad-leaved palms occasionally with soapy water.

For the average woman the kitchen sink should be about 38 inches high.

A waste paper basket near the table where the groceries are unpacked saves many steps.

Stand the silver in cold water for a few minutes before the usual washing and the odor of fish will disappear.

The wax-coated boxes in which butter is packed make splendid polishers of soiled irons and the nice part of it is one can have a brand new one each week.

A Peck of Pickles

Serve mustard pickles with boiled tongue and ham.

Serve sweet pickles with hot meats or casserole dishes.

Serve tiny gherkins with Welsh rarebit and cheese dishes.

Serve homemade mixed pickles with roasts and chicken dinner and breaded meats.

Serve sliced dill pickles with all sorts of sandwiches and in place of salad as a garnish.

Ted Tinsley Says....

WITH EACH passing day the future of the world will grow more bright provided, of course, people take the advice of the philosophers and economists who are always dishing out new schemes, and preparing new anthologies, designed to prove that capitalism doesn't drop dead.

The philosophy of the future free enterprise world is developing rapidly, and we need only make public these ideas to win the socialistic peoples of Europe from their erring ways.

To begin with, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor emeritus of Sociology, New York University, struck just the right note in a speech at Cooper Union. What this world needs, said Dr. Fairchild, is fewer people. Mentioning countries of the east, he remarked that "it is important that for the present at least the birth rate decrease even faster than the death rate so as to produce a real decline in the net rate of growth." Keep that death rate up, boys! The future depends on it!

Now we have our first principle for the future capitalism: **FEWER PEOPLE.**

The second principle is that enunciated by Yale president Charles Seymour who, according to the New York Times, complained that "'the menace of educational mediocrity rises on the horizon' because of the large enrollment in the nation's colleges."

The second principle for the brighter future, therefore, is: **FEWER STUDENTS.** When you consider that we must choose President Seymour's fewer students from Professor Fairchild's fewer people, we end up with very fewer people, we end up with very many fewer students.

Now that we have fewer people and fewer students, we are well on the way to abundance (those of us who survived the decline in the world's population).

Saving Capitalism



But with fewer people and fewer students, particularly in the sciences, we will have fewer technological improvements. As we return to the hand loom, we answer this problem with another principle for the fuller life, taken from the Herald Tribune's This Week in an article by Margot Gayle, a woman who "beat inflation" by barter. She bartered her services for everything she needed for her family. Therefore we reach our third principle for the fuller life: **BARTER.** We are well on our way to the 18th Century!

With fewer people, fewer students, and barter, other problems arise. What will we do with all the inventories on hand? Let's take shoes, for example.

The National Shoe Manufacturers Association has issued a statement complaining that the volume of sales is down because "men's shoes don't wear out." The damn things are practically indestructible (that's what the association says, anyway). The association answers this problem by calling for lousier shoes and reminding its members that "excessive" weight and "indestructibility" are not the most important factors. In other words, fellers, make 'em so they wear out quick!

This four-point program for the future happiness of mankind under capitalism is incomplete, but it will give us a good start. Let us shout the slogan all together, with a lilt to our voices and a smile of joy upon our faces:

FEWER STUDENTS!
BARTER!
LOUSIER SHOES!
Hail to the future!

Labor Traitors

(*Continued from Magazine Page* 5)

were able to win the support of the majority of the Russian workers and peasants and erect the first Socialist government in the history of mankind. The German revolutionary movement grew rapidly. Mass strike after mass strike, demonstrations, mutinies in the Navy and Army occurred despite bloody and brutal suppression.

At last the imperialist regime broke down, the German November revolution started and was victorious. But the leaders of the right-wing Social Democrats who had supported the war till the end, and tried to save the Monarchy till the end, took over the provisional government. They had only one idea: to crush the revolting workers, to save Germany for the rule of the rich.

Twenty-four hours after the victory of the revolution, on Nov. 10, Ebert, the chairman of the provisional government, made a secret agreement with the imperial headquarters under the leadership of Marshal Hindenburg, for the purpose of crushing the revolutionary workers. This is the same Hindenburg who made later Adolf Hitler the ruler over Germany. A few weeks after the victory of the revolution over the Kaiser the trade union leaders made a collaboration agreement with the big German industrialists, with the German warmongers.

Instead of cleaning Germany mercilessly of the war criminals of the junkers, the generals, the big industrialists, the reactionary bureaucracy, the opportunists saved them from the fury of the people. Their power was preserved, restored and strengthened till they felt strong enough again, with the help of the Nazi movement created and financed by them, to take over Germany, to create the Nazi dictatorship and to lead the German people into a new, even more disastrous, imperialist war. Like what is happening today in Western Germany!

VIRGIL — Training — **By Len Kleis**



The revolutionary workers who had organized themselves under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg first in the Spartakus-Bund and then in the Communist Party of Germany, led many heroic revolutionary struggles in order to prevent this disastrous development of the German Republic. They never had illusions about the future disastrous development if the workers did not take power, clean Germany thoroughly of all reactionary gangs, and create a firm basis for the transition to a Socialist Germany.

However, they were beaten again and again. The theoretical, political and organizational weakness of the Left of the German labor movement, and even of their best leaders, like Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, could not be overcome in time. Neither their leaders, nor the young Communist Party had developed into a real Marxist-Leninist party. **What the German November-Revolution and the years afterward were lacking was a party like the Bolshevist Party, deeply rooted in the masses, which had mastered the art of beating its own bourgeoisie and reaction, of beating its own betrayers of the working class.**

A few weeks before Karl Liebknecht was killed, he spoke in a big mass meeting in Berlin. These were his words:

"How they howl about us! How they accuse us of everything! We are supposed to have proclaimed terror. They say about us that we have the intention to start the most bloody civil war and that we are arming ourselves in order to prepare the armed uprising. In brief: we are supposed to be the most dangerous bloodhounds, men without conscience, the like of which the world has never seen. It is easy to recognize these lies.

"On the beginning of the war, as I gethered around me a small courageous group of revolutionary comrades, ready to sacrifice everything, and as we fought the war and the war hysteria, we were shouted down from all sides. We were persecuted and thrown into prisons.

"I was called an ordinary traitor, a paid agent of the Entente, a man without a fatherland, who wanted the destruction of Germany—because I said aloud and distinctly what nobody dared to say and what at that time only a very few were ready to recognize, namely, that Germany and her political and military leaders were the real guilty ones for this war.

"We could have had it easy, if we would have remained silent, or if we had participated in the chorus of chauvinism and militarism, but we preferred to tell the truth without fearing the dangerous consequences.

"How many of those who have howled against us are recognizing that justice and truth were on our side. Now after the defeat and after the first days of the revolution the eyes of the people have been opened and they can see that they have been led by their princes, by their all-Germans, by their imperialists, by their social-patriots into the abyss of misery.

"But again they are howling against us in order to prevent the German people from walking the right path which leads from this catastrophe to true freedom and lasting peace.

"Let them howl and shout, let them run after us like barking dogs. We shall walk our road without hesitation, the road without hesitation, the road of revolution and Socialism."

So spoke Karl Liebknecht shortly before he was murdered. And this is also the spirit of hundreds of thousands of German Marxists of today who have learned from the past and are fighting in the great tradition of Karl Liebknecht.

The advanced workers in all countries of the world have learned much since the days of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. But this courage in their fight against imperialist wars, this loyalty to the revolutionary movement, this love for the people remains immortal.

Adventures of Richard

By Michael Singer

The kids look up some summer jobs at a children's camp.

THEY FOUND JOE, the camp owner, elbow deep in his celler working on machinery. The kids had come to solicit jobs as junior counsellors in Joe's camp during the summer. To start conversation No-Nose asked: "What you tearing down now, Joe?"

Joe, a big, fierce-looking but gentle soul, blustered: "I'm not tearing anything down, stinker, I'm building something up."

"That's what we came to see you about," Menash said, "how about letting us build your camp this summer?"

"You kids!" Joe was almost panicky at the thought. "Two months of you and I'd have no more camp. I got a reputation to maintain. No mother would send me kids if they had to worry about counsellors like you."

"We wouldn't take care of kids, we'd watch stuff, like Richard watched the boats," Flekel suggested.

"Yeh, like he let one of my yachts sink," Joe snapped.

"YACHT!" Richard screamed. "Call that a yacht! It was a condemned piece of junk. Even the fish wouldn't come near it, it stunk so much."

"I saw that yacht," Menash added. "If that was a boat then what I saw last summer on the Prospect Park Lake was the Queen Elizabeth."

"This is some way to look for a job," Joe shouted. "Insult my equipment. Do you kids want jobs or a kick in the slats?"

"You're some example for children," Menash sneered. "Got a disposition like a pickle-barrel."

"All we ask is for a chance to work," Flekel added, "and look at the reception we get."

"Yeh, here we are looking ahead," No-Nose continued. "But you're sending us on the path to juvenile delinquency."

"Remember," Richard admonished, "the youth is the future of the nation. Wanna be accused of holding up progress?"

Joe was a dazed man now. Limply he said: "Ok, ok, you win. Come around in June and sign up," and as the kids went gleefully up the stairs, he moaned: "I must be getting old—or going crazy."

The Worker

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On Sale Saturday and Sunday

A Minister Defies The Un-Americans

—Turn to the Magazine Section

The Communist Trial:

EXPERT ON STAND BEGINS EXPOSURE OF JURY SYSTEM

GERMANS HAIL COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL



NAZIS' REVIVAL under U. S.-British-French military auspices in the German West Zones is accompanied by persecution and attempted suppression of the Left. Meetings of the Communist Party have been practically banned in the British sector. Photo shows Max Reimann, a Communist leader of the West Zone being cheered by Germans as he left court in Dusseldorf after winning a nine-day postponement of his trial on charges of denouncing German politicians cooperating with the occupying forces.

By Harry Raymond

Irrefutable visual evidence, including maps, more than 40 government census studies and 29 jury lists, was presented in U.S. District Court by the Communist leaders Friday to back their charge that the jury system which indicted them was deliberately rigged and hand-picked in favor of the propertied and rich.

Surprise witness in this historic trial within a trial, where the defense has taken over the role of prosecutor, was Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, leading Negro educator and sociologist. He testified he had made an exhaustive study of the federal penthouse jury system covering a period of 10 years.

After qualifying as an expert, Wilkerson stated he had examined 29 jury panels containing 7,737 names. He testified he had prepared "spot maps" showing the place of residence of the federal jurors in the Bronx, Manhattan and Westchester counties during the period studied.

Wilkerson said he secured residence information on the jurors from the official jury lists and placed a pin in the maps showing the exact residence of each juror. The maps show congressional district boundary lines, giving a general frame of the geographic area in which the jurors live.

First map placed in evidence was a large one showing Manhattan and the Bronx. Red pins inserted in the map revealed the residence of each member of the Feb. 6, 1940, panel of 272 jurors. This panel, Wilkerson said, was the first group studied.

"How many jurors were called for this panel from the section known as Harlem?" attorney Richard Gladstein asked the witness.

Wilkerson stepped down from the witness stand and with a ruler began to count pins in the 22nd Congressional District. This is the Harlem district represented by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

"One and possibly two in the 22nd District," the witness replied. He said one juror was shown living on the border of the district and he said he could not accurately ascertain whether he lived in Harlem or not.

Q. How many pins do you count in the 19th District of the lower East Side?

A. There is only one juror there.

Q. Where on the map do you find the major concentration of jurors?

A. The biggest concentration is in the 17th, or what is commonly known as the silk stocking district.

The lower East Side has the largest concentration of poor Jewish population in the federal court district, the defense lawyers pointed out in their challenge of the jury.

The challenge charges that Negroes and Jews, along with manual workers, the unemployed and members of minority political parties, are discriminated against

(Continued on Page 12)

Dennis Says Stand for Peace Caused Indictment of '12'

Call Conference Tuesday To Win Fair Jury System

—See Page 3

GIANTS SIGN 2 NEGRO ACES

—See Page 3

Rap Li's Live-Bomb 'Peace' Raids

NANKING. — The People's Liberation Forces Friday declared the Kuomintang government used leaflet raids to mask "shameless and continuous" bombing of liberated territory. A People's Liberation radio broadcast said that Kuomintang planes mixed bombs with peace pamphlets in recent raids over liberated cities and towns.

The broadcaster listed Tsinan, Suchow and Lanfeng—points south of Peiping—and unnamed towns in northern Anwei Province as places bombed.

"On one hand, the . . . reactionary government calls for peace," the broadcast said. "On the other hand, they are shamelessly and continuously bombing liberated areas. This act has aroused the wrath of the people of the liberated areas."

The People's Liberation forces advanced farther southward toward this capital.

Acting Kuomintang President Li Tsung-jen in a new "peace" maneuver appealed to Communist Party chairman Mao Tze-tung, to set a date and place for talks. The joker was Li's statement that the Kuomintang could not accept People's Liberation Army terms until talks begin.

Meanwhile, People's Liberation columns commanded by Gen. Liu Po-chen and Gen. Chen yi advanced closer to Nanking. Advance units were in the hills five miles north of Nanking, and the main force was reported within 15 or 20 miles of the Yangtze River.

The only indication of even token resistance were Chinese press reports that Kuomintang units Friday raided Yangchow, 49 miles northeast of here and held the town for several hours before being driven out by superior People's Liberation forces.

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) Friday called for a $1,500,000,000 loan to Kuomintang China.

He made the appeal soon after being named chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Aid.

The Nevada Senator, who heads the Senate "Silver Bloc," suggested that $700,000,000 be for military aid and at least $500,000,000 for purchase of American silver.

He said the Kuomintang government should be forced to accept American military supervision "from the top level down." He suggested that up to 700 American officers be sent to aid the retreating Kuomintang forces.

He also would require Kuomintang China to set up a new tax assessment and collection system, subject to the audit of a joint Chinese-American commission, and pledge the revenues of her major ports as security until the debt was repaid. Meantime, the ports would be placed under joint Chinese-American operation.

Assails U.S. Robbery Of China Art Objects

SHANGHAI. — A collection of 8,600 Chinese art objects taken from Peiping before it was captured by the People's Liberation army will be shipped to Washington, it was announced Friday.

In Nanking, Legislator Liu Pu-Tung attacked plans for the shipment and denounced the American library of Congress for "robbing the Chinese people of their cultural property."

No-Pay-Hike Brag Vexes ACW Brass

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The United Press and the Associated Press were today asked by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Friday to kill a dispatch which quoted an official of the union as saying there would be no campaign for wage increases during current negotiations.

The dispatch, based on an interview with an unidentified ACW officer, quoted him as saying that because of the slackened demand for men's suits and falling food costs, the union had decided not to press for higher wages.

Richard Rohman, ACW publicity director, told The Worker the story was "sheer fabrication." But it was admitted that a conference of ACW organizers being held here had set up a committee of nine to survey the situation and determine whether or not to ask for wage boosts.

The denial, however, did not alter the fact that a high placed officer of the Amalgamated told wire service correspondents that because of economic conditions no wage raises would be demanded.

"We are practical realists, you know," he said. "We've decided against asking for any new wage increases now, even though our members feel the price pinch, too, because right now our industry is soft."

The December decline in the cost of living, however, as figured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was only one half of one percent. On Dec. 15, the latest date available, the index stod at 171.4 percent of the 1935-39 average. That was still 2.6 percent higher than a year ago and 29 percent over June, 1946.

AWAIT LIBERATION ARMY



WITH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FORCES at the gates of Nanking, thousands of homeless and starving people eagerly await them. Two Chinese waifs huddle against a building wall in a vain attempt to escape the chill winter winds. The tots have placed cups beside them hoping someone will give them some rice.

Athens Weakens On No-Peace Stand, Tries to Maneuver

ATHENS.—The Royalist government Friday sought to placate peace sentiments in Greece by offering to accept the guerilla's peace proposal—but the Athens regime added a big IF to its acceptance. Athens had cold-shouldered all previous peace bids from the Free Greeks.

The proposal broadcast by the Free Greek radio Thursday called for (1) All foreign military to quit Greece; (2) an immediate armistice with troops holding their present lines; (3) reestablishment of political and trade union freedoms; (4) Amnesty for all political prisoners, and (5) opening of talks to form a compromise government, with a general election within two months.

Reports indicate that the Athens government's reply agreed to the armistice and amnesty, but called for an "election" on the question of the foreign troops, and for the United Nations to supervise the general election.

Nothing was reported on the guerrilla proposal for the restoration of civil liberties.

Macy's Union Poll Monday

Withdrawal of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes from the Macy's election was announced by the National Labor Relations Board Friday. The action left the independent Department Store Workers Local 1-S, the AFL Retail Clerks Assn. and "no union" on the ballot for the poll to be held Monday.

The paper URWDSE removed itself from the election two days after the fourth new contract won by the independent leftwing locals was announced. Those contracts include Hearn's, Loeser's, Gimbel's and Saks-34th Street.

Sam Kovenetsky, president of Local 1-S declared.

"The withdrawal of RDWSE from the labor board election to be held at Macy's 34th Street, Parkchester, Jamaica and Flatbush stores is their final admission of complete failure in the department store field."

Atlantic Pact Called Unconstitutional

— The North Atlantic military pact now in negotiation violates the constitutional provision that only Congress may declare war, it was charged Friday by the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship. The alliance "would commit the United States to collective military action," the Council statement said.

The Council premise of "Soviet aggression" used to defend the pact, which, it warned, was "bound to lead . . . in the direction of a third world war."

No Cheap Skate, She

Sonja Henie, told police Friday morning that burglars had taken two mink coats valued at $28,000 from her suite at the Hotel Pierre, then added "don't bother me until I get some sleep." Detectives made a routine investigation, then let the star and her mother retire.

Detective John Conlan quoted Miss Henie, in New York with her Ice Review for an engagement at Madison Square Garden, as saying nothing else was missing.

CIO Protests Injunction in New Labor Bill

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON. — Labor and administration leaders argued Friday behind closed doors over the injunctive powers sought by President Truman in a newly-written labor law.

The law was scheduled to be introduced by Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin Friday before the Senate Labor Committee. Tobin, however, cancelled his appearance and withdrew his proposed bill a half hour before he was due to take the stand.

Senate Labor Committee members postponed their hearings "until further notice," and explained that "differences of opinion" over what the proposed bill should contain were responsible for Tobin's action.

Objections to the inclusion of hidden injunction features in the new law were made to Tobin by CIO general counsel Arthur Goldberg and CIO secretary James Carey, it was learned. The three met in the Labor Department.

The CIO leaders, it was determined, threatened to fight the administration law in the hearings unless the provision on injunctions, also contained in the Taft-Hartley law, was removed. Labor Department attorneys who had written the law had attempted to hide its injunctive feature.

They had provided that the Norris-LaGuardia Act would not apply in strikes "affecting the national welfare." The Norris-LaGuardia Act prevents the use of court injunctions as a means of breaking strikes.

The CIO's opposition to the use of injunctive powers brought them into conflict with President Truman who wants to retain that power to break strikes. The President requested that power when he asked for "certain improvements" in the Wagner Act.

ILGWU Pact Talks Stalled

Negotiations for a new union contract by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union with manufacturers in the lower-priced field broke up Friday without reaching an agreement. The ILGWU represents 35,000 workers in the field. The deadline for negotions and possible stoppage is Monday night when the union contract expires.

Another union attempt to reach an agreement will be made in a conference Monday with representatives of the Popular-Priced Manufacturers Group, which represents 250 jobbers who in turn employ 600 contractors.

The union is not making any new demands. The manufacturers, however, have been insisting upon concessions which they claim they need to compete with non-union manufacturers in the industry.

The fruitless negotiations have been on for 10 days.

There was no comment either from Julius Hochman, vice president of the ILGWU who heads the negotiators, or Louis Rubin, who heads the manufacturers, when the conferences broke up Friday.

ALP Leader Urges Big Attendance at China Parley

Arthur Schutzer, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, urged progressives to attend the action conference on American policy on China to be held Saturday, 1:30 p.m. at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 St. The conference is sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

"American progressives," said Schutzer, "have a heavy responsibility to themselves and to the peace-loving people of the world in putting up the biggest possible fight against whatever plan the bipartisan administration may develop to sabotage the democratic gains in China."

Schutzer said that the conference would also be an opportunity to selebrate the victories of the Chinese people.

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend Worker.

Fear at Least 1500 Dead in China Sinking

HONGKONG.— Survivors from one of two Chinese coastal steamers which collided and sank within a few minutes in the China Sea Thursday night, estimated that more than 1,500 passengers were drowned.

The Australian destroyer Warramunga picked up 34 men and four women, the only known survivors so far. The Warramunga, reported that it found no trace of lifeboats or additional survivors.

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DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

GIANTS SIGN 2 NEGRO ACES

The New York Giants announced Friday night that they had signed two Negro players for their Jersey City farm club in the International League.

They are Ford Smith, a right-handed pitcher, and Monte Irvin, an outfielder.

Smith pitched for the Kansas City Monarchs last year, winning 10 games and losing five, and now is a member of the San Turel club in the Puerto Rico Winter League.

Irvin played with the Newark Eagles last season and is playing winter ball with the Almendares club in the Cuban Winter League. He is leading the loop in home runs, doubles and triples.

Call Parley Tuesday Against Jury Rigging

An emergency conference to abolish the discriminatory system of selecting federal grand and petit juries was called for Tuesday by a group of 40 leading progressives. The call to the conference went out by telegram to several hundred civic leaders in all walks of life. The conference will meet at 1 pm. Tuesday at the Hotel Capitol.

"Evidence already in the trial of the indicted Communist leaders has revealed a shocking subversion of justice in federal courts of New York," said the call. "Chief Judge Knox admits to putting in operation a system of hand-picked grand and petit juries which precludes fair trial by systematically excluding workers, Negroes, Jews and other minority groups.

"Judge Knox says he will not alter this system unless ordered to do so by authority to which I must yield The undersigned believe that the Bill of Rights rests this authority in the people, who should now exercise it to abolish this disgraceful jury system which has been foisted upon us."

The list of sponsors follows:

Hon. Vito Marcantonio, Paul Robeson, Ben Gold, Ewart Guinier, Max Perlow, Alex Sirota, John Steuben, Harry Reich, Sam Burt, Charles Collins, William Lawrence, Dashiell Hammett, William Patterson, John T. Doles, Jr., Albert C. Gilbert and Leo J. Linder,

Lee Pressman, Paul L. Ross, Arthur Schutzer, Muriel Draper, Shirley Graham, Max Weber, Sam Morgenstern, Howard Fast, Jack Levine, Maxine Wood, and Paul Strand.

Dr. Gene Weltfish, Helen Phillips, Joseph Brainin, Rabbi B. Bick, Dr Raphael Mahler, Luis Quero Chiesa, Ada B. Jackson, Dr. A. Gerald Edwards, William Furman, Rev John S. Givens, Dr. George E. J. Banks, Rev. J. N. C. Davis, Daniel Benjamin.

GM Workers Face 'Escalator' Pay Cut

DETROIT.—For the first time in the history of the CIO United Auto Workers 350,000 General Motors workers face a two-cent wage cut, because of a two-year escalator clause signed by the Walter Reuther leadership. Wages of GM workers are tied to "cost of living" indices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BLS reported a drop from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, of one-half of one percent. If the period from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15 continues the trend, 2 cents an hour will be lopped off GM wages beginning March 1.

As it stands now, GM workers face possibly a three-cent wage cut by May 29, when another BLS estimate may show a further decline. On May 29, the GM workers are scheduled to collect a 3-cent wage boost not effected by the escalator deal.

Thirty thousand GM workers in 15 locals recently asked Reuther to convene a national GM conference. Chevrolet and Fisher locals in Flint went further and demanded the scrapping, if necessary, of the entire GM contract because of speedup, piled-up grievances, short work weeks, layoffs and the wage situation.

Reuther's office today said it had no comment on the wage cut.

Scores ALCO Threat to Move

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (UP).—A United Steelworkers spokesman said Friday American Locomotive Company's threat to move its plant from here was a "naive and contemptible bargaining trick."

Anthony F. Barbieri, president of Local 2054, which represents ALCO employes here, said the company's move was the first shot in 1949 contract negotiations.

ALCO president Robert B. McColl sent a letter here saying the locomotive plant would have to be more productive or move closer to its source of steel.

Average monthly output here has increased from 26 to 56 Diesel locomotives in less than three years without any commensurate increase in the working force, Barbieri said.

LET THEM EAT STATISTICS

BUFFALO, N. Y. (UP).—Nearly 20,000 relief clients face a cut in their food allowances because of the decline in the prices of certain basic foods.

Welfare Commissioner Roy R. Newcomb was instructed by the Erie County Relief Board to reduce the allowances by approximately 5 percent March 1.

The board members said their decision was based on prices obtained from five local chain stores. Board members said the study showed a decline in food prices of 4.6 percent since last Oct. 1.

COMMUNIST LITERATURE SEIZED IN MONTREAL RAID

MONTREAL.—A truckload of literature and propaganda was seized in a raid on communist headquarters here Thursday night.

The literature was taken from a seven-room house owned by John Switzman, an organizer for the Labor Progressive Party. Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, who signed the search warrant, described it as an "nest of Communist propaganda."

Duplessis has introduced a new labor code for Quebec along Taft-Hartley lines. Bill No. 5, bars closed or union shops, sets up heavy penalties for "illegal" strikes, legalizes stool-pigeoning, etc. The bill bars from office in a union if he is a member of a Communist or Marxist organization and of any organization so judged, whatever its name.

OTTAWA—Sam Carr, will face trial on a charge of conspiracy to violate the official Secrets Act when he is returned to Canada from New York, A Canadian Justice Department official said Friday.

Birmingham Demos Say They Bar Bigots

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., (UP)—Any candidate who appeals to racial or religious intolerance in his campaign will be disqualified in this year's primary, the Jefferson County Democratic Committee ruled Friday.

Among the officers at stake this year are all three Birmingham City Commission posts, including that of Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor. Connor made the headlines last summer in his feud with Progressive vice-presidential candidate Glan Taylor over Birmingham's segregation laws.

Cooper Union Students to Vote On Bias in Frats

Cooper Union students this week will vote on a new student body constitution that will deny recognition to any organization "which restricts its membership on the grounds of religion, color or national origin."

The clause was aimed at fraternities under fire nationally for refusing to accept for membership Negroes, Jews, and often Catholics.

The Deed of Trust by which Peter Cooper founded the institute prohibits limitation of enrolment for race, creed or color.

Results of the voting will be announced Feb. 10.

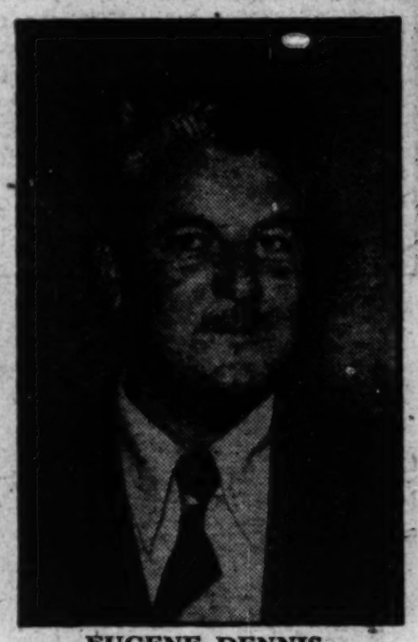
Czechs to Hang British Spy

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—Gen. Heliodor Pika, chief of the Czech military mission to Moscow during the war, was sentenced to death by hanging Friday for crimes which included espionage against Russia for the British.

More Nations Recognize Zion

LONDON (UP).—Australia and Switzerland, leading a parade toward the Israeli bandwagon, recognized the infant Jewish state Friday and nine other countries announced they were prepared to do so. A tenth, New Zealand, was expected to announce recognition at any hour.

After Australia and Switzerland announced their action, the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, comprising the Western European alliance, announced here that their governments were ready to recognize Israel.



EUGENE DENNIS

Dennis Says '12' Face Jail for Peace Stand

Indictment of the 12 Communist leaders came "for holding the heretical view shared by FDR and a lot of other distinguished Americans that the capitalist U.S.A. and the socialist USSR can live at peace together," Eugene Dennis, general-secretary of the Communist Party, charged Friday.

In a statement before he and his co-defendants walked into Federal Court, Dennis declared that President Truman has answered the so-called "peace offensive" of the Communists with a new "cold war offensive."

Dennis, on the eighth day of the trial of the Communist leaders on charges of teaching and advocating Marxian Socialism, hailed recent statements of the possibility of the co-existence of socialism and capitalism by Marcel Cachin, French Communist leader, and Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist Party chairman.

CONFIDENT OF PEACE

World peace and domestic progress are inseparable, Dennis said. "In defending ourselves and our Communist Party, we are fighting to keep open the road to peaceful change in America, and to press more confidently than ever the struggle for peace," Dennis concluded.

The text of Dennis' statement follows:

Recent days have seen two vivid expressions of the basic policy of the Truman Administration: the shameful freeing of Nazi diplomat Franz von Papen by a so-called de-Nazification court in the western zone of Germany, and the curiously fearful reaction of official Washington to the so-called 'Communist peace offensive.'

The world will draw its own conclusions at the spectacle of an administration which helps free the Nazi leader von Papen and seeks to jail Communist war heroes and anti-fascist fighters.

PEACE CAN WIN

We American Communists have been hammering away at the proposition that World War III is not inevitable throughout the whole period covered by our indictment. In fact, we were indicted for holding this heretical view and for helping to organize a people's coalition to fight for peace. Naturally, we are glad that events in China and elsewhere are immeasurably strengthening the world camp of peace, and such distinguished Communist leaders as Marcel Cachin and Palmiro Togliatti are renewing their expressions of confidence that another world war can be averted.

What the press calls a peace offensive we call by its right name—a people's struggle for peace. To be effective, such a struggle must naturally be directed against the main forces making for war. We cannot blink the fact that those forces now have their headquarters in Wall Street—a few blocks from this court house—and in the Pentagon Building, a few blocks from the Justice Department which is prosecuting this case.

While we were in court, Pres-

(Continued on Page 12)

Delay Trial in Leaflet Ban

Magistrate Abner C. Surpless Friday adjourned a second time the trial of two persons arrested for distributing leaflets protesting the trial of the Communist leaders. Surpless postponed the case of Eve Lazorke and Irwin Rosenblum until next Friday, 10 a.m. in Flatbush Court, 25 Snyder Ave.

The Republican magistrate, who had forced the pair to sign statements that they would not distribute any more leaflets on the heresy trial, had alleged that it is "illegal" to circulate protests against the frameup while the Foley Square trial is on.

Friday's brief session was marked by Surples' unrestrained attack on Civil Rights Congress attorney Abraham Unger who is associated with Thomas R. Jones in the defense. Unger had asked Surpless to disqualify himself as biased. Surpless at one point threatened Unger with a contempt citation and then that he would have him forcibly removed from the packed courtroom by guards.

Dozens of citizens Thursday distributed thousands of Civil Rights Congress leaflets at Fulton and Nostrand Sts., in defiance of Surpless' attempted gag.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE Federal District Attorney in New York, where the Communist leaders are on trial, denies that the Grand Jury jury system is handpicked.

For instance, it is known that the jury panel has included several unemployed—ex-bankers looking around for new banks.

It is also known that many of the jurors live in working class districts—in penthouses.

Other jurors are members of minority groups—aren't Wall Street executives a minority?

Some have shown very liberal views, such as believing that the Bill of Rights must be preserved—in embalming fluid.

12's Defense Needs $100,000 Now!

The Communist Party Defense Committee this week appealed to members and friends of the Party to raise $100,000 in defense funds within the next 15 days. The appeal stressed the urgency of funds.

The heresy trial of the 12 indicted Communist leaders opened as scheduled on Jan. 17.

But it has not proceeded according to bipartisan plan.

Through their "challenge to the array" of rigged federal juries in the Southern District of New York, our National Committee members have exposed the sham of class justice, and put their accusers on trial.

Our Communist Party leaders have the initiative in the courtroom on Foley Square.

We of the Defense Committee, and you in the Districts and Clubs, must revise our time-table and raise our sights, to assure that they keep it.

Judge Knox pleads guilty to the charge that his jury "system" systematically excludes workers, women, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans—and those who have a "grievance" against the party in power.

But this boastful "confession" is not enough to quash the indictments aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and nullifying the Bill of Rights. The proof brought by our Communist leaders must be backed by the mass protest of an aroused citizenry, exercising an authority which the Justice Department and Judge Knox cannot resist.

In this historic struggle, the next 15 days are crucial. They may be decisive.

That is why, while continuing to urge full support for the Civil Rights Congress defense fund drive, the Communist Party Defense Committee makes this special, and urgent, appeal.

WE CALL ON YOU TO RAISE $100,000 TO BACK THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE!

WE CALL ON YOU TO RAISE IT IN THE NEXT 15 DAYS—to clear the decks for the Party press fund campaign.

We know that this is a difficult assignment. And we are confident that you will accomplish it—on the double-quick!

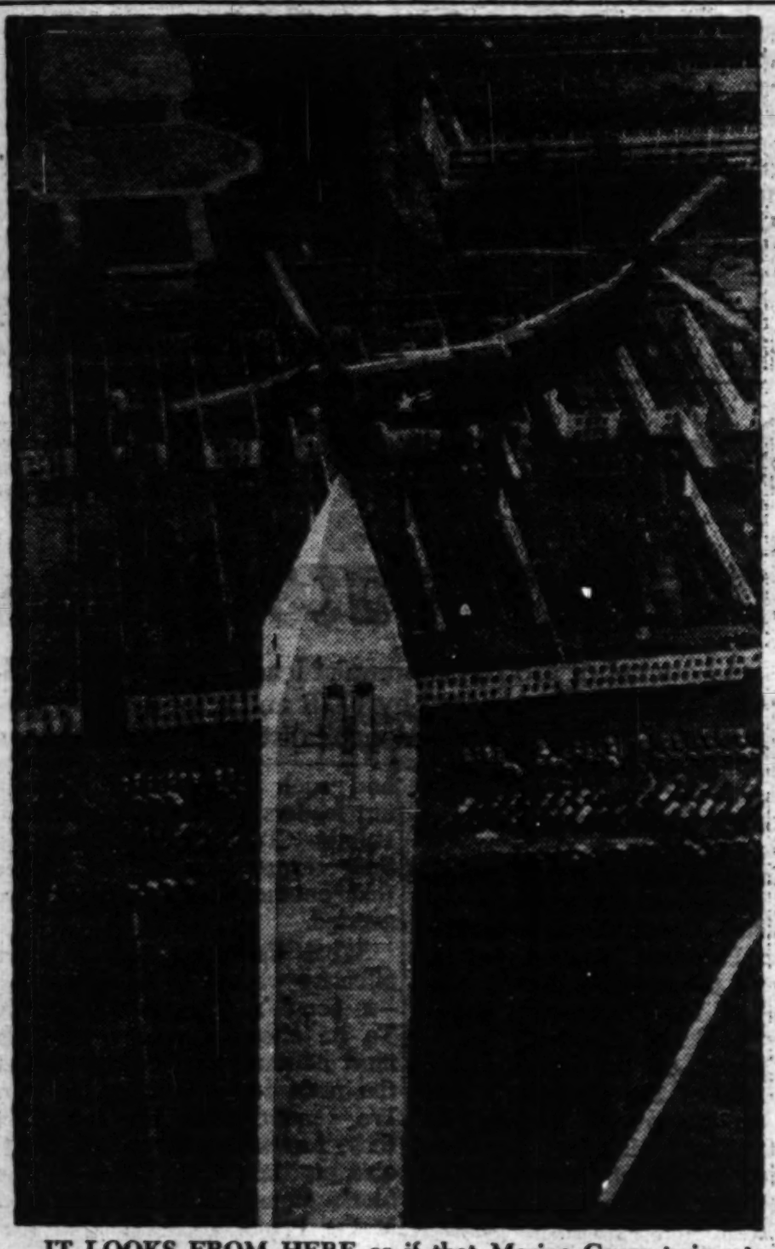
As one way of reaching your shop-mates, family, neighbors—we suggest you clip and circulate a collection list.

Events of the past 15 days have prepared the American workers and people for these JACK-POT QUESTIONS.

We have no doubt that if every Communist and reader of The Worker sets forth boldly to ask them—the answer, in nickels, dimes, quarters and dollars will add up to $100,000 in the next 15 days.

Rush funds to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist Party Defense Committee, 35 E. 12 St., New York City.

Communist Party Defense Committee, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman; Ella Reeve Bloor, Israel Amter, Robert Minor, Simon W. Gerson, Ann Burlak, James Jackson, Sid Stein, Bill Norman, Pettis Perry, Ed Strong, Anthony Krchmarek, Claude Lightfoot, Fred Fine, Ned Sparks, Saul Wellman, Bill Albertson, Herbert Wheeldin, William Schneiderman.



IT LOOKS FROM HERE as if that Marine Corps twin-rotor Piasecki helicopter is resting its weary nose on the point of the Washington monument. However, it is an illusion created by camera angle. Picture was taken from a sister 'copter.

Irate Judge Fails to Gag Rogge In Trenton 6 Case

Special to The Worker

TRENTON.—Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the New Jersey Supreme Court haled O. John Rogge before the full court Friday and lectured him for calling the case of the Trenton Six "a Northern Scottsboro case." Rogge counsel for three of the six Negroes railroaded to the Death House, stood by his guns.

Judge Vanderbilt was riled at statements which Rogge made to the press on Wednesday in announcing his entry into the case. Such statements, the judge said, constituted pressure on the court and were a "reflection" on the conduct of the lower court which had tried the case.

REPEATS CHARGE

The Court asked whether it was true that Rogge said that the case of the six Trenton Negroes was a "Northern Scottsboro case."

Rogge answered: "Yes, I said that and I believe it. It is a Northern Scottsboro case."

The judge said that public utterances in a case that may be retried in Trenton might prejudice potential jurors. The canon of legal ethics, Rogge was told, would forbid any public discussion of the case.

Rogge retorted that it was his right under the First Amendment to the Constitution, and his "duty to my clients" to speak out for them.

Asked whether he was conscious of the fact that his statements were a reflection on the lower court, Rogge answered: "Indeed they are and I stand by my statement." Rogge had charged that the court, as the record proved, had tampered with the jury verdict, reporting a finding of degree of guilt not in the verdict.

When the court asked Rogge whether he had ascribed the conviction of the six Negroes to Jimcrow the outspoken former prosecutor said: "Indeed it is. It is my wider duty as a citizen to fight against Jimcrowism whenever and wherever I find it."

The Court appealed to Rogge not to stir up "feeling" in the community and not to arouse "prejudice." In the end, Rogge's fuutre in the case was left up to the attorney's own "judgment."

Rogge was asked by reporters when he left the courtroom whether he would address a Trenton mass meeting for which he had been billed as a speaker. He said he certainly would.

Appeals in the cases of the six are to be filled in the N. J. Supreme Court on Feb. 14.

State Income Tax

ALBANY.—New York State began mailing state income tax forms Friday to 3,800,000 potential taxpayers.

The mass mailing job will take two weeks. The public has been advised to hold up payment until the Legislature decides what the effective tax rate will be.

CALL ANTI-BIAS RALLY IN WASHINGTON ON FEB. 11-12

WASHINGTON.—Observance of Negro History Week and the birthday of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass will reach a national climax here Feb. 11 and 12, when hundreds of Americans will convene a legislative assembly and rally to end segregation and discrimination.

The call to the assembly and rally, under sponsorship of some of the nation's most eminent individuals, has gone out to numerous progressive organizations and individuals. It represents the purpose of the rally to be "a demonstration of the united will of Americans to bring to an end now the practices of discrimination and segregation."

"The Legislative Assembly will concern itself with the principal legislation before the Congress: The Fair Employment Practices Bill, the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, the Anti-Lynch Bill, Federal Aid to Education. It will press the demand for effective measures to wipe out discrimination in Federal employment. It will insistently call for an end to the flagrant segregation practices in the nation's capital which are a living rebuke to our professions of democracy.

Sponsors of the assembly and rally include Dr. I. Finley Wilson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Deems Taylor, Henry A Wallace, William L Patterson, Arthur Miller, Dmitri Mitropoulous, Dr. Clark Foreman, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Marc Connelly.

Also Perry W. Howard, Robert W. Kenny, Lester Granger, Lillian Hellman, Ada B. Jackson, Leland Stowe, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Donald Henderson, Margaret Webster, Paul Robeson, Kermit Eby, Rev. Guy Emery Shipler, Winston C. Edwards, Louis Adamic, Mary McLeod Bethune.

Also Dr. D. V. Jemison, Virginia Durr, Dr. Charles Drew, Canada Lee, James Waterman Wise, Hobson R. Reynolds, Dr. Ernst P. Boas, John Clark, Leonard Bernstein, Hugh Bryson, Franklin P. Adams, Olin Downes, O. John Rogge, I. F. Stone, A. Collins.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker three times weekly, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Judge Knox Always Hated Unions

JURY-RIGGER'S OWN STORY BARES BIAS

By Art Shields

Judge John C. Knox, who boasts that the juries in the New York Federal Court, where the Communist leaders are being tried, are "handpicked," and "will continue to be handpicked," loves to tell about his meeting with J. P. Morgan, the banker, in the days when he was a young lawyer in Wall Street.

The present presiding judge of the U. S. District Court met Morgan and Jacob Schiff and Hetty Green and other financial tycoons when he was serving as an attorney for the Title Guaranty and Trust Co., a Wall Street bank, before he became a federal prosecutor and judge.

Knox tells the story in an autobiography, **The Judge Comes of Age,** that is now out of print.

The judge's admiration for the blue ribbon lords in this book, and in his other writings, is only matched by his hatred for trade unions.

Knox says more than once that present union leaders may "wreck" the "capitalistic system" unless they are curbed by the United States government.

The judge would curb the unions by special "labor courts," whose findings would be backed by the power of government, he said in a speech before the New York Lawyers Association. (See the New York Law Journal, Dec. 8, 1939).

And he would compel the trade unions to submit to incorporation [so they could be sued and destroyed more easily: D. W.] he says in his book **Order in the Court.**

MORE PERSONAL is Knox's own story in **The Judge Comes of Age,** of the small town lawyer's son from the town of Waynesburg, south of Pittsburgh, Pa., who rose to the federal bench with the help of Tammany Hall.

Knox got his job with the Title Guaranty and Trust Co. back in 1905 at the age of 24, through a relative named Clark. The judge's middle name is Clark.

The young lawyer spent his time with the bank's clients by day. His evenings he spent at the Tammany clubhouse.

Knox tells how he went to the Tammany "wigwam" on 14 St. to join the organization, and finally connected with the Seneca Club at 27 St. and Broadway.

It was a typical Tammany clubhouse, with billiards and card games and smoking and an affable Irish leader who took the new member in.

"I paid the $10 and found myself a member, and from then on spent many of my evenings there," reports Knox.

★

THE JUDGE who "handpicks" business executives for his juries today was a red-baiter from the tart.

Knox gleefully tells of his Fourth of July speech against the "Socialists" in the Tammany Hall headquarters on 14 St. in 1908.

Sen. Morris Sheppard [correct] of Texas was the principal speaker for Tammany that day.

"... and when I arose to speak," ssaid Knox, "in criticism of the Socialist, who in those days were considered to be the 'dangerous political group' Sheppard pressed me on as I got well under way by whispering loudly: 'Give 'em hell, Knox!'"

The old **New York Herald,** which reported the speech, had the young political hack's number.

"A young speaker named Knox," wrote the **Herald** next day, "tied knots of red, white and blue over the staff of the Star Spangled Banner."

★

KNOX'S TAMMANY activities paid off. He went into the federal building as an assistant U.S. Attorney in 1913, and became a federal judge in April, 1918, at the astonishingly early age of 36.

Knox tells with pride how he inspired the prosecution of the anarchists, Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman on anti - war charges in 1917, and how happy he was when they were sent away for two-year prison terms.

He couldn't forget that Berkman had shot the ironmaster, Henry Frick, in the Homestead Steel Strike in 1892.

One of Knox's freshest memories as a boy, he relates, was of the time he bid goodbye to the militia men, who were leaving Waynesburg to suppress the Homestead steel strikrs.

Knox boasts that he personally used to attend the Berkman meetings with a stenographer to get the evidence he needed. He had trouble, he confesses, because the speeches at first seemed merely expressions of the right of "free speech."

Knox is also proud of his part in the prosecution of Indian nationalist leaders during the war.

★

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE tells (Feb. 13, 14, 1919) of young Judge Knox's role in the deportation delirium after the World War. Knox consented at first to issue a habeus corpus writ for 49 radical workers, locked up on Ellis Island, without the right to see their attorneys. But he backtracked the next day and kept the workers shut up.

Knox's special hobby today is jury-picking. He boasted again of his jury-picking in a speech last Saturday night before an audience of coal mine attorneys in Uniontown, Pa., not far from the spot where he was born.

The present presiding judge of the U.S. District Court admits his preference for Anglo-Saxons and business men as jurors and his opposition to unemployed workers.

We'll tell more about this judicial jury picker in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

Soviet Pay Doubled ---Plants Top Goals

By Ralph Parker

(Former Correspondent of the N. Y. Times)

MOSCOW (Telepress).—A grain harvest exceeding 112 million tons, industrial output considerably higher than in 1940, successes in house-building and an ample increase in food consumption—these are the salient points of the Soviet Government's report to the nation on the achievements of 1948, the third and decisive year of the post-war plan of reconstruction for peace and plenty.

The Soviet people, the report shows, worked harder and more skillfully and were more thrifty in using material and power in 1948 than in 1947. They earned more, and the money they were paid went further. There were many more shops and a big expansion in the variety of merchandice on their shelves.

★

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION plans were as a whole exceeded by six percent in 1948, giving the country a three percent lead on the plan for the first three years of the Five Year Plan. Industrial production expanded by over one quarter during last year. One result was that farmers received between two and three times more tractors, trucks and agricultural implements than in 1940. The harvest only just fell short of that year's bumper crop because of drought on the Volga.

An analysis of the Central Statistical Department's figures show that for the first time in the current plan every branch of industry fulfilled or overfulfilled its program. Big gains were recorded in industries on which building plans depend. This success is reflected in the announcement that during the past three years 1,600,000 rural houses were erected, and in built-up areas 51 million square meters of residential floorspace were built.

★

THE HOUSEWIFE learns that the new shop she visited in 1948 was but one of 35,000 opened during the year, that for every hundred loaves of bread she bought in the previous year she bought 156 in 1948, for every metre of cloth, a metre and a half, for every kilo of sugar, two kilos.

These are figures that bring home to the average citizen the truth of the statement that the purchasing power of wages doubled in 1948.

UN 'Threatens' Dutch Again

LAKE SUCCESS—The UN Security Council, under Washington leadership, Friday gave the Dutch just one year and a half to get out of Indonesia. And if they don't . . . well . . . the Security Council didn't say.

The Council also repeated its December appeal, ignored by the Dutch, to release the Indonesian government leaders and cease fire. The resolution was adopted by the Western nations associated with Holland in the Marshall bloc. The Soviet Union and the Ukraine abstained.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker three times weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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SOVIET RUSSIA: THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE by Nicholas Mikhailov
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION by V. I. Lenin & J. Stalin
HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE USSR by J. Stalin, M. Gorky, others
THE UNTED FRONT by Georgi Dimitroff
JIMCROW AMERICA by Earl Conrad
THE RUSSIAN ZONE OF GERMANY by Gordon Schaffer
SOVIET RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR by the Dean of Canterbury
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BARE CIO FLIPFLOP ON SOVIET LABOR, WFTU

By George Morris

"Publication No. 128" of the CIO, a slick-papered illustrated pamphlet issued in 1946, is no longer in circulation. The reason? The facts in it no longer correspond to the opinions of the CIO's leadership. The title of the red, white and blue covered 28-page pamphlet, once widely circulated, is "Report of the CIO Delegation to the Soviet Union."

The report was submitted by secretary-treasurer James B. Carey, who headed the delegation; the same Carey who last week announced the CIO's withdrawal from the World Federation of Trade Unions with an attack upon the USSR's unions as "government-dominated" and "totalitarian."

The others in the delegation who signed the repoort were Joseph Curran of the Maritime Union; John Green of the Shipbuilders; Allan S. Haywood, organizational director; Emil Rieve of Textile; Reid Robinson of Mine, Mill; Albert J. Fitzgerald of Electrical; Vincent Sweeny, publicity director of the United Steelworkers; John Abt, then counsel of the Amalgamtaed Clothing Workers; Lee Pressman then counsel of the CIO and Len De Caux, then publicity director of the CIO.

★

THE PAMPHLET carries a foreword by President Philip Murray (see photstat) paying glowing tribute to the Soviet trade unions whose delegates were toured by the CIO in the U.S. some months earlier.

Murray said he considered the report (now withdrawn) as "a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement."

Carey had high praise for the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCTU) "for enabling us to see all that we asked or were able to see in the period" and to "obtain all the information we requested."

Carey includes in his report the text of a statement the right-wing dominated delegation issued on its impressions of the trip. They were "deeply moved" and their determination was "greatly strengthened" to "do everything within our power to cement our cordial relations with the Soviet trade unions." One section of that statement declared:

> **Pride of Association**
>
> "As trade unionists, we have of course paid particular attention to the activities of the Soviet trade unions. We have been impressed by their promoting of the interests of the workers, as well as by their magnificent and wholehearted participation in winning the war and in the tasks of reconstruction. We have also noted with pleasure their many activities of a social welfare and cultural character and the comprehensive nature of the social security system which they operate.
>
> "Our observations have increased our pride in being associated with such a great trade union movement through the World Federation of Trade Unions.
>
> "We are sure that our visit and the report we shall bring back to American labor will aid in cementing international trade union unity and in bringing about a closer understanding and more active cooperation between our two peoples. We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the Soviet trade union movement for giving us this opportunity and for its most generous hospitality."

THE CAREY DELEGATION described its experiences and meetings with shop committees, heads of departments of the AUCCTU, and of what it learned of Soviet procedure in wage negotiations. Upon their visit to a plant clinic, the director informed them that there is no such thing in the Soviet Union as a bill for medical care. It is universally free, they were told. They soon discovered that Soviet workers are under as comprehensive a cradle to the grave "welfare plan" as anyone ever dreamed of in this country.

A. I. Gorbonov, director of the AUCCTU's insurance department, described to them how this entire plan is under the superivsion of the USSR's trade union body, financed entirely from a fund collected from the enterprises proportionate to the number of employes. The government passes only on the budget.

"However," goes on Carey's report, "these governmental bodies pass only on the total amount of the budget, and the distribution of the funds is determined solely by the AUCCTU." Not only sick benefits and pensions come out of this fund, the delegation learned. Also "establishment and maintenance of rest homes, sanatoria, prophylactoria, health resorts, children's nurseries, camps, child care centers and other similar welfare services."

★

THE REPORT also said that there is no such disease as unemployment in a socialist country. Say Carey's report:

"Up to 1940, unemployment insurance was included in the social insurance system, Mr. Gurbonov said. But with the disappearance of unemployment in the Soviet Union, there has since been no call for jobless benefits and the unemployment insurance fund has been used for other purposes. If a worker is rendered temporarily idle, through a breakdown of machinery, changes in equipment and similar causes, there is a general rule throughout Soviet industry that he must continue to receive his average rate of wages until production is resumed."

A sizable section of the report describes the Soviet trade union setup—the 168 industrial unions to which the nearly 30,000,000 workers belong; the secret and regular elections; the shop steward machinery with an average of one for every twenty workers.

On wages, the AUCCTU is represented in and is consulted by the government planning body that decides on the portion that goes for wages. The unions then negotiate with the respective factory managements on the annual contract. The rates are subject to discussion in the shops. As Carey's report says:

"They discuss the matter in factory meetings and the shop committees take up their suggestions and demands with the management, with the view of their incorporation in the agreement. The final rates have to be referred back to the shop committee and cannot be placed in force until that committee has attached its signature to them."

★

DESCRIBING the grievance procedure which goes to a joint union-management "rates and conflict committee" Carey noted that this body could discuss "a particular grievance only in the presence of the worker who advances it and the decision must be made openly in his presence." He further noted that if no agreement is reached through several steps of appeal then the "final decision rests with the AUCCTU."

"Rents are strictly controlled and vary from five to 14 percent of a worker's wages, according to figures given the delegation," Carey reported.

Concluding their observation on the workings of the USSR's labor unions, the Carey report said:

> We were impressed with the character of the Soviet trade unions, and with their many excellent activities in promoting the interest of the workers, in the economic, social welfare and cultural fields—as well as with the most far-reaching character of the social insurance system they operate, which is designed to protect working people and their families against all contingencies from the cradle to the grave.
>
> While there are many obvious differences in the systems and governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, we found parallels in the functioning of labor unions in both countries, as indeed throughout the world.

SUCH WERE THE OPINIONS of the CIO's officials when they exercised some independence of judgment. But in the past three years they have adjusted their vision entirely to the needs of the State Department's "cold war" foreign policy and to dictates of the Vatican. Already in April, 1948, when Carey and several CIO aides attended a meeting of the WFTU's bureau in Rome, we saw the following in Carey's own report on his trip, which began:

"Thursday, April 28: Carey and Read arrived in Rome at 6 a.m. Ross and Kissane arrived later the same day. At 3 p.m. Carey and Read went to the U. S. Embassy where they talked with Labor attache Tom Lane, first secretary Ed Page and finally with Ambassador James Dunn who conferred with them for nearly an hour. . . . He was given an outline of the situation that has developed within the WFTU with regard to the (ERP) program."

"Friday, April 28; At 8 p.m. that evening Carey, Ross, Kissane and Read had dinner with Monsignor Walter Carrol, American secretary to Pope Pius XII and his staff at their residence."

On the next day, Carey and his people were set to enter the meeting of the WFTU executive, where they already then tried to provoke grounds for CIO withdrawal.

On Jan. 3, 1949, the CIO News had the audacity to slur the USSR's unions as "state-controlled or dominated" unable to "function independently in the interest of their members."

★

FURTHER INDICATION of the CIO's about face was the resolution of its Oct., 1947 convention in Boston which said "the WFTU has firmly established its position as the authoritative spokesman of the working people of the world," and has "steadfastly defended the trade union rights and liberties of the workers wherever they have been under attack by anti-labor forces, as in the cases of Brazil, Greece and China."

The CIO's resolution further noted that the WFTU "demonstrated that the representatives of the labor movements of all the countries of the world can meet, work together and cooperate in complete agreement" in contrast to disagreements in the UN. Declaring that it was "proud" of the part it had in founding the WFTU, the CIO pledged "continued support to the strengthening of the WFTU" and its "decisions and policies."

Some months later the real framers of the CIO's foreign policy called for delivery on the Marshall Plan and everything changed in CIO headquarters. The USSR's unions became "state dominated" and the WFTU became "communist dominated."

Philip Murray's preface to the printed report of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union. This and the other reproductions on this page were made from the official CIO pamphlet.

> The following report of Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, who was chairman of the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union, embodies the observations of a representative group of outstanding CIO leaders who visited that country as guests of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in return for a visit paid to the United States by a Soviet trade union delegation, invited by the CIO.
>
> I consider this a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement and in promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of our two countries. Unfortunately, there are those who prefer to sow seeds of distrust and suspicion, who magnify the social and cultural differences into unbridgeable gulfs, and who seek to divide rather than to unite the world.
>
> It is my hope that this report will help to prevent the division of the world into hostile blocs and to eliminate hostility against the great people whose cooperation was so essential to United Nations victory and whose continued friendship and cooperation is equally essential for lasting peace and world prosperity.
>
> Philip Murray
> President, CIO

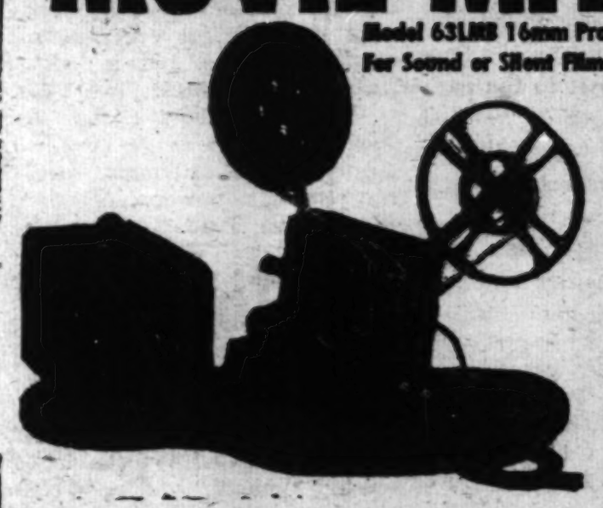
Woe in Wooster

WOOSTER, O.—There has been a 333 percent increase in unemployment claims here and for the first time since the war there are no jobs open for building trades workers.

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THE HERESY TRIAL HAS BEGUN

The trial of the 12 Communist leaders is on.

The case aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and robbing the American people of their inalienable right to the principles and practice of political parties is being tried in an atmosphere of police intimidation, before a prejudiced judge who refused to disqualify himself.

But this 20th century Political Inquisition is not proceeding according to Bipartisan Plan.

In the courtroom the accused have become the accusers. Falsely charged with advocating the forcible overthrow of the government, they have revealed a sordid conspiracy against the people—by the agents of government itself. In defending their working class principles and Party, these Communist leaders have proved effective defenders of the Bill of Rights. That is the meaning of their legal challenge to the corrupt federal jury system in the Southern District of New York.

Now thousands who did not understand before can see how this political case, outside the jurisdiction of judges and juries, got into the courts in the first place. The Truman Justice Department smuggled it in by way of a hand-picked jury composed of bankers, Big Business industrialists and coupon clippers.

Now thousands who sincerely hoped for a "fair trial" can see how the "Knox System" has precluded any possibility of fair trial by setting up a penthouse panel of prospective jurors, from which workers, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans are systematically excluded.

Now the trade unions can see how the open-shop employers directly control the grand juries that indict and the petit juries that convict workers and their organizations.

Now the Negro and Puerto Rican people can see that "justice" in the federal courts of the Southern District of New York is no different from lily-white "justice" south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Now the Jewish people can see that they are excluded from jury service, while anti-Semites may sit in judgment upon them.

Now the people of America, and of the world, can see what kind of rule the Wall Street imperialists seek to impose on other peoples by force of arms.

A corner of the curtain of hypocrisy that hides the shame of class justice in America has been lifted. The American people don't like what they see. **And so new opportunities open up for winning not only the freedom of the Communist leaders and the legality of the Communist Party—but an historic battle in the people's struggle against those who plot fascism and imperialist war!**

The National Committee calls on all Party Districts, on all Communists and Communist sympathizers to seize and shape these new opportunities. We call on every reader of The Worker and Daily Worker to go out now and work to win! Fight for your rights!

Give till it hurts monopoly reaction! Join the party of peace, democracy and socialism!

Here is our plan for a nationwide campaign to quash the heresy indictments and preserve the Bill of Rights:

1. SPEAK TO THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

Organize Brigades of Minute Men to speak to every trade union, church, civic and fraternal organization, to every national group in your community. Invite your neighbors to your home, arrange house gatherings. Talk to your shopmates, in the lunch hour, on the way to and from work. Hold shop-gate and lunch-hour meetings.

GET ALL WITHIN THE SOUND OF YOUR VOICE TO PASS RESOLUTIONS AND SEND TELEGRAMS TO ATTORNEY-GENRAL TOM CLARK, demanding that he quash the anti-Communist indictments and abolish the corrupt Knox system of jury rigging.

2. GIVE THE PEOPLE SOMETHING TO READ, AND PASS ON TO OTHERS

Distribute all available pamphlets and folders, issue your own leaflets. Get a regular weekly readership for the 250,000 edition of the Daily Worker's special heresy trial supplement and keep building The Worker and Daily Worker.

3 SHOW THE PEOPLE HOW TO ACT TOGETHER

Organize your shopmates and neighbors into shop, factory, apartment house and community committees. Help these committees reach out to new organizations, groups and individuals, circulate petitions, organize telegram campaigns.

4. ASK THE PEOPLE TO PASS THE AMMUNITION

Explain how great a financial burden is borne by the Party that bears the main brunt of the battle in defense of the people's rights. Collect the nickels, dimes and quarters needed for mass education and legal defense.

5. BUILD WHILE YOU CONVINCE

Those who see the Communist Party defending their democratic rights in court will more readily understand that it is identified with EVERY struggle against the Wall Street monopolists —against wage-cuts and speed-up and Taft-Hartley injunctions, for economic security, democracy and peace. Build the Party of Socialism as the best way to defend the workers' living standards and extend the people's democratic rights!

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, *National Chairman* EUGENE DENNIS, *General Secretary*

HENRY WINSTON, *Organizational Secretary*

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The Issue at Stake

THE trial of the 12 Communist leaders on a frame-up indictment enters its third week.

During the first two weeks the defendants won an important victory. They won the right to call witnesses and prove their contention that the Blue Ribbon Grand Jury, which brought in the indictments, and the prospective list from which the jury will be chosen to render the verdict, have both been rigged against the accused. And against all labor and democracy as well.

Here is not merely an outrageous travesty of justice. What is directly involved in the charge of jury rigging **are the constitutional rights of the whole people** and the democratic process of government. Both are being systematically undermined by the tools of Big Business.

The handpicking of rich men to sit in judgment on militant fighters for labor symbolizes the very issue of the trial itself—the issue of whether democracy, limited and capitalistic, though it be in our land, shall continue to operate—or whether reaction and fascism shall wipe it out and the country be ruled nakedly by Big Business imperialism to whom democracy is only a sublime word with which to conceal the iron fist.

• • •

WHY HAS THE JURY LIST been rigged to exclude workers, Negroes, members of minority parties, and the poor generally? Because the silk hatted crowd fears the little people. Because democratic processes allow the little people the possibility of some pressure on the government if only to restrain the financial oligarchy and prevent their complete and undisputed sway.

Of course, capitalist democracy, even in its best days was, in the last analysis, democracy only for the rich and strong. The poor got relatively little of it. By means of its control of industry and wealth, the press and other avenues of publicity, the employing class have had their way in Congress, the courts, and the machinery of government generally.

However, wealth did not rule without strong resistance from the people who have used their limited rights in government, including the right to sit on juries at times to restrict the power of the wealthy and in some cases to administer some powerful defeats to Big Business justice.

This happened in the trial of Eugene V. Debs in 1895 and in the Haywood, Pettibone and Mayer trial in 1907, when the juries sided with the radical labor leaders against the Railroad Barons and Copper Kings.

• • •

TODAY THE MANUAL WORKERS, Negroes and the poor who make up the overwhelming part of our citizenry, are growing in labor consciousness. They profoundly hate the trusts. Therefore, the trusts do not want to take chances of having their conspiracy to wipe out democracy, undermine the labor movement and bring on a new world war interfered with. They fear the people and hate democracy.

By means of loyalty oaths, witchhunts, the activities of the Un-American Committee, spy scares and the like they are combing out all democratic elements from the government and reducing its personnel to servile and obedient tools. **Handpicking juries is part of this reactionary process of curbing democracy.**

Hitler in his brief days of glory called this process by the high sounding name of "gleichschaltung"—the coordination of government with fascism and hastened it by means of the notorious Reichstag Fire frameup. In the United States it is being done by like frameups but in the name of democracy.

The jury rigging was done behind the backs of the people, in deliberate violation of the Constitution, by people who were highly class-conscious of the interests of Big Business. It was done by men who, fearing the defeat of fascism in the recent war, wanted to fix things so that the trusts would have a free hand to crush the people's movements after the war.

That is why this conspiracy of jury-rigging must be fully exposed to the light of day. In vigorously pressing the issue, the defense is not only acting in its own behalf but in the cause of democracy which the Communist leaders are defending in this trial.

We urge all individuals and organizations, trade unions, etc., to protest the trial to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark, Washington, D.C. We urge unions, Negro, Jewish and other organizations to join the fight against the rigged jury system. Protest to Judge John Knox and U. S. Attorney F. X. McGohey, Federal Court Building, Foley Square, New York City.



Face to Face

Criminal Means To Attain Criminal Ends

By Benjamin J. Davis
Member, New York City Council

THE JURY system, under which the Communist leaders were indicted and are now being tried, exposes the corrupt nature of the current political trial to outlaw the Communist Party and to do away with the liberties of the American people.

It's a rigged, hand-picked system—which produces juries of bankers, manufacturers, corporation executives and big businessmen. Labor, Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans and other workingclass Americans are deliberately excluded. Chief Judge John Knox, father of this contaminated system in the Southern District of New York, proudly admits his tainted offspring, and boastfully reveals the class character of justice in American capitalist courts, particularly in this trial.



In the sordid drama now unfolding in Foley Square, the small-fry villain is District Attorney McGohey who is, at the same time, the lackey of the relatively big boss, the polltax Attorney General Tom Clark, the man who climbed to power on the Texas lynch system against Negroes.

McGohey sought to prevent introduction of any evidence of the corrupt nature of the handpicked grand jury that indicted us. Judge Medina—in point of seniority, the court's infant prodigy—leaned over so far backwards trying to sustain the District Attorney's insidious "technicality" that he almost fell out of the chair and sprawled on the floor.

The trick did not prevail and the evidence on the jury was, at this writing, getting into the record. Even the not fully-expressed indignation of the American people against a palpably crooked jury system was too much for the prosecutors to overcome. Whether the shocking evidence will continue to be admitted and whether the indictment and trial based upon this hangman's jury system will be dismissed—as they should be—will depend upon the militant, fully-expressed popular pressure of the American workers and masses in the next few days.

• • •

IN FIGHTING through for the admission of this competent evidence, credit must be given to the brilliant battery of defense attorneys, including the young Negro lawyer, George Crockett, who emerged as a new star in the legal firmament of civil rights.

On this issue, the government of the U. S., in particular the two-faced Truman Administration, is on trial. It is no less on trial in trying to outlaw the Communist Party in the name of upholding "freedom," which is the main objection of the prosecution.

The jury issue is a graphic example of how the defense of the 12 Communist leaders merges with the broadest and most elementary rights of the whole American people, how our trial is the trial of 12 times 12 million Americans. Sen. William Langer's outburst of old-fashioned Americanism on the U. S. Senate floor, condemning the vicious jury system in this trial, is but one proof. More basic confirmation is the fact that this stacked jury system operates not alone against the Communists, but against any and all Americans who come up for trial.

If juries can be stacked in New York City—how can one be suprised at the more openly lily-white, rigged juries in Georgia and Mississippi? To outlaw such juries in the North will help get rid of them in the polltax South.

• • •

THIS INDICTMENT and trial bears the trademark, "made-in-Wall-Street." The package was handed to Truman for execution. Truman is little more than a process-server for the big monopolies and trusts now seeking world domination, via war, fascism and economic disaster at home. Consequently, no chances are being taken by Truman and his billionnaire masters on a jury composed of laborers, Negroes, Jews or other wage-earning Americans. They might dispense some real justice. And political persecution, the outlawing of a political party, the further degradation and intimidation of the American workingclass and people are the aims of the prosecutors.

The raising of the jury issue is typical of the fighting calibre and program of the Communist Party, which have earned it the undying hatred of the reactionary Wall Street capitalists. The Communists are demonstrating not only that the present attempt to outlaw the Party is a violation of the Bill of Rights—but it is showing that the way it is being attempted is necessarily criminal and that the method itself is a violation of the Bill of Rights.

In exposing the jury system, the Communists are performing a service to the American people that will long endure, and that shows again the historic role and indispensability of the Communist Party to the American workers and people generally.

• • •

SUCH A JURY could not be attempted in New York City had not the Southern landlords and lynchers been permitted to get away so long with

(Continued on Page 15)

World of Labor

Father Rice Dons Coughlin's Mantle

By George Morris

THE ASSOCIATION of Catholic Trade Unionists is fast taking on the basic characteristics of Father Charles E. Coughlin's defunct pro-fascist "Social Justice" outfit, and the Rev. Charles O. Rice, ACTU chaplain, it appears, is taking the silent radio priest's place. Father Rice is not using the radio, however. He is employing the more insidious bacteriological war technique of injecting little doses in the right places through clerical propaganda sheets and letters to trade unionists.



Readers of this column have been frequently informed of the ACTU's activities as an agency of the Vatican for injection of religious dividing lines into the trade union movement. This is part of a campaign to combat our traditional separation of church from state, union, school and all other such non-religious institutions. The ACTU and its inspiring father, now give more open expression to their program. Father Coughlin, it will be remembered, also began with professed sympathy for labor and with his innocent-sounding "sixteen principles of social justice."

•

FATHER RICE, it now appears, not only insists on the right of the Catholic heirarchy to interfere in union affairs and organize adherents of the Catholic faith to work as a faction in labor organizations; he now takes the authority upon himself to decide whether a labor leader is a good or bad Catholic. And he is beginning to slur others in the labor movement for not sharing his views or religious faith.

The Wage Earner, organ of the ACTU in Detroit, runs Father Rice's reply to a letter of President James Durkin and secretary-treasurer Ber-J. Mooney of the United Office and Professional Workers. The two protested his campaign of letter-writing interference in their union and reminded him of the American tradition of keeping religion out of the unions. The two labor leaders are themselves Catholics. Rice replied:

". . . . You say that you and Mooney were reared Catholics. . . . The reds picked you because of your Catholic and Irish sounding name and you played it for all it was worth. . . . So far as I can find out you may have been reared a Catholic, but you no longer live up to your faith. . . . I don't know about Mooney, and I do not care. He is merely another pitiful Irish monickered half man. . . . You say you have deep respect for the cloth. The only cloth you men respect, is the cloth in the red flag of Moscow."

•

THE SAME ISSUE of the Wage Earner carries a lengthy diatribe by Father Rice in which he thanks heaven for the elimination of some "strange fish and queer ducks" from the CIO's national office. But he isn't talking of Communists.

"There was J. Raymond Walsh of the golden voice, who within the space of a few months declared in Pittsburgh that he was a Roman Catholic and in New England that he was an Episcopalian, having left the Church over Spain and having been kept out by the Church's horrible attitude on Russia."

I don't know a thing about Mr. Walsh's religious convictions, and Rice who tells more falsehoods in one column than you could detect, is the last person in 48 states I'd go to for information. But what have Walsh's religious sentiments to do with his qualification for the post of research director of the CIO which he held?

"Which brings us to the gentle Kermit Eby who succeeded Walsh as Research director. Kermit has been a Protestant missionary in Japan," continued Rice, as he unloaded a heap of personal abuse upon the Protestant instructor at Chicago University's divinity school. What has the fact that Eby was a Protestant missionary in Japan to do with the case?

Rice's two-column indignation against Eby is understandable. The latter, addressing a seminar, complained of the stifling atmosphere in the CIO's national office which even he, a churchman and an anti-Communist couldn't endure and left.

"Kermit suddenly discovered the Catholic menace," writes Father Rice. "The fight in the CIO is between Catholics and Communists, he says, both want control." If, Eby has, indeed, spoken as Father Rice says he did, then it is further evidence of what the ACTU's injection of religious power politics and bigotry means.

I don't think that the workers, including millions of Catholics, want unions clericalized or torn by religious strife. Their livelihood depends too much on unity and equality of unionists of all faiths, and, therefore, upon strict maintenance of our traditional exclusion of religious affairs from the labor movement.

SOVIET PRESIDENT DECORATES A TEACHER



A Moscow school teacher, Evgenia Kadomskaya, being decorated with the Order of Lenin by N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Kadomskaya has been a teacher for forty years and she is one of 7,000 Moscow and Leningrad teachers who have been awarded orders and medals in appreciation of their work.



BY BARNARD RUBIN

ONE OF THE big Jimcrow scandals in this town, which hasn't been adequately publicized as yet, is the policy of the New York City transit system, including the Independent subways, in keeping Negroes in menial and low-paid jobs.

There is case after case of Negroes within the system, eligible for higher paid, administrative, or executive posts, who have been systematically barred from promotion—for no other obvious reason than their color. . . .

• • •

TOWN TALK



Some television set manufacturers planning a set with "detached screen" so that several rooms in the house can watch the video programs tuned from one central point. . . .

Garson Kanin reported to have practically finished a comedy-drama which he will produce on Broadway, probably in the spring, with **Ruth Chatterton** in the lead role. Character is rumored to be a cross between **Cissie Patterson** and **Alice Roosevelt Longworth**. . . .

Chico Marx starting a tour of British and Scottish music halls. . . .

Buster Keaton making something of a film come-back. Just gone into his third role in several weeks in **The Great Speculator**, after completing work in **You're My Everything** and the **Good Old Summer Time** all as yet unexhibited. . . .

• • •

Hollywood studios doing an about-face in use of foreign words and lines on screen. Time was when producers wouldn't okay any foreign talk, but now it's quite the order of the day for entire scenes to be in foreign tongues, all for the sake of greater realism.

First considerable use of this practice was in **Treasure of the Sierra Madre**, in which Spanish was talked for minutes at a time. Columbia followed with the use of Italian in **Undercover Man** and now approximately 20 percent of the dialogue of 20th-Fox's **The East Side Story** is in Italian. . . .

• • •

Two traveling men were discussing the merits and demerits of various small-town hotels. One mentioned a hostelry where the radiators could just as well have been used for refrigerators.

"That's nothing to a place I hit up in Snowblow, Mich.," replied the other. "There wasn't even a radiator in my room, although the thermometer stood at 16 degrees below zero. All I found was a small bottle of dark-looking liquid on a table near the bed.

"On a card pinned to the wall, which was evidently a duplicate of cards used in the other rooms, was this instruction: 'Take one tablespoon of the Tabasco sauce after you get in bed. If you require a great deal of heat, take two tablespoons.'" . . .

• • •

One day recently, an eastern university professor visited the expanding campus of the University of California at Los Angeles.

He watched construction work on half a dozen new buildings; he inspected new labs and attended summer classes in modern study rooms; he walked across miles of eucalyptus-lined lawns and athletic fields with one of the deans. He was impressed. "My," he said, "just how many students do you have here?"

"Let me see," the dean answered thoughtfully. "I'd say about one in a hundred."

• • •

American movie reviewers are sometimes unkind to the pictures they see, but they hardly compare with the reviewers in India. The leading movie magazine over there is "Filmindia." Here are the headlines on successive pages of reviews from the latest issue:

"Gulbakavli, a Celluloid Stinker! The Most Disgusting Picture Ever Produced!"

"Doosri Shadi, Long and Boring Affair!"

"Ahimsha Is a Well Meaning Flop!"

"Andhon-Ki-Duniya, a Picture for the Bland! Picture Presents Unimaginable Idiotic Mess!" . . .

As We See It

The Astounding Logic of The Wait-and-See School

(Written before the Star folded.)

By Milton Howard

I WAS HORRIFIED by an editorial which appeared recently in the liberal **New York Star**, successor to **PM**. This was an editorial on the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders. The substance of the editorial was that the defense attorneys are wrong in trying to quash the indictment. Because if there is no trial, and no Supreme Court decision on the charge that the Communists really are guilty of advocating and planning for the overthrow of the government by force and violence, **"the big question of the case will be unanswered, perhaps for some time."** And since this puzzle about the Communists will not be answered by the Supreme Court "for some time" argues the **Star**, the tories will be able to hound all left and progressive thought.



Such is the horrifying, fantastic logic of the liberal **Star**. If there continues to be persecution of Americans for their beliefs, it will be the fault of the Communists who are holding up a court test of the Smith Act under which their leaders face 10-20 years in jail and the entire Party faces outlawry and arrest.

The **Star** insists that the Communists shall submit themselves to the mercies of a "test" to see if there can be a police state in the United States. Who will decide that?

Wait for the Supreme Court, says the **Star**. Suppose the court rules "Yes," there can be a police state in the United States. Ah, well, we shall all have to submit to the new dispensation.

• • •

THERE ARE SO MANY THINGS wrong with this attitude that one hardly knows where to begin. In the first place, it is a vicious absurdity to assert that there is a "big question" about the Communists and their philosophy. To say that is to play right into the hands of the police state plotters.

The philosophy and platform of the Communist Party are public matters and have been for 30 years in this country. The Constitution of the Party is available to any citizen for five cents. Far from being a "conspiracy," as charged by the Truman Administration, the Communist Party strives with might and main to break through the Iron Curtain of the monopoly-controlled radio, press, book and magazines of the country.

One does not have to agree with the views of the Communist Party on peace, American-Soviet friendship and the ultimate change of ownership of industry from private to Socialist. But to pretend that it is still an open question as to whether the Communists are criminals as charged in the government frameup indictment is to join with the very forces in America who would outlaw not only the Communists, but would silence or obliterate every vestige of political dissent, including even the New York Star itself. It is as if in Nazi Germany, a liberal would say, let us wait and see if the Jews are guilty as charged by Julius Streicher.

• • •

THIS ASSUMES THAT THE COURTS in the country, including the Supreme Court, are above the battle, that they are non-political, and are aloof from class interests. But this is an illusion. The Supreme Court of the 1850's ruled in the Dred Scott decision that chattel slavery must be upheld by every American.

Was this decision binding on the American people? Would the **Star** have urged Abraham Lincoln to submit to this decision as being a pure and above-the-battle decision? Obviously not.

The Supreme Court of later days did nothing to halt the frameup of the Haymarket victims. It did nothing later on to save Tom Mooney from the notorious frameup which nearly murdered him and kept him in jail for more than 20 years. Did the liberals on the Supreme Court bench—the vaunted Justices Holmes and Brandeis—lift a finger to save Sacco and Vanzetti from what every American now knows to have been a cold-blooded legal lynching?

What argument does the **Star** have to offer that this court today will be any more reliable as a defender of democracy at a moment when the financial oligarchy is in the saddle and is driving the United States down the path of police state repression and war?

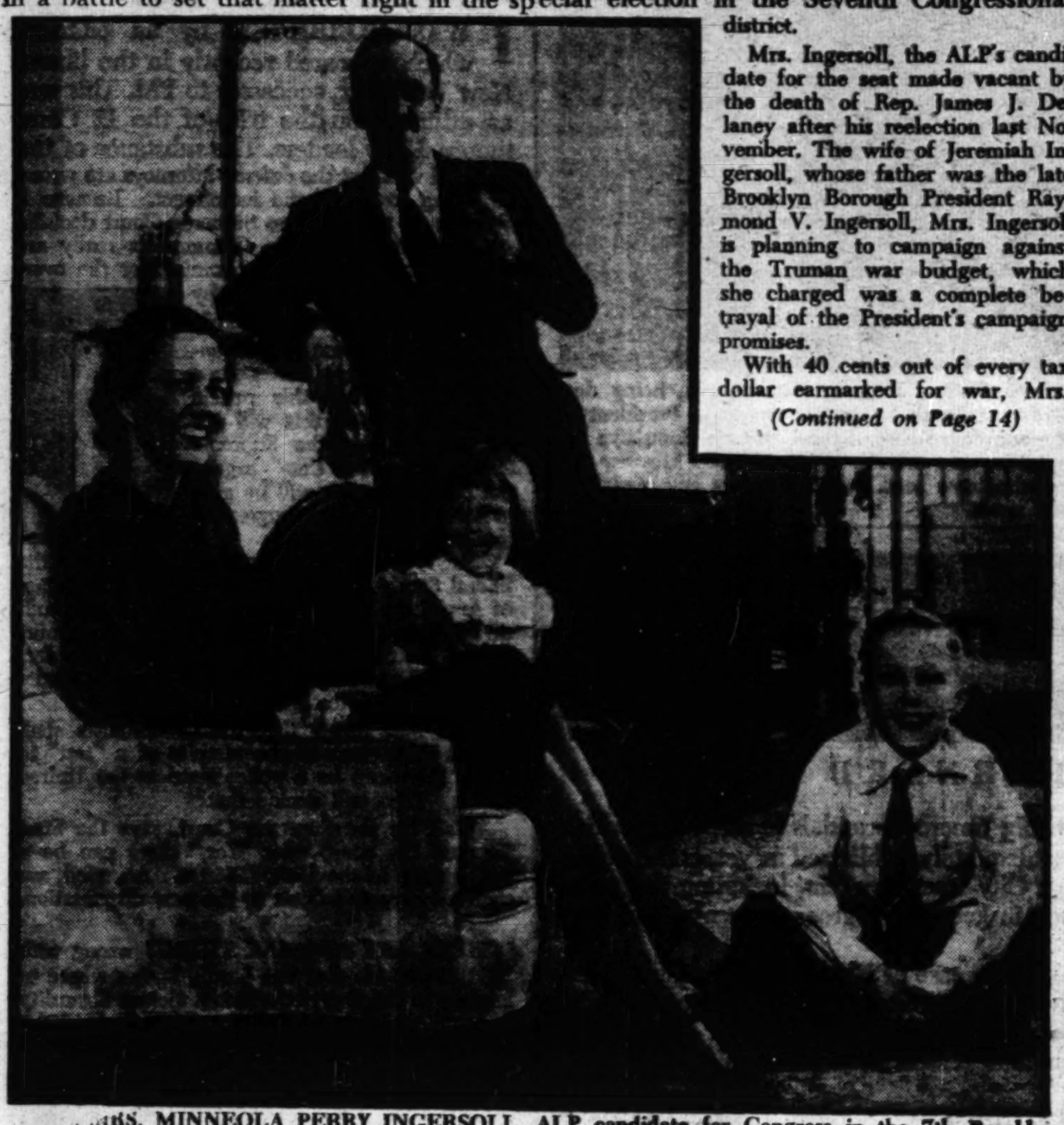
Whichever way the Supreme Court will go, the nation cannot sit by and tremblingly await the verdict on the fate of American democracy while the Communist Party is flung into the machine to be "tested."

That kind of test was made in Hitler's Germany. Does the **Star** want to pay that kind of price to find out all over again?

Truman Program Will Increase Slums, Mrs. Ingersoll Charges

By Arnold Sroog

Brooklyn, so often the leader in everything else, has never had a Congresswoman and the American Labor Party through Mrs. Minneola Perry Ingersoll is now engaged in a battle to set that matter right in the special election in the Seventh Congressional district.



MRS. MINNEOLA PERRY INGERSOLL, ALP candidate for Congress in the 7th Brooklyn District in the Feb. 15 special election, with her family at home at 57 Gates Ave. (L. to r.): Mrs. Ingersoll, Jeremiah C. Ingersoll, Barbara, 4, and Andrew, 9.

Mrs. Ingersoll, the ALP's candidate for the seat made vacant by the death of Rep. James J. Delaney after his reelection last November. The wife of Jeremiah Ingersoll, whose father was the late Brooklyn Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll, Mrs. Ingersoll is planning to campaign against the Truman war budget, which she charged was a complete betrayal of the President's campaign promises.

With 40 cents out of every tax dollar earmarked for war, Mrs.

(Continued on Page 14)

DR. RUBINSTEIN CALLS FOR SCHOOL REFORMS

Few of Manhattan's West Siders know their territory and its problems as well as Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, the American Labor Party's candidate for the State Assembly in the special elections on Feb. 15.



DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN

Long a leader of community organizations and principal of the Robert L. Stevenson School since 1934, Dr. Rubinstein has been a key figure in securing the few community improvements the 5th A.D. has won in the past 20 years. And today it needs many of them.

Its schools, for example, are among the worst in the city, outside of Harlem. In an interview Dr. Rubinstein pointed out that there were approximately 30,000 children of elementary school age in the district. These children have at their disposal only seven elementary schools, several of them with inadequate toilet facilities, playgrounds or gymnasiums.

So overcrowded are these schools that only one has a suitable auditorium, the rest having carved theirs up for classroom space.

Six of the seven schools are more than 30 years old. The "new" school PS 118, is more than ten years old, having been built by the WPA during President Roosevelt's second term.

The average attendance at the schools is 4,500, which means approximately 550 children per school year. With this situation classes of more than 40 are common, despite the fact that Board of Education standards call for 32 children to a class. New Rochelle, for example, has a maximum of 20 children per class.

★

THE CAUSE of the situation has been the refusal of the Dewey-dominated State Legislature to grant the city increased financial aid for the school system and the failure of the O'Dwyer-dominated city administration to put the heat on Dewey for the money. Election of an ALP legislator, Dr. Rubinstein said, would help break up this Democratic-Republican double play, which actually double-crosses the school kids of the district.

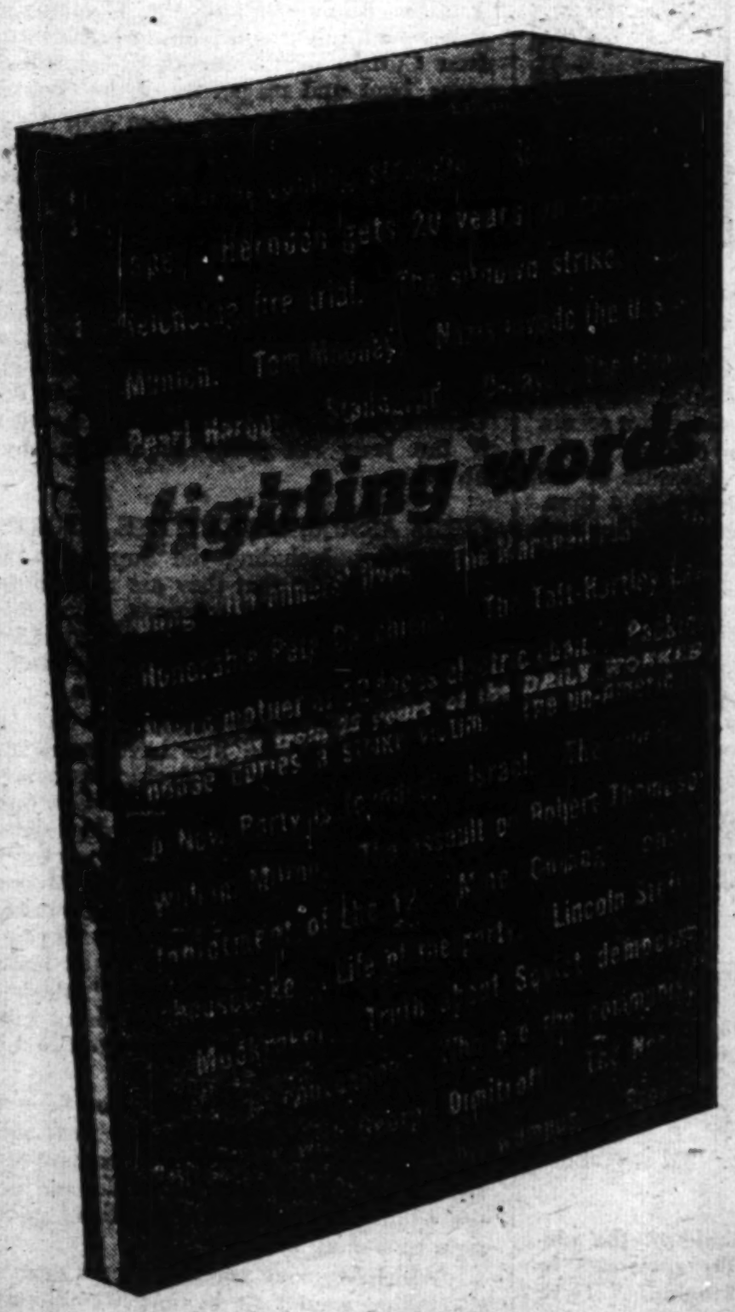
Campaigning on a program for doubling state aid to education, Dr. Rubinstein pointed out that in the last decade states outside New York have increased their aid to education by 141 percent, while New York has upped its ante to the city by only 51 percent in the same period.

Dr. Rubinstein also linked the inadequate educational program in the city to the war program, charging that money needed for social improvements was being diverted

(Continued on Page 11)

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South Africa Riots Spotlight Plight of Negroes

The frenzied fighting of Africans against Indians in and around Durban, South Africa, last week was in fact an explosive protest by the Africans against the whole system of economic exploitation of which they are the victims. This was the gist of an explanation issued by the Council on African Affairs through its secretary, W. A. Hunton, based on advices received from Capetown.

Close observers of events in South Africa have predicted an explosion in the country, the Council disclosed, especially as a result of the intensified racial and class oppression imposed by the Malan government which still remains loyal to Hitler and Nazism.

A long-practiced policy of all governmental regimes in South Africa has been to keep the three non-European groups, eight million Africans, 900,000 Colored, and 280,000 Indians, separate from one another and subject to varying forms of discriminatory regulations—with the Africans always suffering the worst. Tribal differences among the Africans are also exploited, police-sponsored gladiatorial combats between rival African groups being recently provided for white spectators, just outside South Africa's capital city of Pretoria.

It was only a few years ago, in the summer of 1943, that an explosion of the same general pattern as in Durban, but on a far less severe scale, shook Harlem and startled the city fathers, at least momentarily, out of their complacent indifference as to how the Negro in New York lives.

Harlem's white merchants and the Indian traders in South and East Africa are only "small-time" exploiters of the Negroes and, of minor importance compared with the Big Bosses who determine what workers will be allowed to eat, where they will be allowed to live, and what rights they may enjoy. But the small merchants and traders are the exploiters with whom the people have direct and daily contact, and they thus become the tangible representation of all the social forces that degrade and embitter their existence.

★

THAT WIDESPREAD clashes between Africans and Indians should break out now for the first time in South Africa is an index of the desperate circumstances to which Africans are being reduced by the wider and wider gulf between the low wages they get and the high prices they have to pay for food and other necessities.

This is the basic cause not only of the Durban riots but also of the whole series of strikes which have hit one section of Africa after another since the end of the war, and of the widespread riots in the Gold Coast, West Africa, last February—there directed against the British-owned trading stores of the United Africa Co., a subsidiary of the Lever Brothers monopoly.

DR. RUBINSTEIN CALLS FOR SCHOOL REFORMS

(Continued from Page 10)

to armaments and building a large army and navy. One of the main slogans of her campaign is: "You Can't Build Schools With Bayonets."

★

ANOTHER DRAMATIC POINT in her indictment of inadequate schooling for the area is seen in the high school situation. With approximately 30,000 children of high school age in the district, there is not a single high school in the area.

Children from this district must travel either downtown to Commerce or Haaren high schools, to Washington Heights to George Washington H. S. or across town to Julia Richman H. S. Average traveling involved is 90 minutes daily for these children.

A tight, three-cornered race looms for the Assembly seat, made vacant by the appointment of former Assemblyman Irwin Davidson to a judgeship. With only three weeks to the election, it is not expected that more than 35,000-40,000 votes will be cast. The Republican are expected to make a strong bid to capture the seat, having put up Edgar Nathan III, son of the former Borough President of Manhattan, and the Democrats having nominated an unknown Tammany politician, Monroe Flegenheimer.

Seek Repeal of Ferguson Law

COLUMBUS, O.—Three members of the House have introduced legislation which would repeal the Ferguson law prohibiting strikes by public employes.

They are Joseph H. Avellone, (D) Cleveland; Frank W. King, (D) Toledo, and Guy C. Hiner, (R) Stark County. Avellone's bill is endorsed by the Ohio State Federation of Teachers.

WARNING

This dance reserved for people looking for wonderful time with



Laura Duncan, Artie Torg, People's Dance Group, Hally Wood, Ernie Lieberman, "The Investigators" Cultural Youth Sec. CP Birthday Party at Waterfront, 209 W. 25 St. Subs $1.00

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SUNDAY, JAN. 30
8:15 P.M.

THE IDEOLOGY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

A discussion of psychoanalysis as a bourgeois theory of society and individual motivation

DR. JOSEPH FURST
Lecturer
50c
Jefferson School Forums
6th Ave. and 16th St. — WA 9-1600

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the first in a series of week-end socials
Sat. Jan. 29 9 P.M.
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CAB MARCOS Orchestra
DANNY CARTER Vocalist
PAUL PERPALL at the drums
Added Attraction: Folk Singer
LEADBELLY
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Saturday, Jan. 29—8:30 P.M.
The Inimitable Jewish American Folk Humorist
SAMMY LEVENSON
in another heart-warming and hilarious page from Jewish life:
"THE MAKING OF A MENSCH"
Sunday, Jan. 30—8:30 P.M.
the noted stage and screen star and director of "Good Bye, Fancy"
SAM WANAMAKER
in a dramatic reading of PABLO NERUDA'S stirring poem
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What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

EVERYBODY says "Hello," Sat. nite at Ginger and Joe's. Delicious party. Jan. 29, at the home of Tarantola, 37 Payson Ave. Apt. 2L, 8:30 P. M.

YA GOTTA COME! It's the Youth! Don't miss a great night at 171 E. 116th St. Pizzas, dance by East Harlem Youth. Subs. 50c.

WHO SAYS y'haven't gotta date? Sure, y'have; s'don't be late! East Side YPA's Carnival-dance. 82-2nd Ave. 8:30 P. M. Subs. 75c.

FIESTA para todos nuestra amigos and you know that means music, dancing, fun. Sat. night, 8:30 on. Luis Carlos Prestes Club, 201 2nd Ave

FREE AND EQUAL HOOTENANNY. People's Songs presents Laura Duncan, Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Fred Hellerman, guest singer, Jan Murai, others. Tonight, Sat., Jan. 29, 8:00, Hootenanny Hall, 405 W. 41st St. (two blocks from Times Sq.) Square dancing. Reserved seats in advance at People's Songs, 126 W. 21, $1.00.

VILLAGE VARIETY CLUB presents something new in the village. See box ad. Dancing, entertainment, music by Cab Marcos.

WARNING! This party exclusively reserved for people looking for wonderful time. Presenting: "The Investigators," Laura Duncan, Hally Wood, Ernie Lieberman, People's Dancers, Artie Torg, and numerous other stellar attractions. C.P. Cultural Youth Section Birthday Party, launches Fund Drive with a bang. Waterfront, 269 W. 25th, subs. one dollar.

PARTY in defense of the Twelve! Sat. night, Jan. 29th, 9 P. M., Korff, 1085 2nd Ave. (cor. 57th). Benefit Civil Rights Congress. Entertainment, refreshments! Come, bring your friends! Subs. $1.00.

FDR's BIRTHDAY is Sat., Jan. 29. Celebrate it at a Young Progressives Party: Maritime, Garment, Chelsea 613 8th Ave. (40th St.); girls especially invited. Lower East Side, 82 Second Ave.; West Side, 170 W. 81 St. (apt. 6C).

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends! Surprise attractions, congenial atmosphere, folk dancing. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

CONTEMPORARY WRITERS offer an evening of new talent, fresh from its workshop classes. Stories, poetry, drama, read by the authors. Discussion, dancing. 350 4th Ave. (25th St.). 8:30 P. M. 75c.

Bronx

BANG-UP PARTY. Cheerful gals, fine fellows, entertainment, food. ALP, 8th A.D. West, 2075 Mohegan Ave. Apartment 1D.

"THE TWELVE INDICTED are invited" (everybody else too). Defend Civil Liberties. Music, refreshments. Have your fling, dance, sing. Contrib. 75c. 2295 Grand Concourse, apartment 5A (near 183rd St.). Sat. nite.

LOW LIGHTS, little conversation, hot dogs and trimmings, and Gabby at the guitar, to boot. Sylvia's, 1074 Longfellow Ave., apartment 2. Subs. 50c. Hunts Point Youth.

Brooklyn

CROWN HEIGHTS American Labor Party is having a party. Sat., Jan. 29th, 8:30 P.M. Apex Club, 630 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing.

ROOSEVELT BIRTHDAY PARTY. Come join the merrymaking at 302 Amboy St., 9 P. M.; admission $1.00. You'll get your money's worth in entertainment, food and dancing. Sponsored by American Labor Party, 23rd A.D.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

BE-BOP AFFAIR! Basin to Bop on records. Free refreshments. Sunday, 3-7 P. M., 137 Ave. B, first floor. 75c.

GEORGE BLAKE speaks on "What to Expect from 81st Congress." Unusual films, free refreshments. Contrib. 50c. Unity Forum, 2744 Broadway (105-106). Sunday, 8:15 P. M.

IDEOLOGY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS. A discussion of psychoanalysis as a bourgeois theory of society and individual motivation. Lecturer: Dr. Joseph Furst. 8:15 P. M. Jefferson School Forums, 6th Ave. and 16th St.

STUDIO PARTY! Come all members, friends! Congenial atmosphere, folk dancinug fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

A FOLK-FEST: Dance and sing with us, we'll show you how! Sunday afternoon, 3-6 p.m. at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Sixth Ave. Contribution 75c.

Bronx

COMMUNITY FORUM sponsored by 3rd A. D. American Labor Party Club. James Nesi, noted lecturer, discusses: "Whose China?" Jan. 30th, 8:30 P. M. Refreshments and dancing. 154 W. Tremont Ave. (over Park Plaza Theatre), Bronx. Contrib. 49c.

VLADIMIR KAZAKEVICH, well-known lecturer, will speak on: "The Outlook for China." Jan. 30, 8:30 P. M., in COOP Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Ausp: Library Committee.

Psychological and Cultural Foundations of sex; lecture and discussion by students of anthropology. Social and refreshments afterward. Hunts Point Youth Club, 1029 E. 163rd St.

JOIN US at our regular Sunday social, Jan. 30, 7:30 P. M. Refreshments, games, dancing. Auspices: Fraternal Mandolin Orch., 809 Westchester Ave., near Prospect Ave. station. Adm. 35c.

Brooklyn

FOLK DANCE and meet "My Glorious Brothers." Starts promptly at 7:30 p. m. Caller, skit, songs, accordian, mandolin. Contr 35c. Bundles for Israel. Sunday, Jan. 30. Meyer Levin JYF, 1190 St. Johns Pl.

Coming

EVERYBODY IS SWITCHING to the beautiful Skyline Ballroom atop the Hotel Theresa, Friday, Feb. 25th!

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JUSTICE ON TRIAL

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Hear:

PAUL ROBESON
O. JOHN ROGGE
DR. ANNETTE RUBINSTEIN
GEORGE W. CROCKETT
CARL WINTER
WILLIAM PATTERSON
Chairman

Entertainment by PETE SEEGER

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Admission 35¢

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Tickets on sale at CRC Office, Workers Bookshop and Russian Skazka

Dennis

(Continued from Page 3)

ident Truman answered the peace offensive with a new cold war offensive in his inaugural address. We Communists are on trial for working with other peace-minded Americans to get our country back on the Roosevelt beam of American-Soviet cooperation for peace.

PEACE IS WORKABLE

We have been indicted for holding the heretical view, shared by FDR and a lot of other distinguished Americans, that the capitalist U.S.A. and the socialist U.S.S.R. can live at peace together, develop mutually profitable trade, and strengthen the unity and effectiveness of the United Nations.

President Truman rejected that proposition in his inaugural, and in its place advanced the bipartisan plan for a North Atlantic war alliance. We Communists, like millions of other Americans, don't want our country in a criminal atomic war. We prefer, instead of the North Atlantic war alliance, the restoration of American-Soviet friendship that featured the peace policy of President Roosevelt.

Finally, I want to comment on Togliatti's reassertion of the Marxist-Leninist principle that peace is socialism's best ally. We 12 Communist leaders have been indicted on the monstrous charge that we make a 'principle' of employing force and violence as instruments of fundamental social change. Just the opposite is true.

Domestic peace guaranteeing the constant expansion of the people's domestic liberties, as well as an anti-imperialist world peace, is the best ally of social progress, and of socialism.

Let those who started this heresy trial to advance their war schemes and their cold war against the Bill of Rights deny their own advocacy and practice of force and violence.

In defending ourselves and our Communist Party, we are fighting to keep open the road to peaceful change in America, and to press more confidently than ever the struggle for world peace.

EXPERT BEGINS EXPOSURE OF JURY SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

in the choice of jury panels.

Wilkerson showed by pointing to the map that the other main concentration of jurors came from Central Park West, Riverside Drive, Washington Square and other high rental areas. But pins designating the jurors in the working class areas were as scarce as hen's teeth.

Wilkerson further testified his studies showed discrimination in jury choice in the Hell's Kitchen and Chelsea areas. These areas are populated largely by poor Irish-American working people.

The defense lawyer asked Wilkerson if the largest clusters of jurors in the panel under study were found in the areas "known as the high rent areas."

U.S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey objected to the question. Judge Harold R. Medina upheld the objection.

Shortly before the noon recess Mrs. Medina, the judge's wife who was sitting in the courthouse handed a note to a deputy marshal, acting as a court attendant.

Another court official told a group of newspapermen the contents of the note.

"Tell Detective Mitchell to guard the judge at once," the note said.

Newsmen rushed to put the contents of the note on the press wires as a means of stirring up a new courtroom scare.

The judge then announced from the bench that his wife had sent the note claiming that she had received some hostile letters. He said he did not believe the letters were inspired by the defendents or their counsel but he added, helping to boost the scare along, that charges of prejudice made against him by defense counsel "might incite some misguided persons."

Attorney Harry Sacher leaped to his feet asserting that both the defendants and defense attorneys were "receiving threats against themselves and families.' He said his wife had received a threat of violence Thursday.

CITES ATTACK ON THOMPSON

"As far as the defendants go they have received more than crank notes," the attorney declared," defendant (Robert Thompson) felt the knife of a felon and his little daughter the indignity of a degenerate criminal."

Sacher was referring to the stabbing of Thompson by three assailants near his home last September and an attempted assault upon his seven-year old daughter by a private detective two months later. The confessed assailant was found guilty in a first trial and later freed in a second trial.

"It is of as much concern that violence is perpetrated against the defendants as the statement that your honor is getting some notes," Sacher stated.

Earlier a court attendant attempted to remove a woman from the courtroom when she left her seat in the spectators' section and sat down in an empty press seat.

Refusing to give her name, she protested directly to the judge in his chambers in the luncheon recess. Judge Medina, when he returned to the court, said he thought the woman had a right to change her seat and that he had ordered the baillifs to let spectators in the last two press rows when the reporters are not using their seats.

At a brief press conference following adjournment of the court which will reconvene Monday, Judge Medina said he had received considerable uncomplimentary mail at his home. He added, however, that he did not consider he had heceived any threats of physical violence.

TELLS BACKGROUND

Prof. Wilkerson was examined for more than an hour during the morning session by Attorney Gladstein as to his qualification as an expert on economic, social, political and population statistics.

The Negro educator, writer and sociologist testified he had made a thorough study of the jury sys-

(Continued on Page 14)

SHORT STORIES WANTED

The Worker will pay a nominal fee for all short stories accepted for publication. Stories must be limited to 3,000 words.

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The Worker Screen Guide

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•• Tops

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

MANHATTAN

First Run—Broadway

ambassador—My Last Mistress; Woman of Evil
astor—Enchantment
avenue playhouse—••Monsieur Vincent
bijou ••The Red Shoes
elysee—•• Grand Illusion
fulton—Joan of Arc
globe—Lucky Stiff
gotham—Unavailable
little carnegie—••Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill
little cinemet—•• Henry V
mayfair—Wake of the Red Witch
museum of modern art—Corner in Wheat; Enoch Arden
new europe—Muzikanteska Liduska
new york—Check Your Guns; Rose of the Yukon
paramount—The Accused
paris ••Symphonie PASTORALE
park avenue •• Hamlet
radio city music hall—••Letter to Three Wives
pix—Three Musketeers
rialto—••Beauty and the Beast; ••Dead of Night
rivoli—•• The Snake Pit
roxy—••Chicken Every Sunday
stanley—•• Symphony of Life
strand—••Adventures of Don Juan
victoria Joan of Arc
world •• Paisan
5th ave. playhouse—••Tragic Hunt
55th st. playhouse—••Monsieur Vincent

East Side

academy of music—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
arcadia—Sat.: •• Red River; So This is New York. Sun.: Without Reservation; Till the End of Time
art—••June Bride
beverly—••Human Beast; Kiss of Fire
charles—Sat.: Relentless; Ladies Man. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
ditl—Street of Shadows; •• Nanook of the North
gracie square—Sat.: ••Golden Boy; Daring Young Man. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
gramercy park cinema—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me. Sun.: Phantom of the Opera
normandie—••Night at the Opera
plaza—••June Bride
tribune—Sat.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: •• Red River; So This is New York
translux monroe—Sat.: ••June Bride; The Smugglers. Sun.: Salome Where She Danced; Sudan
translux colony—Sat.: •• Red River; So This is New York. Sun.: Sylvia Scarlett; Lady in the Lake
translux 60th—Take My Life
tudor—Sat.: Secret Heart; So Goes My Love. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
york—Sat.: Biscuit Eater; yeming. Sun.: hen My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
85th st. translux—The Pearl
86th st. grande—They Drive by Night; Angels with Dirty Faces
52nd st. translux—Raffles
68th st. playhouse—••The Search
84th st. Sat.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey

West Side

alden—Sat.: Spectre of a Rose; Storm in a Teacup. Sun.: Dishonored Lady; If You Knew Susie
apollo—••Four Steps in the Clouds; Silence is Golden
arden—Luxury Liner; ••Night at the Opera
beacon—A Canterbury Tale; Woman in the Hall
belmont—Frijate Que Suave; La Feria de las Flores
bryant—Man in the Iron Mask; Gentleman After Dark
carlton—••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
columbia—Sat.: The Pearl; Raw Deal. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Gentleman from Nowhere
delmar—Algo Sloto Sobre El Aqua; Un Vego Amor
edison—Without Reservations; Where Do We Go From Here
elgin—Sat.: ••Louisiana; High Tide. Sun.: My Son My Son; International Lady
greenwich—••Song is Born; The Pearl
laffmovie—Zenobia
lyric—Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves
midtown—••Don't Take it to Heart; Waterloo Road
nemo—Rogue's Regiment; Saxon Charm
new amsterdam—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
riverside—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
riviera—Three Musketeers; Mickey
savoy—Sat.: ••June Bride; The Smugglers. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
schuyler—••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
selwyn—Is the Navy; Pardon My Sarong
squire—Mlle. Doulros; ••Maidchen in Uniform
studio 65—Besos Brujos; Los Tres Garcia
stoddard—Three Musketeers; Mickey
symphony—Sat.: •• Red River; So This is New York. Sun.: ••Louisiana Story; Code of Scotland Yard
terrace—Sat.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless. Sun.: Wolf Man; Hairy Ape
thalia—••Marriage is the Shadows
times suare—Frontier Bad Men; Desperados of Dodge City
tivoli—Sat.: June Bride; The Smugglers. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey
town—Sat.: ••Philadelphia Story; Kit Carson. Sun.: Hairy Ape; Wolf Man
waverly—••Song is Born; The Pearl
yorktown—Sat.: ••June Bride; The Smugglers. Sun.: Phantom of the Opera; Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves
8th st. playhouse—The Smugglers
77th st.—••June Bride; The Smugglers

Washington Heights

alpine—••Song is Born; The Pearl
audubon—Sat.: Elephant Boy; Angel on My Shoulder. Sun.: Abilene Town; If I'm Lucky
dale—Three Musketeers; Mickey
dorset—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
empress—Without Reservation; Breakfast for Two
gem—Woman in the Night; Discovery
heights—••Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
lane—Three Musketeers; Mickey
uptown—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol

BRONX

ascot—••Long is the Road; Yiddle and His Fiddle
allerton—•• Red River; So This is New York
beach—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
bedford—••June Bride; The Smugglers
circle—Sat.: ••Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
concourse—••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
de luxe—Sat.: Last Days of Pompeii; She. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
earl—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
fenway—Heartaches; Gas House Kids Go West. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
freeman—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: ••A Song is Born; The Pearl
globe—Sat.: She Gets Her Man; Cornered. Sun.: Babes on Swing Street; Drums
lido—••I Know Where I'm Going; Mikado
new ritz—Sat.: Trail Street; Smugglers Cove; Sun.: Sitting Pretty; Kid from Spain
park plaza—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
rosedale—Sat.: •• Red River; So This is New York; Sun.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl
square—Sat.: •• Red River; So This is New York; Sun.: ••June Bride; The Smugglers
tuxedo—Rogues Regiment; Saxon Charm
university—Sat.: Johnny Angel; Sundown. Sun.: Last Days of Pompeii; She
valentine—••June Bride; The Smugglers
zenith—Sat.: Follow the Fleet; Johnny O'Clock. Sun.: San Francisco; Trail Street

BROOKLYN—*Downtown*

fox—Man from Colorado
majestic—Daring Young Man
momart—They Won't Believe Me; Beat the Band
aramount—••Paleface; Behind Locked Doors
strand—Whiplash
st. george playhouse—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
terminal—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Last Days of Pompeii; She

Park Slope

tivoli—Trail Street; The Locket
carleton—Sat.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless. Sun.: ••June Bride; The Smugglers
sanders—Sat.: ••Johnny Belinda; Embraceable You; Sun.: Home Sweet Homicide

Bedford

bell cinema—Sat.: Pitfall; Intrigue. Sun.: ••Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters
lincoln—Sat.: Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic. Sun.: Luxury Liner; ••Night at the Opera
national—Sat.: •• Red River; So This is New York; Sun.: San Francisco; Fall In
savoy—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

Crown Heights

carroll—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
congress—••June Bride; The Smugglers
crown—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: ••Night at the Opera; Luxury Liner
rogers—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Luxury Liner; ••Night at the Opera
stadium—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

Flatbush

albemarle—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
astor—Street of Shadows; •• Nanook of the North
avalon—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
avenue d—••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
avenue u—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
beverly—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
claridge—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
college—Sat.: •• Red River; So This is New York. Sun.: Song is Born; The Pearl
elm—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
farragut—Julia Misbehaves; Gay Ranchero
flatbush—Amazing Adventure; Hell Ship Morgan
granada—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
jewel—Sat.: Let Us Live; Dark Waters. Sun.: That Night With You; Macomber Affair
kent—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: ••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
kingsway—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
leader—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
linden—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
marine—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
mayfair—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Trail Street; On the Old Spanish Trail
midwood—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
nostrand—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: •• Red River; So This is New York
parkside—Passionella; ••Torment
patio—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
quentin—Sat.: Trail Street; Johnny Angel. Sun.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl
ralto—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
rugby—Sat.: Luury Liner; ••Night at the Opera. Sun.: ••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
traymore—Sat.: Tarzan and the Mermaids; King of the Turf. Sun.: Hairy Ape; Wolf Man
triangle—Sat.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: ••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
vogue—••Long is the Road; Yiddle and His Fiddle

Brighton—Coney Island

oceana—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
sheepshead—•• Red River; So This is New York
surf—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: Song is Born; The Pearl
tuxedo—•• Red iRver; So This is New York

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

colony—Sat.: Adventure in Silverado; Return of the Whistler. Sun.: French Leave; King of the Gamblers
marboro—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

Ridgewood—Bushwick

empire—Sat.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: The Climax; Dead Man's Eyes
rivoli—Sat.: Frozen Ghost; Salom, Where She Danced
gem—Sat. Till the End of Time; Fighting Ranger. Sun.: San Quentin; Border G-Man
park—Sat. ••June Bride; The Smugglers. Sun.: Three Musketeers; Mickey

Bay Ridge

berkshire—••Song is Born; The Pearl
center—•• Red River; Little Iodine
coliseum—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
electra—Sat.: Inside Story; Old Spanish Trail. Sun.: Carnival in Costa Rica; Deadline for Murder
new fortway—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
harbor—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
ritz—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
stanley—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: •• Red River; So This is New York

The Rockaways

gem—••Song is Born; The Pearl
park—••June Bride; The Smugglers

Brownsville

biltmore—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
hopkinson—••Long is the Road; Yiddish Kappele (English titles)
supreme—••June Bride; The Smugglers
sutter—Sat.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl

Williamsburg

alba—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
commodore—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
kismet—Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless

QUEENS—*Astoria*

astoria—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
broadway—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Ruthless
grand—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Julia Misbehaves; Code of Scotland Yard
steinway—Sat.: Timber Wolf; Denver Kid. Sun.: Hairy Ape; Wolf Man
strand—Sat.: Duke of West Point; King of the Turf. Sun.: Lady from Chungking

Bayside

bayside—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
bellaire—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: •• Red River; So This is New York
college—Sat.: Last Days of Pmpeii; She. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
corona—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
victory—Sat.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl. Sun.: ••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic

Flushing

mayfair—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
roosevelt—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol; Sun.: •• Red River; So This is New York
town—Sat.: Forbidden Adventure; Goona Goona. Sun.: Song of Scheherazade Black Bart
utopia—Sat.: ••Kiss the Blood Off My Hands; For the Love of Mary; Sun.: ••Apartment for Peggy; Counterfeiters

Forest Hills

inwood—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: ••Song is Born; The Pearl
forest hills—•• Red River; So This is New York
midway—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
trylon—Sat.: hen My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk

Jamaica

arion—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: ••Sorry, Wrong Number; Isn't It Romantic
austin—Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
cambria—Sat.: San Francisco; ••Philadelphia Story. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
carlton—Sat.: ••Song is Born; Eyes of Texas. Sun.: Luxury Liner; ••Night at the Opera
casino—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: Luxury Liner; ••Night at the Opera
community—Three Musketeers; Mickey
crossbay—•• Red River; So This is New York
drake—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
garden—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Last Days of Pompeii; She
jamaica—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Hairy Ape; Wolf Man
keiths—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
laurelton—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun. Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
lefferts—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
linden—Sat.: Last Days of Pompeii; She. Sun.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
little neck—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves
main st. playhouse—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Luxury Liner; ••Night at the Opera
merrick—One Touch of Venus
oasis—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
queens—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus
richmond hill garden—Sat.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk. Sun.: Luxury Liner; ••Night at the Opera
roosevelt—••Song is Born; The Pearl
st. albans—Sat.: When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol. Sun.: San Francisco; ••Philadelphia Story
savoy—Follow the Fleet; Till the End of Time

Woodside

bliss—•• Red River; So This is New York
center—Sat.: Rio; Zanzibar. Sun.: Gung Ho; Eagle Squadron.
hobart—Sat.: Loves of Carmen; Leather Gloves. Sun.: ••Rope; Smart Girls Don't Talk
43rd st.—When My Baby Smiles at Me; Jungle Patrol
sunnyside—Blood on the Moon; One Touch of Venus

The listing of RKO and Loew's theatres has been dropped.

This action is taken in support of the struggle now being waged by the Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild and the Screen Publicists Guild against the major movie companies. With the exception of Eagle-Lion, the majors have refused to negotiate new contracts with the unions and have resorted to union-busting Taft-Hartley tactics. We urge our readers to protest both at the box office to local theatre managers, and to the film companies, demanding that they negotiate with the union.

RADIO PROGRAMS

WMCA—570 Ka. WNBC—660 Ka. WOR—710 Ka. WJZ—770 Ka. WNYC—830 Ka. WINS—1000 Ka. WEVD—1130 Ka. WCBS—880 Ke. WNEW—1130 Kb. WLIB—1190 Ka. WHN—1050 Ka. WBNX—1480 Ka. WOV—1290 Ka. WQXR—1560 Ka.

SATURDAY

AFTERNOON

12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
WOR—Unsolved Mysteries
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—RFD America
WJZ—U. S. Navy Band
WCBS—Give and Take
WOR—Official Detective
2:00-WJZ—Metropolitan Opera
WOR—John B. Kennedy
WNBC—Frank Merriwell
WCBS—Handy Man
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
2:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson—Talk
WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—County Journal
WNYC—Great Masters
WQXR—Program Favorites
2:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
3:00-WNBC—Denver Symphony Orchestra
WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Recent Records
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Family Theatre
WCBS—Cross Section, U.S.A.
WQXR—Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC—Art Mooney Orchestra
WOR-Hobby Lobby
WCBS-Stan Daugherty Orchestra
WNYC-Shakespeare Drama Cycle
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WOR—Three's A Crowd
WCBS—Treasury Bandstand
5:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—Russ Hodges
WJZ—Popular Music
WCBS—Variety Musicale
WQXR—News; Record Review
5:15-WNBC—Wormwood Forrest
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q., Jr.—Quiz
WCBS—Red Barber's Club House
WQXR—Cocktail Time

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony Orchestra
WCBS—Sports Review
WQXR—Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—Treasury Board
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Vic Damone, Songs
WOR—H. R. Knickerbocker
WJZ—Hawthorne's Adventures
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe Show
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—Kay Starr Show
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
WNYC—Gilbert-Sullivan Music
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Take a Number
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WQXR—New York Times News
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WJZ—Little Herman
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Judy Canova Show
WOR—Guy Lombardo
WCBS—Play
WJZ—Amazing Mr. Malone
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Phil Bovero
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Municipal Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand 'Ole Opry
WQXR—Pop Concert

SUNDAY

AFTERNOON

12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WMGM—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WMCA—News Bulletins
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WCBS—People's Platform
WMGM—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Record Review
12:45-WOR—Rendezvous with Ross
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—William L. Shirer
WJZ—American Almanac
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WMGM—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—Music America Loves
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WMGM—News; Music
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Author Meets The Critics
WCBS—I Walk Alone
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WOR—The Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Festival of Music
WNBC—It's All in the Family
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WLIB—William S. Gailmor
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—NBC University Theatre
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr. President
WCBS—You Are There
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Blackstone, the Magician
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WOR—Michael O'Duffy
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony
WLIB—News; Music
3:15-WJZ—Betty Clark, Songs
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Juvenile Jury
WJZ—Favorite Story
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Future of America
WMCA—Light Popular Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air
WCBS—Skyway to the Stars
4:35-WNBC—Living 1948
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Family Closeup
WCBS—Festival of Song
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
5:15-WCBS—Art Mooney
5:30-WOR—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Quiet Please
WNBC—RCA Victor Show

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WNYC—Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WCBS—Hour of Stars
WMGM—Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WMCA—Popular Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Ozzie and Harriet
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Spike Jones Shoow
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—The Falcon
WJZ—Go For the House
WCBS—Jack Benny Show
WMCA—Showtime
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris—Alice Faye
WOR—Mayor of the Town
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Amos 'N' Andy
WMCA—Adventures in Industry
WMGM—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
8:00-WNBC—Fred Allen Show
WMCA—Echoes of Big Time
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMGM—Cavalry Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—NBC Theatre
WMCA—American Panorama
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—Lum 'N' Abner
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Electric Theatre
WEVD—Drama: Errand of Mercy
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
WEVD—Michael Young
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WJZ—Theatre Guild
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WMCA—Dinah Shore
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WEVD—Forum
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Who Said That?
WOR—Alan Ladd Show
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—Algernon Black
WEVD—Stories to Remember
WQXR—Pop Concert

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, Jan. 29)

6:15 p.m.—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30 p.m.—NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Hit Parade. WNBC.

TV

8:30 p.m.—Millrose Games. (Track.) WCBS-TV
9:00 p.m.—Stump the Authors. WJZ-TV.

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RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, Jan. 30)

12:00 Noon—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.
1:15 p.m.—Elmo Roper. WCBS
1:30 p.m.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBC.
2:00 p.m.—Wm. S. Gailmor. WLIB.
2:00 p.m.—Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.
2:30 p.m.—NBC University Theater. WNBC.
2:30 p.m.—You Are There. WCBS.
3:00 p.m.—N. Y. Philharmonic Symphony. WCBS.
3:30 p.m.—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
4:00 p.m.—Quiz Kids. WNBC.
4:30 p.m.—Metropolitan Auditions of the Air. WJZ.
5:00 p.m.—Family Closeup. WJZ.
6:00 p.m.—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30 p.m.—Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet. WNBC.
7:00 p.m.—Jack Benny Show. WCBS.
8:30 p.m.—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
9:00 p.m.—Electric Theater. WCBS.
9:30 p.m.—Theater Guild. WJZ.
9:30 p.m.—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
10:00 p.m.—The Lively Arts. WNEW.
10:15 p.m.—Show Business. WNEW.

TV

8:00 p.m.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBT.
8:30 p.m.—Meet the Press. WNBT.
8:30 p.m.—Actor's Studio. WJZ-TV.
9:00 p.m.—Television Playhouse, WNBT.

Dramatic Reading of Pablo Neruda Poem By Sam Wanamaker

Sam Wanamaker, the noted Broadway director and actor, will give a dramatic reading of the great Latin American poet Pablo Neruda's stirring poem Let the Rail-Splitter Awake, this Sunday night (Jan. 30) at the Panel Room, 13 Astor Place, N. Y., at 8:30.

Movies:

Last Look at At Ancient Landmark

By Aline Mosby

HOLLYWOOD (UP).—The movies are full of landmarks, such as old plots, antique dialogue and aging players. But in real life, Hollywood throws out anything that's had a chance to sit around for a while.

A funeral is set for the Hollywood hotel; the cocoanut grove will be ripped apart. William Farnum's mansion is a heap of rubble, and that oil well in the middle of La Cienaga Blvd. gave way to progress.

Now citizens are peering at the famous "Hollywoodland" sign for a last look. The city council voted to tear the ancient landmark down.

This sign actually reads, "Ollywoodland," having had the "H" knocked out of it, and this has made it the subject of more hoary gags than the La Brea tar pits. The sign consists of huge letters, one of which was a starlet's suicide perch, that hang on a hill behind Hollywood and have been startling the tourists since 1923.

• • •

A COUPLE of real estate guys put it to advertise their subdivision, Hollywoodland. Forty-five foot sheet metal letters were tacked onto 65-foot poles and braced against the hillside. These had to be hauled up by steel cable, and there wasn't a road then, either.

Each letter was painted gleaming white, and then the glorious result covered with 3,600 electric light bulbs. The sign, tall as a four-story building and 342 feet long, then was the largest in the world, like everything else here. you could see it 30 miles away in long beach on a clear night.

"A construction miracle, as the hill has a 50-degree angle, and you can hardly stand up on it," explains one of the real estate men, Gilbert Miller.

It was a full-time job for a man to operate the $20,000 sign but it was worth it. Studios put the sign in their pictures, like "double indemnity," lovers took to parking under it, photographers rushed up with starlets in bathing suits and governors with cigars.

The sign also helped sell $4,000,000 worth of Hollywoodland lots, Mr. Miller adds.

• • •

IN 1933 THE company turned off the expensive lights. A few years later a struggling actress, Peg Entwhistle, despaired because her only scene had been cut out of a movie and leaped to her death from the "W." Then in 1942 a nasty storm blew down the "H", leaving "Ollywoodland."

Mr. Miller despairs the resulting gags, such as Reginald Denny proposing that English actors put an apostrophe in front of the sign. He says he couldn't get scarce metal to repair it. Three years ago, the real estate firm donated the land the sign was on to the city's Griffith Park.

The chamber of commerce wanted to fix it up to read "Hollywood." But park rules frown on advertising, and besides the City council was weary of the gags, the parkers, etc. It signed the sign's doom.

"Just as well. People were beginning to think the name of this town was Ollywoodland (Cq)," says a chamber of commerce man.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

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Jan. 31 through Feb. 26
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38 W. 57th St., N.Y. 19
Hours 10-6 ex. Sun.

Thrill MAT TODAY 2:30 to the courage of 'THE INDIAN CAPTIVE'
Colorful costumes - scenery - music
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT begins Jan. 29
SAT. & SUN. at 2:30—Jan. 29, 30, Feb. 5, 6, 12, 13, 19, 20, 26, 27, 90c. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40.
Barbizon Plaza Theatre
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Special Rates to Theatre Parties
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126 EAST 14th STREET
Now through Tuesday
Dick Powell - Marta Toren
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New Stages, Inc. presents
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MAIL & PHONE ORDERS NOW
4 WEEKS ONLY! Beg. Sun. Feb. 6
Authorized translation by Richard L. O'Connell and James Graham-Lujan
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FREDI WASHINGTON and MORTON GOULD present
THE CAVALCADE OF NEGRO ART
SAT. EVE. FEB. 12 at 8:30
Maxine Sullivan • Paul Robeson • Claude Marchant Dance Group • Norman Atkins • Shirley Graham • Sergei Matusewitch • Leadbelly
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FASHION SHOW • ART EXHIBIT
WASHINGTON IRVING AUDITORIUM Irving Place & 16 St., N.Y.
Tickets $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 available at N. Y. Tenant Councils Rent and Housing, 45 Astor Place—GR 3-1832—and United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organizations, 57 West 125th Street—SA 2-8807

MOTION PICTURES

THE STANLEY'S GREATEST HIT SHOW!
"Really Magnificent"—Post-Home News "★★★ Beautiful"—News.
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ARTKINO'S PRIZE FILM in MAGICOLOR
Symphony of Life
SONG OF SIBERIA
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LAST WEEK!

TODAY THRU TUES.
CITY 14 ST & 4 AVE. OR 4-5240
VIVIANE ROMANCE
LOUIS JOUVET
PIERRE BLANCHAR
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STREET OF SHADOWS
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IRVING Place Nr. 14 ST. • GR 5-6975
FIRST POST-WAR YIDDISH FILM!
The story of Warsaw 1939 to Israel 1949!
HOPKINSON AT PITKIN AVE. BE 2-7673 • BROOKLYN •
"LONG IS THE ROAD"
MOLLY PICON as Yiddle with her Fiddle "DI YIDDISHE KAPELE"

EXPOSURE OF JURY SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 12)

tem in the New York Southern Federal Court District.

He told the court he is at present employed as director of the faculty and curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science, an adult Marxist institution at 575 Sixth Ave.

He said he received his bachelor's degree in English at the University of Kansas in 1926, and his master's degree in the same university the following year. He then became chairman of the department of education at Virginia State College, serving also as principal of Virginia State High School until 1935.

DID CARNEGIE STUDY

Prof. Wilkerson went to Howard University where he taught education for eight years. He testified he specialized on social and economic data and made a special study for the Carnegie Foundation on the relationship of the Negro to society.

In making this study, he explained, he became familiar with special census material and social discriminations against Negroes.

During the war Prof. Wilkerson served as educational specialist for the Office of Price Administration and was later a research associate on President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education.

LISTS 9 WRITINGS

In 1943, upon leaving OPA, he was elected educational director of the Communist Party of Maryland and Washington, D. C. He listed nine books, monographs and articles he authored on social and economic problems of the American Negroes. He was also executive editor and general manager of the People's Voice, a weekly newspaper published in Harlem.

Prof. Wilkerson told the court his work made it necessary for him not only to be familiar with census material, but occupational, economic and educational statistics. He said he had made special studies of labor and income conditions and, in connection with a fight to abolish the poll tax, voting material.

WEIGHED JURY LISTS

"The defense staff asked me to give guidance to determine certain characteristics of the population of the Southern District of New York," Prof. Wilwerson said explaining how he launched a



WILKERSON

study of the penthouse jury system.

He stated he studied the jury lists, the distribution of population in the area in connection with jury lists. He said he made a special study of how jurors were chosen from Harlem in relation to other areas of the Federal Court District.

This study, he remarked, made it necessary to get information about persons whose names were on jury lists.

When the witness took the stand, a blackboard six feet wide was erected near the witness chair.

Stacks of bulky U. S. population studies and census reports, from which the witness made his jury study were brought into the courtroom and marked as exhibits. Among these exhibits were studies of the labor force, health studies, block statistics on housing, population characteristics and statistical abstracts.

Also introduced was an Alphabetical Index on Occupation and Industry Classification, a government publication. Other items presented by the defense was the New York Legislative Directory, the annual report of the New York City Board of Elections, the New York City Market Analysis, Poor's Directory, the Social Register, a special telephone book indexed according to addresses and the directory of directors.

Judge Medina, who interrupted the examination of Prof. Wilkerson on several occasions, asking what this and that statement or exhibit meant, picked up a copy of the U. S. Government Alphabetical Index of Occupation and Industry Classification.

EDUCATED THE JUDGE

"Could I look up the occupation of salesman in this?" he asked. Gladstein said he could. The judge studied the pages.

"There are many different kinds of salesmen," he declared with a look of amazement.

"Yes sir, there are," Gladstein replied.

Medina peered at the pile of statistical material piling up before him and remarked:

"It looks like my work is cut out for me."

"Yes," said the defense attorney, "you missed by a hair winning the Fay case (a case in which Medina as a lawyer challenged the state jury system as being discriminatory.) We are putting in evidence that was lacking in that case."

"I'm glad to see you are sawing wood," the judge observed.

"Where I come from when they say a man is sawing wood he is sleeping and snoring," the San Francisco lawyer replied.

Gladstein walked back to the defense table, picked up another bulky census record and added it to the pile that already appeared to be worrying the judge.

Throughout the day, Prof. Wilkerson, a tall scholarly man, answered the questions in an even modulated voice, now and then mopping his brow with a handkerchief. He wheeled around in the chair and spoke directly to the judge when questioned by him. Mrs. Wilkerson sat within the railed-off section of the courtroom listening carefully to her husband's testimony.

Around the Dial, Bob Lauter's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker and in the weekend Worker

AL'S SELECTIONS

1—Fort Mifflin, Con Merchant, Dawn O' Peace.
2—By Me, Brezno, Charm Prince.
3—Luring, Growing Up, Make Swing.
4—Segundo Sombra, Roman Holiday, Menever.
5—Free America, King Midas, Gregalach.
6—Nell K., Fighting Fan, Bea Right.
7—Flash Burn, Peixoto, Big Pop.
8—First Draft, Red Pompon, Rush Hour.

2,000 PICKET TO PROTEST WELFARE DEP'T FIRINGS

Over 2,000 Department of Welfare workers picketed the city's 14 relief stations and department headquarters Friday to protest firings, speedup and wage cuts. The noon-hour demonstrations, called by Local 1, CIO United Public Workers, were held despite a steady downpour.

In Harlem, at station 26, nearly 100 Negro and white workers marched under umbrellas and sang on 125 St. betwen Seventh and Lenox Aves.

Picket signs read, "Commissioner Hilliard Supports Jim Crow," "Restore Grievance Machinery and Democracy to the Department of Welfare."

The Harlem workers protested the pending dismissal of Clifford Collins, Negro veteran and social investigator. He has already received walking papers effective Tuesday. Charges against Collins were "dirty" finger nails.

It was learned that Friday morning the station's administrator, Miriam Beline, laid down the speedup law of Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard to a meeting of supervisors.

If the workers can't take on the extra load of from 15 to 20 extra "reinvestigation" cases per week, "they can get out and find other jobs," the supervisors were told.

The Adventures of Richard, by Michael Singer, appears Monday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

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Classified Ads

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TWO GIRLS have furnished apartment to share with third girl. MO 2-1842.

(Brooklyn)

BEAUTIFUL HOME, seven-room apartment to share; bedroom, living-room separate. Beautiful Hollywood kitchen, linen. $60 complete. Sheepshead Bay-Canarsie Beach, only 45 minutes from Union Square. CL 7-0424.

SINGLE WOMAN will share apartment with couple or woman. Comrades. DE 2-9257.

APARTMENT TO EXCHANGE (Bronx)

EXCHANGE 2 1-2 modern apartment, ground floor, 3 rooms, Manhattan. Evenings, LU 8-1659.

EXCHANGE

WORKING MOTHER, 2 school children will share apartment, exchange services evenings. Box 97, c-o The Worker.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NO ROOF over our heads. Two girls, comrades, both employed, both students, desperately need a 3-4-5 room apartment, preferably Village or downtown Manhattan. Reasonable rental. No objections to cold water, no heating or even a livable loft! Box 102, c-o The Worker.

INTERRACIAL COUPLE, comrades, desperately need apartment, room with kitchenette, to marry. Box 99, c-o The Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT (Brooklyn)

PLEASANT ROOM, board, with young couple. Brownsville. HY 2-0262.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, for man only. Brighton Express, Prospect Park station. With Business couple. UL 6-5360.

(Manhattan)

LARGE SUNNY ROOM, girl. Call Saturday until 6 P. M.; Sunday to 12 Noon. 165 E. 31st St., Solomon. MU 5-8263.

(Bronx)

LARGE ROOM, reasonable. Separate entrance. East Bronx. Man or woman. Call mornings or evenings. DA 3-2731.

ROOM AND BOARD (Peekskill)

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JEWELRY, watches, silverware. Discount 15-35 percent. Watch repairman on premises. Union Square Optical and Jewelry Services, 147 Fourth Ave. GR 7-7553.

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HANDBAGS & LUGGAGE, 22 percent off. We also repair, dye, remodel, zippers repaired. Handbags made to order. Mail orders accepted. N. Y. Fashion, 1133 Lexington Ave. (near 79th). RE 7-5242.

RADIO PHONOGRAPHS

FINEST HIGH FIDELITY radio phonographs custom built to highest quality specification or as recommended by a prominent consumers' organization. Markham Amplifier Company, 54 E. 11 St. ORegon 3-3191.

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RUGS—NEW AND RECONDITIONED by carpet cleaner. From $10 up. Central Carpet, 207th St. and Ninth Ave., opposite Miramar Pool.

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PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. All Standard brands. 20 percent savings with this ad. Standard Brand Distributors, 143-4th Ave. (14th St.) GR. 3-7819.

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OFFICE SPACE, excellent phone number offered in exchange for care of office. Ed Wendel, JE 6-8000.

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SOFA BOTTOMS, $12; chairs, $5; Shampoo sofa and chair, $14.50. Reupholstering and slip covers. Call Royal, NI 5-1105.

STENCILLING, MIMEOGRAPHING, manuscript typing done. Prompt service. Reasonable rates. Call GR 7-1686.

SOFA REWEBBED, retied, relined in your home, $12.00; chair, $5.00; reupholster chair, $24.00. Slip covers. Rochelle, PR 8-1416.

WATCH REPAIRS, special reductions to union members and readers. Harry Black, 261 7th Ave. (between 24th-25th Sts.).

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DEADLINES:
For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue - Friday at 4 p. m.
For The (weekend) Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

War Plans Increase Slums, Candidate Charges

(Continued from Page 10)

Ingersoll told The Worker in an interview, the President could not live up to his promises even if he wanted to. As a result, she said, he has come up with a housing program which "would increase slums, rather than eliminate them."

★

SHE EXPLAINED that the Truman housing program—1,000,000 new units in seven years—would not even replace the number of units that would deteriorate within the coming seven years, let alone relieve the housing shortage. The Seventh C. D., which embraces the Brooklyn Heights and Boro Hall sections and parts of Williamsburgh and Bedford-Stuyvesant, has a considerable housing problem, Mrs. Ingersoll pointed out, since it is one of the oldest sections of the county with a large proportion of old, slum dwellings.

She also pointed out that the two-party, do-nothing system at Congress, which was attacked by Henry Wallace in the presidential campaign was still doing business in the same old way. She had especially sharp words for Brooklyn's eight congressmen.

"They sit in Congress and do nothing to fight," she charged.

In the three months since Election Day, Mrs. Ingersoll continued, prices have remained high without any action having been taken by President Truman to bring them down. A housewife herself and the mother of a nine-year-old son and four-year-old daughter, Mrs. Ingersoll said women were becoming increasingly "fed up with that kind of stuff."

★

MRS. INGERSOLL is no newcomer to progressive politics. Born in Alabama of an old American family which goes back to before the Revolution, Mrs. Ingersoll worked in the great steel organizing drive in Chicago in 1936, where she met and married her husband. She was the first woman on Philip Murray's staff, serving as an organizer for the women's auxiliaries in the Chicago-Gary area.

Later she worked with her husband at Hull House, famous Chicago social work settlement.

She helped found the Progressive Citizens of America on her return to Brooklyn and in the last campaign she was a leader of the Women for Wallace in Brooklyn.

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Jurist Refuted on U.S. Class Warfare

By Sid Stein *(Second of a Series)*

As we indicated in the previous article Justice Douglas did not confine himself to a simple request in his speech before the CIO Convention. On the contrary he was very specific in providing an outline for what American labor is to say to the people of Europe. Here are a choice example:

"American labor has, moreover, a tremendously significant message for Europeans. It can prove by its own accomplishments that human welfare and progress can be achieved without class warfare."

Now it is clear that the Justice is anxious to put this point across not only to the people of Europe but also to the American workers. If he could get labor to repeat this magical phrase to the Europeans why it would have a very beneficial effect (from the Wall St. point of view) on the witness as well. There is but one catch, Oh, Honorable Jurist. This is "hearsay" —there is nothing in the experience of the witness to substantiate the testimony you ask him to give!

★

ON THE CONTRARY the experience of the American working class is rich precisely in the class struggle which the judge, now in the role of a Wall St. lawyer, is trying to hide from the jury. To accomplish this the good judge has stooped to falsifying American labor history on two counts. First he gives a very false impression of how the American working class got what it has, and secondly he completely distorts what we do have!

Here is the history of two generations of American labor, as "slightly" condensed by Justice Douglas:

"Labor has marched a long way down the corridors of history. In this country it had no sooner thrown off the chains of chattel slavery than it seemed destined to be held in a new industrial serfdom. That fate was avoided by the devoted efforts of two generations. From the days of Bryan and La Follette the tide of liberalism ebbed and flowed, until at last under Franklin D. Roosevelt it gathered a mighty momentum and swept away the remaining threats of an industrial serfdom.

"Collective bargaining was established and became the accepted practice and tradition. A host of laws designed to protect the worker were written in the books. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness became part of the philosophy of factory management (Our emphasis). Human rights, not property rights alone, became standards of industrial justice."

Isn't it a pity that the justice does not recall what this ebb and flow between the days of Bryan and the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt was like? I am sure he knows about the great class struggle of the railroad workers. I am sure he knows about the great class struggles conducted by the Knights of Labor. I am sure he knows about the great class struggle and the Haymarket Affair which won the eight hour day. I am sure he knows about the class struggles conducted by the I. W. W. I am sure he knows about the great steel strike and packinghouse strikes after the close of the last war. I am sure he knows of the great class struggles of the thirties which won unemployment compensation and the great struggles of the steel workers, the auto workers, etc. which won industrial unionism.

★

IT IS TRUE that many of the veterans of the class struggle which succeeded in organizing steel, auto and other unions were not at the Portland convention, which in itself is a commentary on the present leadership of these unions. But there were many veterans of struggles in other unions there who must have felt furious at the antics of the judge turned historian.

There were men and women in that very convention hall who still remembered their personal experiences in the struggles of clothing workers, of the great sit down strikes in auto. of the struggles that resulted in the building of the fur, electrical and other unions.

And what about the class struggle of today? Was not the great West Coast strike going on at the very time that the judge declared the class struggle out of existence? And was the C. I. O. convention so purged of militant trade union delegates that there was no one there who has personally participated this past year in daily struggles against the monopolies of this country?

Today there is lots of evidence to prove that there have been many class battles in these United States and that the American workers have gained nothing without conducting the sharpest class struggles. If the witness is to be truthful, as American labor must be, it will tell the workers of Europe that we in the United States have had many splendid class struggles. All we have gained has been through struggle against our greedy capitalists and their lackeys, and if they still rule us today and are attempting to subjugate you as well, it is because we have not yet acquired class consciousness.

And instead of acting as a friendly witness for American Capitalism, the American labor movement can and should, out of its own experiences and out of the experiences of the workers of Europe, learn to gain class consciousness. Then the class struggle which is going on in our midst every day of the week between the industrialists who are hiking prices and fighting wage increases and the workers who are fighting for wage increases and price control, between the employers who are introducing every conceivable speedup and the worker who is fighting against it, between the employers who are out to maintain the shackles of Taft-Hartley and the workers who are fighting to abolish it, will cease to be individual battles and will become one stream of struggle against the enemy of all workers, American and European, against the exploiters and war-makers, the barons of finance and industry, with offices in Wall Street.

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FACE TO FACE

(Continued from Page 8)

lily-white, stacked juries against Negro citizens. Every blow for Negro rights aids democracy for all the people.

Negroes, Jewish-Americans, workers of all beliefs and all democratic citizens should raise their voice against this monstrous travesty on justice committed in the name of democracy and freedom.

American workers should speak out, irrespective of their political affiliations, whether they agree or disagree with the aims of Communism. Aren't American workers daily victimized by boss-packed juries, and anti-Communist employers?

This Hitler-inspired attempt to outlaw the Communist Party, and imprison its leaders, cannot take place without dragging down and reducing to naught the elementary liberties of the workers and masses of our land.

Sees Gov't In Deal With Filibusterers

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party, urged the Senate yesterday to amend its rules so as to shut off filibusters by a majority vote.

Pointing to the "peculiar reluctance of Adminisrtation leaders in the Senate to testify before the Senate Rules Committee in favor of outlawing the filibuster," Baldwin asked:

"Is the Administration sanctioning a Senate deal that would put high-sounding words into the record but leave realities exactly as they are?"

Baldwin added that Progressive Party clubs throughout the country will send delegates to Washington on Feb. 11-12 to take part in the National Legislative Assembly and Rally to End Discrimination and Segregation.

End Midland Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The strike at Midland Steel here came to a close with the UAW-CIO local agreeing to work suspensions for the president and chief shop steward. There was no agreement to settle the grievance on the Studebaker frame assembly line except for a promise by the company to negotiate.

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SPOTLIGHT ON THE BANKED-BOARD ACES



THE TRACKMEN ARE with us again as the new indoor season starts rolling in high. And the spotlight is in full focus again on the great Negro hurdler, Harrison Dillard (above) shown tying the 50-yard high hurdles record at Convention Hall last week. But Dillard must share the '49 spotlight with two Swedish runners recently arrived here. Below, (left), two-miler Erik Ahlden is shown breaking the tape first in his impressive debut, while his countryman Ingvar Bengtsson (right) comes home first in the 1,000. Bengtsson, whose specialty here will be the mile, along with the Dutch arrival Willi Slykhuis, will get plenty of competition from Wisconsin's touted Don Gehrmann. (See lead story.)

Is Four-Minute Mile Coming Up on Clock?

The running of a four-minute mile is the same elusive touchstone to track immortality that hitting 60 home-runs or better is to baseball or becoming the first to take Joe Louis' title is to the crop of heavyweight battlers.

But banked-board fans have a hunch the four-minute mile may become a reality sooner than any of the other objectives. Some even think this may be the season when man runs his first mile in four flat. Why such optimism, considering that Gil Dodds, the only guy last year who was climbing on the back of that elusive accomplishment, is now retired from the mile scene?

Well, the belief hangs on two guys named Ingvar Bengtsson and Don Gehrmann. Bengtsson is the recently arrived Swedish ace who impressed Philly and Boston fans with his smooth, effortless running in twin wins last week. His clocking for the mile, 4:14.6, was nothing to get excited about. But, again, it was the easy manner in which the Swedish star ran his race, giving every indication of being able to notably improve that clocking with further familiarity on the indoor boards and against stiffer competition.

★

WHICH BRINGS US to the runner Gehrmann. He's not only the man to push Bengtsson into quicker clockings, but perhaps more of an immediate candidate for that four-flat stunt. Don, out of Wisconsin, has sizzled over the mile course in 4:06.1 and thereabouts on several trial runs at Madison. This is the closest anyone has come to Gil Dodds' indoor record of 4:05.3, chalked up in Madison Square Garden last February. And if Gehrmann can do this just running by his lonesome, against the clock and nobody else, isn't there the good chance he can do better in actual driving competition from a smooth speedster like Bengtsson?

This edition of The Worker went to press before Gehrmann and Bengtsson hooked up in their first duel in the Garden's Wanamaker Mile Saturday night. A lot of questions will be considerably clearer after that one has been run off.

All in all, he sounds like a guy ready and able to make a full-fledged assault on the almost mythical four-minute mile.



ERIK AHLDEN



INGVAR BENGTSSON

Lull Over, Local 5s Hit the Road

With exams over, the wheels start turning again for our local basketeers this week, but most of the action is on foreign fields. LIU's touring troubadors continue their mad schedule by playing Santa Clara at San Francisco Tuesday night, Utah Wednesday, Oklahoma A&M Friday and St. Louis Saturady! There is no tourney perspective ahead for the battered Brooklynites, but a lot of rich experience for a young squad which could zoom to the heights next year. It is also worthy of note that the game with Oklahoma A&M will mark the first inter-racial court game in that state's history.

CCNY's tourney-conscious squad boards a plane at La Guardia Field Tuesday morning, disembarks at San Francisco the same night and starts "acclimating" for the opening game of the school's first big trip, on Friday night against Stanford This is followed the next night by a game with San Francisco, one of City's two conquerers this year, and on Tuesday night in Los Angeles with Loyola.

Nat Holman will undoubtedly happily settle for two out of three against such opposition on strange, faraway courts. Stanford has a tall team with a 15-2 record, has already taken the measure of Michigan and Yale in the Cow Palace and downed San Francisco by ten points! Loyola lost to Frisco by one point, holding the Dons to 40, lowest total for the season.

Another tourney prospect, NYU, hits the road as it resumes its schedule Friday night with a single game at Duke University.

Other contests this week involving locals: Monday night, Brooklyn plays host to Manhattan. The Kingsmen, with a poor record, surprised by spending Siena in their last game and so must be given a chance against the Jaspers

On Wednesday Fordham travels to Syracuse. Thursday finds Hofstra at Brooklyn, and Manhattan playing Boston College in the Hub. Saturday, the busy Jaspers travel to Scranton, Fordham tries Rutgers at New Brunswick, St. Johns visits Georgetown in an attempt to break its terrible string of hard luck losses, and Columbia's Ivy league hopefuls visit West Point . . . L. R.

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

One Vote for Branca

LAST SUMMER IN the Dodger dugout I asked the veteran Frenchy Bordogaray for his estimate of Ralph Branca, the big Brooklyn righthander somewhat ignored in the recent hot stove sessions doing with Dodger pennant hopes for the new season 1949.

"He'll be okay," the grizzled Bordogaray replied. "The kid still worries too much out there. If one pitch doesn't break just the way he wants, he broods about it. Tries too hard to correct the next one and before you know it's he's grooving them in instead of throwing natural. So he gets banged out of the box. But Branca's plenty young. He's learning the hard way that you've gotta be loose and easy and not get upset the first time your curve gets away from you. He'll steady down with experience."

I mention this because too many observers have given up on Branca. Rate him a chronic erratic who'll go along like a powerhouse for a month or so and then fall flat on his glove. Begins blowing up in late innings. A "worrier," they say, can't ever become a great pitcher.

This seems so terribly conclusive an analysis for a pitcher only 23 years old, a giant in physique possessing a world of stuff in his blinding fast serve and Bob Fellerish-type curveball. To write Branca off the books is to negate the very valid observation made by Bordogaray, who's seen enough active service as player, pilot and coach to know whereof he speaks. Namely, that experience is still a great teacher no matter how hackneyed the phrase. If this naturally applies to any athlete regardless of degree of talent, it surely goes for a young man who figures to lose his "tightness" with accumulative experience and cash in to a greater degree on his abundant ability.

That First Big One

BRANCA, AFTER ALL, isn't exactly a nervous wreck out there on the mound. Why, just recall the manner in which he first broke into the spotlight. He was 20 years old, sparingly used in relief roles and almost an anonymity in the Dodger scheme of things that late season of 1946.

The Brooks and Cardinals were nip and tuck for first place and on this afternoon that the Redbirds came into Ebbets Field, the tension in the air was thicker than the London pea fog. Leo Durocher had something special worked out in the way of strategy. He was going to start the righthanded Branca just long enough for Eddie Dyer to get his lefthanded batting strength in the lineup, and then yank the Mount Vernon kid in favor of the cool tricky little southpaw name of Vic Lombardi.

So that's the way the ballgame opened up, and what opened up Durocher's eyes in the process was the startling way Branca was getting the famed St. Loo power to swing from the heels and at ozone. Could Lombardi do any better than this? Leo wondered. You can't beat perfection, was the obvious answer, because in all the heat of the pennant stakes and the charged-up atmosphere this NYU alumnite was cutting loose with an exhibition that had Ebbets Field fans screaming encouragement on every pitch and the Card hitters screaming in anguish. So Durocher came back with Branca in the second inning . . . and the third . . . and the fourth . . . and out of nowhere a new pitching name had arrived to be reckoned with. It was a masterful three-hit game which looked like a million bucks that night—even though the Brooks went on to blow the pennant later in the subsequent post-season playoff.

He'll Repeat '47 Style

NEXT SEASON, BRANCA came on like a four-mule team. He became the first Brooklyn pitcher to hit the 20 mark since the halcyon days of Whit Wyatt and Kirby Higbe. Ralph threatened to bust into the no-hit Hall of Fame on several occasions . . . he was the big guy, the ace, the bellwether who carried the pitching staff into the '47 Series against the Yankees. **(Never to forget the Frank Merriwell relief work of the man Casey).** Now it's quite true, too, that Branca's case of the jitters manifested itself several times during that eminently successful season. The business of tightening up in the late innings . . . never knowing for sure whether he'd blow it or squeeze through. That he did both was typical of a young man who was carrying the load with a minimum of big league schooling and a maximum of sheer technical equipment.

Last year, of course, Branca fell down with a thud. But some people are inclined to attribute it all to his "brooding" and forget that the young giant had also come up with a sore shoulder and collapsible ankle that was more responsible for his bad year than anything in the way of nervous temperament. . . .

So then, this is my way of saying don't sell Ralph Branca short. I've a feeling he's going to have a big year again, one of many in a career still unfolding . . . and while the boy wonder Barney and the patentially brilliant Newcombe and the much touted Banta should be right up there this season . . . well I'm looking for the big boy Branca to be just that again . . . Mr. Big of Brooklyn's throwing end of the battery.

You just watch him.

INDIANS SIGN NEGRO SHORTSTOP

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 28 (UP).—James W. Perry, 24-year-old Daphne, Ala., Negro ballplayer, signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians baseball club today.

He will report to Marianna, Fla., in March for spring training.

Perry, a shortstop and right-handed hitter, batted over .300 last season for the semi-pro Tigers. He is expected to play with Wilkes-Barre, Pa., an Indian farm club.